20 AOUT 1973

Université d'Ottawa
DOCUMENTS OFFICIELS
GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS
University of Ottawa

BIBLIOTHÈQUE DE DROIT
U.d'O.
O.U.
LAW LIBRARY

DOMINION DU CANADA

# RAPPORTS ANNUELS DES MINISTÈRES

1925-26

VOL. II

DOMINION DU CANADA

# RAPPORTS ANNUELS DES MINISTÈRES

## 1925-26

---

## VOL. II

---

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
1927

DOMINION DU CANADA

# RAPPORTS ANNUELS DES MINISTÈRES

1925-26

VOL. II

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
1926

# RAPPORTS ANNUELS DES MINISTÈRES

---

## VOLUME I

**Auditeur général,** pour l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926.

## VOLUME II

**Comptes publics,** pour l'année terminée le 31 mars 1026.

**Douanes et Accise, ministère des,** contenant les états des revenus avec relevés concernant les importations, exportations et accises du Dominion du Canada, pour l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926.

**Rapport de la navigation (Douanes et Accise),** contenant la statistique de la navigation intérieure et maritime pour l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926.

**Commerce; ministèree du,** pour l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926.

**Service d'inspection des poids et mesures, de l'électricité et du gaz (Commerce),** pour l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926.

**Commissaire des brevets,** pour l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926.

**Intérieur, ministère de l',** pour l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926.

**Immigration et Colonisation; ministère de l',** pour l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926.

**Affaires Indiennes; département des,** pour l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926.

**Mines; ministère des,** pour l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926.

**Agriculture, ministère de l',** pour l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926.

**Défense nationale, ministère de la (Services de la milice et de l'aviation),** pour l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926.

**Défense nationale; ministère de la, (Service naval),** pour l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926.

**Rétablissement des soldats dans la vie civile; ministère du,** pour l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926.

**Santé, ministère de la,** pour l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926.

## VOLUME III

**Surintendant des pénitenciers,** pour l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926.

**Royale Gendarmerie à Cheval du Canada,** pour l'année terminée le 30 septembre 1926.

**Secrétaire d'État, ministère du,** pour l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926.

**Archives publiques,** pour l'année 1926.

**Commission du Service Civil,** pour l'année terminée le 31 décembre 1926.

**Affaires étrangères; ministère du Secrétaire d'État pour les,** pour l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926.

**Travail, ministère du,** pour l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926.

**Impressions et papeterie publiques; département des,** pour l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926.

**Marine et pêcheries (Marine); ministère de la,** pour l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926.

**Marine et pêcheries (Pêcheries); ministère de la,** pour l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926.

## VOLUME IV

**Postes, ministère des,** pour l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926.

**Travaux publics; ministère des,** pour l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926.

**Chemins de fer et Canaux; ministère des,** pour l'année terminée le 31 mars 1296.

**Commission des chemins de fer du Canada,** pour l'année terminée le 31 décembre 1926.

**Directeur général des élections (élections partielles, 1925-26).**

**Directeur général des élections (Seizième élection générale),** 1926.

## VOLUME V

**Commerce du Canada (Importations pour consommation et exportations),** pour l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926.

# COMPTES PUBLICS

## DU CANADA

POUR

## L'EXERCICE CLOS LE 31 MARS

## 1926

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
1926

*A Son Excellence, le Général, le Très Honorable Freeman Vicomte Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.E.I., G.E.B., Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef du Dominion du Canada.*

Qu'il plaise à Votre Excellence,

Le soussigné a l'honneur de présenter à Votre Excellence les Comptes publics du Canada pour l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926.

Le tout respectueusement soumis.

J. A. ROBB,
*Ministre des Finances.*

Ottawa, le 21 octobre 1926.

# TABLE DES MATIÈRES

## Rapport du sous-ministre des Finances


| | Page |
|---|---|
| Recettes et déboursés ordinaires | IX |
| Recettes et déboursés spéciaux | IX |
| Dépenses du compte de capital | X |
| Caisses d'épargne | XI |
| Placements | XI |
| Dette | XII |
| Emprunts | XII |
| Billets du Dominion | XIII |
| Bilan | 2 |
| Déboursés et recettes | 4 |
| Etat sommaire de la classe | 6 |


## Annexes du bilan


| | |
|---|---|
| Annexes A—Avances aux provinces, banques, etc | 8 |
| " B—Avances aux gouvernements impérial et étrangers | 8 |
| " C—Prêts favorisant l'établissement des soldats sur les terres | 8 |
| " D—Comptes courants divers (actifs) | 8 |
| " E—Travaux publics (canaux) | 9 |
| " F— " (chemins de fer) | 9 |
| " G— " (divers) | 9 |
| " H—Propriétés et magasins militaires | 10 |
| " I—Comptes des territoires | 10 |
| " J—Comptes chemins de fer (anciens) | 10 |
| " K— " " (prêts improductifs) | 10 |
| " L—Placements divers (improductifs) | 11 |
| " M—Dépôts, caisse d'épargne | 11 |
| " N—Fonds d'assurance, des pensions de retraite et des retraites | 11 |
| " O—Fonds de fiducie | 12 |
| " P—Fonds contingents | 12 |
| " Q—Comptes des provinces | 12 |
| " R—Comptes courants divers (payables) | 13 |
| " S—Emprunts temporaires | 13 |
| " T—Dette consolidée | 13 |
| " U—Intérêt dû et impayé | 14 |
| " V—Valeurs garanties | 15 |


## Annexes des déboursés


| | |
|---|---|
| Annexe 1—Agriculture | 16 |
| " 2—Douanes et Accise | 16 |
| " 3—Finances | 16 |
| " 4—Immigration et Colonisation | 17 |
| " 5—Affaires des Sauvages | 18 |
| " 6—Intérieur | 18 |
| " 7—Justice | 19 |
| " 8—Travail | 20 |
| " 9—Législation | 21 |
| " 10—Marine et Pêcheries | 21 |
| " 11—Mines | 22 |
| " 12—Défense Nationale | 23 |
| " 13—Pensions | 23 |
| " 14—Postes | 24 |
| " 15—Travaux Publics | 24 |
| " 16—Chemins de fer et Canaux | 25 |
| " 17—Royale Gendarmerie Canadienne à cheval | 25 |
| " 18—Rétablissement des soldats dans la vie civile | 26 |
| " 19—Commission d'établissement des soldats | 26 |
| " 20—Commerce | 26 |
| " 21—Autres départements— | |
| Archives | 28 |
| Auditeur Général | 28 |
| Commission du Service Civil | 28 |
| Relations extérieures | 28 |
| Bureau du secrétaire du Gouverneur Général | 29 |
| Comité de surveillance des entreprises du gouvernement | 29 |
| Santé | 29 |
| Bureau du Haut Commissaire | 29 |
| Assurance | 29 |
| Brevets et droits d'auteur | 29 |
| Impressions et papeterie | 29 |
| Conseil Privé | 30 |
| Secrétaire d'Etat | 30 |

ANNEXES DES DÉBOURSÉS—*Fin*

PAGE

Annexe 22—Divers ..... 30
" 23—Ajustement de réclamations de guerre ..... 31
" 24—Frais d'émission des emprunts ..... 31
" 25—Frais divers ..... 32

ANNEXES DES RECETTES

(Comparées à celles de 1924-25)

Annexe 26—Douanes et Accise ..... 33
" 27—Finances ..... 33
" 28—Immigration et Colonisation ..... 34
" 29—Intérieur ..... 34
" 30—Marine et Pêcheries ..... 35
" 31—Brevets et droits d'auteurs ..... 35
" 32—Postes ..... 35
" 33—Travaux Publics ..... 36
" 34—Chemins de fer et Canaux ..... 36
" 35—Commerce ..... 36
" 36—Autres services—
Agriculture ..... 37
Archives ..... 37
Bureau de l'auditeur général ..... 37
Commission du Service Civil ..... 37
Relations Extérieures ..... 37
Comité de surveillance des entreprises du gouvernement ..... 37
Santé ..... 37
Affaires des Sauvages ..... 37
Assurances ..... 37
Justice ..... 38
Travail ..... 38
Législation ..... 38
Défense Nationale ..... 38
Mines ..... 38
Impressions et papeterie ..... 38
La Gendarmerie Royale Canadienne ..... 38
Secrétaire d'Etat ..... 38
Rétablissement Civil des Soldats ..... 38
Commission de l'établissement des soldats ..... 38
Revenu des pensions de retraite ..... 38
Annexe 37—Recettes de guerre et démobilisation ..... 39
" 38—Recettes diverses ..... 39

ANNEXES—ÉTAT DE LA CAISSE

Annexe AA—Avances aux gouvernements impérial et étrangers ..... 40
" BB—Fonds d'assurance et de pensions de retraite ..... 40
" CC—Comptes des emprunts (dette consolidée) ..... 40
" DD—Etablissement des soldats sur les terres ..... 40
" EE—Intérêt dû et impayé ..... 40
" FF—Avances aux provinces, banques, etc ..... 41
" GG—Caisses d'épargne ..... 41
" HH—Travaux publics, compte de capital—Canaux ..... 41
" II— " " " " Divers ..... 41
" JJ— " " " " Chemins de fer ..... 41
" KK—Fonds de fiducie ..... 42
" LL—Fonds des contingents ..... 42
" MM—Comptes courants divers ..... 42
" NN—Placements divers (Improductifs) ..... 43
" OO—Emprunts temporaires ..... 43

TABLEAUX COMPARATIFS

Tableau des dépenses et des recettes ..... 44
Tableau de la dette du Canada ..... 46
Tableau comparatif des recettes provenant des taxes de guerre ..... 47

APPENDICES

N° 1—Dette consolidée payable au Canada et intérêt payable sur cette dette ..... 50
N° 2—Dette consolidée payable à Londres et intérêt payable sur cette dette ..... 52
N° 3—Dette consolidée payable à New-York et intérêt payable sur cette dette ..... 53
N° 4—Etat du fonds consolidé ..... 53
N° 5—Fonds d'amortissement, achats de ..... 54
N° 6—Gouvernement civil et déboursés divers par départements ..... 55
N° 7—Intérêt sur la dette publique ..... 57
N° 8—Frais d'administration ..... 60
N° 9—Frais pour primes, escompte et change ..... 65
N° 10—Dépenses des pensions de retraite ..... 66

APPENDICES—*Fin*

PAGE

N° 11—Dépenses pour travaux publics (imputables au revenu) ..... 92
Dépenses pour travaux publics (imputables à la perception du revenu) ..... 105
N° 12—Ajustement des réclamations de guerre: ministère de la Défense Nationale ..... 105
N° 13—Intérêt sur placements ..... 106
N° 14—Revenus casuels ..... 109
N° 15—Amendes et confiscations ..... 114
N° 16—Revenu sur primes, escompte et change ..... 116
N° 17—Revenu des pensions de retraite ..... 118
N° 18—Revenu du fonds des pensions de retraite N° 5 ..... 119
N° 19—Emprunts autorisés et rachetés ..... 120
N° 20—Lois des fonds de retraite et de pensions, nombre des employés, etc ..... 121
N° 21—Fonds des pilotes invalides ..... 123
N° 22—Fonds de pension des pilotes d'Halifax ..... 124
N° 23—Fonds de pension des pilotes de St-Jean ..... 125
N° 24—Fonds de pension des pilotes de Sydney ..... 125
N° 25—Compagnie du Chemin de fer Canadian Northern—émission de £1,622,586 19s. 9d ..... 126
N° 26—Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadian Northern—émission de $45,000,000 ..... 127
N° 27—Compagnie du chemin de fer Canadian Northern-Ontario—émission de £7,350,000 ..... 128
N° 28—Compagnie du Chemin de fer Canadian Northern Alberta—émission de £647,260 ..... 128
N° 29—Compagnie du Chemin de fer Canadian Northern Alberta—émission de £733,561 ..... 129
N° 30—Fonds des Indiens en fiducie ..... 130
N° 31—Circulation des billets du Dominion ..... 130
N° 32—Billets du Dominion retirés de la circulation et détruits ..... 131
N° 33—Billets du Dominion émis, rachetés et en circulation ..... 131
N° 34—Etat de l'argent refondu ..... 132
N° 35—Etat du cuivre refondu ..... 132
N° 36—Billets du Dominion émis aux sous-receveurs généraux ..... 133
N° 37—Circulation des billets du Dominion et des banques ..... 133
N° 38—Monnaie d'or canadienne émise par l'Hôtel des monnaies ..... 134
N° 39—Monnayage d'argent et de billon pour le Canada ..... 135
N° 40—Monnaie américaine exportée ..... 136
N° 41—Subventions aux provinces ..... 137

MINISTÈRE DES FINANCES,
OTTAWA,
octobre 1926.

L'Honorable J. A. ROBB,
Ministre des Finances.

MONSIEUR,—J'ai l'honneur de vous soumettre les Comptes publics du Canada pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1926.

## RECETTES ET DÉBOURSÉS ORDINAIRES

Les recettes de l'exercice, pour le compte du fonds consolidé se sont élevées à $380,745,505.58, et les déboursés pour le même compte ont été de $320,660,-479.14, ce qui laisse un excédent des recettes ordinaires en sus des déboursés ordinaires de $60,085,026.44.

## RECETTES ET DÉBOURSÉS SPÉCIAUX

Outre les recettes et les déboursés ordinaires, il y a eu des recettes et des crédits spéciaux de $2,275,321.00 et des déboursés spéciaux de $6,649,302.40, ce qui laisse un excédent de $4,373,981.40 des déboursés en sus des recettes à inscrire au débit du fonds consolidé:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Recettes spéciales: | | |
| Recettes, Guerre et Démobilisation— | | |
| Remboursement des déboursés des années précédentes | $ 127,817 52 | |
| Versements au compte de la Loi du recouvrement des réparations allemandes | 1,593,503 48 | |
| Obligations de la Commission du port de Vancouver reçues au compte de l'élévateur du gouvernement canadien à Vancouver transféré à la Commission | 550,000 00 | |
| Valeurs du Dominion—annuité McGee, somme biffée | 4,000 00 | |
| | | $ 2,275,321 00 |
| Déboursés spéciaux: | | |
| Règlement de réclamations de guerre | $ 319,210 31 | |
| Frais d'émission des emprunts, y compris l'escompte | 3,523,925 13 | |
| Loi de secours aux déposants de la Home Bank | 2,521,082 63 | |
| Frais divers | 285,084 33 | |
| | | $ 6,649,302 40 |
| Excédent des déboursés spéciaux en sus des recettes spéciales | | $ 4,373,981 40 |

## COMPTE DU CAPITAL

Les déboursés suivants ont été faits pendant l'année financière et imputés au compte du capital:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CANAUX (Annexe H H)— | | |
| Écluse de Ste-Anne | $ 50,000 00 | |
| Canal de la Trent | 17,514 85 | |
| Canal maritime Welland | 12,015,618 24 | |
| | | $12,083,133 09 |
| CHEMINS DE FER (Annexe J J)— | | |
| Chemins de fer du gouvernement canadien, jugements de la Cour de l'Echiquier | | 6,627 64 |
| Total des chemins de fer et canaux | | $12,089,760 73 |
| TRAVAUX PUBLICS (Annexe I I)— | | |
| Londres, Angleterre, bureau canadien | $ 236,651 23 | |
| Ottawa, édifices du parlement | 286,857 86 | |
| Ottawa, annexe à l'édifice des archives | 43,056 32 | |
| Esquimalt, C.B., cale sèche | 1,289,117 48 | |
| Ports de Port Arthur et Fort William | 127,723 97 | |
| Port de Québec | 372,394 49 | |
| Fleuve St-Laurent, canal maritime | 1,596,753 84 | |
| Chantiers de Sorel | 143,633 75 | |
| Port de St-Jean | 590,387 12 | |
| Port de Toronto | 291,053 43 | |
| | | $ 4,977,629 49 |
| Total des déboursés du compte de capital | | $17,067,390 22 |

Les remboursements suivants des déboursés des années financières précédentes ont été reçus et mis au crédit du compte de capital:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CANAUX— | | |
| Canal Cornwall | $ 500 00 | |
| Canal maritime du St-Laurent | 1,709 54 | |
| Canal de la Trent | 100 00 | |
| Canal maritime Welland | 56,367 63 | |
| | | $ 58,677 17 |
| CHEMINS DE FER— | | |
| Chemins de fer du gouvernement canadien— | | |
| Vente des vapeurs *Drummond* et *McKee*— Troisième versement | 36,000 00 | |
| Chemin de fer de la baie d'Hudson, tête de ligne de Port Nelson | 2,484 07 | |
| | | 38,484 07 |
| TRAVAUX PUBLICS— | | |
| Ports de Port Arthur et de Fort William | 2,460 00 | |
| Fleuve St-Laurent—Canal de navigation | 65 64 | |
| Chantiers de Sorel | 156 25 | |
| Programme de construction de navires du gouvernement | 168,998 17 | |
| | | 171,680 06 |
| | | $ 268,841 30 |
| Déboursés nets du compte de capital | | $16,798,548 92 |

## CAISSES D'ÉPARGNE

A la fin de l'exercice, le solde au crédit des déposants dans le ministère des Postes et dans les caisses d'épargne de l'État s'élevait à $32,830,544.24, soit une diminution de $780,589.16 comparativement à la balance du 31 mars 1925. Durant l'exercice les retraits ont dépassé les dépôts de $1,743,334.70, tandis que $962,745.54 ont été ajoutés pour l'intérêt accumulé.

## PLACEMENTS

### Fonds d'amortissement

Des placements faits au compte du fonds d'amortissement des divers emprunts durant l'exercice se sont élevés au montant de $3,584,840.56. Les obligations des emprunts de guerre détenues au compte du fonds d'amortissement au montant de $776,000 pour l'Emprunt de Guerre 1915-25 à 5%, ont été, à l'échéance de l'emprunt le 1er décembre 1925, enlevées du compte du fonds d'amortissement et annulées. Le total des placements au crédit du fonds d'amortissement qui était de $39,076,218.95 au 31 mars 1925, a été porté à $41,885,059.51 au 31 mars 1926.

### Avances aux commissaires des ports

Des avances ont été faites, en vertu de la loi, aux divers commissaires des ports suivants:

| | |
|---|---|
| Commissaires du port de Montréal | $ 6,245,000 00 |
| Commissaires du port de Québec | 511,000 00 |
| Commissaires du port de Vancouver | 3,277,000 00 |
| | $10,033,000 00 |

### Prêts aux banques

Sous l'autorité du chap. 13-14 Geo. V, chap. 48 «Loi des Finances de 1923» des avances ont été faites pendant l'exercice, sous forme d'émissions de billets fédéraux, à différentes banques, au montant global de $189,100,000. Au 1er avril 1925, le solde impayé sur ce compte était de $14,700,000. Pendant l'exercice, $193,800,000, ont été remis en paiements, ce qui laisse à la fin de l'exercice une balance impayée de $10,000,000.

### Prêts aux chemins de fer

Des prêts au montant de $10,000,000 ont été faits à la compagnie des chemins de fer nationaux canadiens, en vertu de la Loi des crédits de 1925.

### Prêts à la marine marchande

Des prêts au montant de $668,000 ont été faits à la marine marchande du gouvernement canadien, limitée, en vertu de la Loi des crédits de 1925.

### Commission de l'établissement des soldats sur les terres

Les avances faites pour l'établissement des soldats sur les terres ont augmenté pendant l'exercice de $213,852.81, ce qui porte la balance en cours à la fin de l'exercice à $87,536,094.10.

## DETTE

La dette nette du Dominion à la fin de l'exercice était de $2,389,731,099.42, soit une diminution de $27,706,586.17 comparativement à ce qu'elle était au 31 mars 1925.

La diminution se répartit ainsi:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Excédent des recettes ordinaires sur les déboursés ordinaires | $60,085,026 44 | |
| Recettes spéciales créditées au fonds consolidé | 2,147,503 48 | |
| | | $62,232,529 92 |
| MOINS— | | |
| Ajustement de réclamations de guerre (net) | $ 191,392 79 | |
| Escompte et coût de l'émission des emprunts | 3,523,925 13 | |
| Loi de secours aux déposants de la Home Bank | 2,521,082 63 | |
| Frais divers | 285,084 33 | |
| Dépenses du compte de capital (nettes) | 16,798,548 92 | |
| Chemin de fer Pacifique-Canadien, première construction | 1,339 44 | |
| Prêts aux chemins de fer nationaux canadiens | 10,000,000 00 | |
| Prêts à la marine marchande du gouvernement canadien, limitée | 668,000 00 | |
| Prêts aux commissaires du port de Québec | 511,000 00 | |
| Paiement pour l'emplacement des casernes de Toronto, montant qui fut porté précédemment au débit des propriétés et magasins militaires dans le compte de capital | 494 48 | |
| Canada Land and Irrigation Co., avances pour en assurer les travaux et l'entretien | 25,076 03 | |
| | | 34,525,943 75 |
| | | $27,706,586 17 |

## EMPRUNTS

Les emprunts échus au cours de l'année financière ont atteint le chiffre de $164,347,833.33. En voici la liste:

Des billets du Trésor au montant de £5,000,000 ou $24,333,333.33 pour un an à 4 p. 100 échus à Londres le 1er août 1925.

Des billets au montant de $90,000,000 pour un an à 4 p. 100 échus à New-York le 15 septembre 1925.

Des billets du Trésor au montant de $8,000,000 pour un an à 4 p. 100 échus au Canada le 15 novembre 1925.

Des obligations des emprunts de Guerre 1915-25, au montant de $42,014,-500, à 5 p. 100 échues au Canada le 1er décembre 1925.

Ces obligations échues ont été remboursées par l'émission d'emprunts de remboursement au montant de $145,000,000; la balance provenant des espèces en caisse.

Pour rembourser ces obligations on a négocié les emprunts suivants:

Des billets au montant de $70,000,000 pour un an à 4 p. 100 datés du 1er septembre 1925, ont été vendus à la Chase Securities Corporation and Blair & Co., Inc., de New-York, à un prix net pour le Gouvernement de 99.67. Le Gouvernement se réserve le droit de racheter ces billets, en en donnant avis, après le 1er mars 1926.

Des obligations au montant de $75,000,000 pour 15 ans à 4½ p. 100 datées le 1er septembre 1925, ont été vendues à un syndicat canadien à un prix pour le Gouvernement de 95.80 net, paiement en étant fait en trois versements comme suit:—un tiers le 30 septembre, un tiers le 31 octobre et un tiers le 30 novembre.

Les obligations des Emprunts du Service Public, à New-York, au montant de $25,000,000 pour 10 ans à 5 p. 100 échurent le 1er avril 1926, et demande fut faite de rembourser le 1er avril 1926 les billets au montant de $70,000,000 pour un an à 4 p. 100 dus à New-York le 1er septembre 1926, en vertu de l'option détenue par le Gouvernement. Pour rembourser ces obligations on a négocié les emprunts suivants:

Des obligations au montant de $40,000,000 pour dix ans à 4½ p. 100 datées le 1er février 1926, ont été vendues à la Chase Securities Corporation and Blair & Co., Inc., de New-York, à un prix net de 97.354.

Des obligations au montant de $20,00,000 pour quatre ans à 4½ p. 100 et des obligations au montant de $45,000,000 pour vingt ans à 4½ p. 100 datées le 1er février 1926, ont été vendues à un syndicat canadien à un prix moyen de 96.735 net.

Des billets au montant de $43,000,000 pour deux ans à 4 p. 100 échurent au cours de la présente année financière, au montant de $35,000,000 échus le 1er octobre, et au montant de $8,000,000 échus le 15 novembre. Ces billets ont été payés en espèces provenant de l'excédent des recettes.

## BILLETS DU DOMINION

Les billets du Dominion en circulation formaient une somme de $182,583,-404.22, le 31 mars 1926, soit une diminution de $24,128,684.24 comparée à la circulation de fin d'exercice précédent. La réserve d'or en garantie atteignait $95,135,582.49. Du total des billets, en cours $50,435,000 représentaient des garanties, détenues par le Ministère en vertu de la Loi des Finances de 1923 et la loi des Billets du Dominion de 1915.

## LOIS DES PENSIONS DE RETRAITE ET DES RETRAITES

L'état indiquant le nombre et le total des salaires des employés retirés en vertu des lois des pensions de retraite et de la loi de la retraite a été continué jusqu'au 31 mars 1926.

Respectueusement soumis,

J. C. SAUNDERS,
*Sous-Ministre des Finances.*

# BILAN

## DÉPENSES ET RECETTES

## ÉTAT SOMMAIRE DE LA CAISSE

---

# ANNEXES

## TABLEAUX COMPARATIFS

## APPENDICES

DOMINION

BILAN

| Actif— | $ | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Espèces en caisse et en banques | 24,811,235 | 93 |
| Réserve en numéraire | 99,093,809 | 95 |
| Avances aux provinces, aux banques, etc., annexe A | 93,678,048 | 57 |
| Avances aux gouvernements impérial et étrangers, annexe B | 36,495,929 | 33 |
| Prêts pour l'établissement des soldats, annexe C | 87,536,094 | 10 |
| Divers comptes courants, annexe D | 37,432,967 | 25 |
| Balance de la dette nette au 31 mars 1926 (non compris l'intérêt accumulé et en souffrance) reportée | 2,389,731,099 | 42 |
| | 2,768,779,184 | 55 |

| | | $ | c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Travaux publics, canaux, annexe E | | 173,839,425 | 45 |
| " chemins de fer, annexe F | | 423,446,201 | 31 |
| " divers, annexe G | | 194,296,115 | 05 |
| Immeubles et magasins militaires, annexe H | | 12,034,169 | 85 |
| Comptes territoriaux, annexe I | | 9,895,947 | 68 |
| Comptes des chemins de fer (anciens), annexe J | | 88,398,757 | 78 |
| Comptes des chemins de fer (emprunts improductifs), annexe K | | 601,747,239 | 63 |
| Marine marchande du gouvernement canadien, limitée | | 9,047,856 | 08 |
| Placements divers (improductifs) annexe L | | 13,974,150 | 97 |
| Balance du fonds consolidé reporté | $ 918,762,280 66 | | |
| Excédent du revenu sur les dépenses pour l'exercice fini le 31 mars 1926 | 55,711,045 04 | | |
| | | 863,051,235 | 62 |
| | | 2,389,731,099 | 42 |

DU CANADA

AU 31 MARS 1926

| Passif— | $ | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Billets du Dominion en circulation | 182,583,404 | 22 |
| Fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques | 5,894,254 | 25 |
| Comptes des postes, mandats et bons de poste, etc., en cours | 4,218,465 | 58 |
| Dépôts de caisse d'épargne, annexe M | 32,830,544 | 24 |
| Fonds d'assurance et de pensions de retraite, annexe N | 36,203,054 | 80 |
| Fonds de fiducie, annexe O | 18,665,350 | 24 |
| Fonds des contingents, annexe P | 2,160,573 | 09 |
| Comptes des provinces, annexe Q | 9,623,816 | 77 |
| Comptes courants divers, annexe R | 98,865 | 24 |
| Emprunts temporaires, annexe S | 201,000 | 00 |
| Dette consolidée, annexe T | 2,471,965,018 | 11 |
| Intérêt dû et impayé, annexe U | 4,334,838 | 01 |
| | 2,768,779,184 | 55 |
| Balance de la dette nette au 31 mars 1926, à reporter | 2,389,731,099 | 42 |
| | 2,489,731,099 | 42 |

Note.—Le Dominion du Canada garantit les titres des chemins de fer figurant à l'annexe V.

## LE DOMINION

### Compte des déboursés

Exercice clos le

### Déboursés

*Ordinaires*

| | | | $ | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | Annexe n° | 1 | 6,599,999 | 84 |
| Douanes et Accise | " | 2 | 10,305,399 | 73 |
| Finances | " | 3 | 3,128,935 | 98 |
| " intérêt sur la dette publique | " | 3 | 130,691,493 | 21 |
| " subsides aux provinces | " | 3 | 12,375,128 | 50 |
| Immigration et colonisation | " | 4 | 2,625,673 | 48 |
| Affaires des sauvages | " | 5 | 3,894,108 | 60 |
| Intérieur | " | 6 | 7,335,286 | 85 |
| Justice | " | 7 | 4,248,879 | 96 |
| Travail | " | 8 | 1,462,732 | 84 |
| Législation | " | 9 | 4,248,030 | 60 |
| Marine et Pêcheries | " | 10 | 7,173,670 | 40 |
| Mines | " | 11 | 1,065,839 | 21 |
| Défense nationale | " | 12 | 14,113,166 | 54 |
| Pensions | " | 13 | 37,203,699 | 65 |
| Postes | " | 14 | 32,099,644 | 39 |
| Travaux publics | " | 15 | 15,344,921 | 93 |
| Chemins de fer et Canaux | " | 16 | 5,696,344 | 36 |
| Gendarmerie Royale Canadienne à cheval | " | 17 | 2,106,960 | 16 |
| Rétablissement civil des soldats | " | 18 | 7,734,840 | 86 |
| Etablissement des soldats sur les terres | " | 19 | 1,237,420 | 87 |
| Commerce | " | 20 | 6,131,022 | 71 |
| Autres départements | " | 21 | 3,136,155 | 35 |
| Divers | " | 22 | 701,123 | 12 |
| | | | 320,660,479 | 14 |

*Spéciaux*

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ajustement des réclamations de guerre | Annexe n° | 23 | $ 319,210 | 31 | | |
| Frais de négociations des emprunts | " | 24 | 3,523,925 | 13 | | |
| Frais divers | " | 25 | 2,806,166 | 96 | | |
| | | | | | 6,649,302 | 40 |
| | | | | | 327,309,781 | 54 |
| Balance de l'excédent des recettes sur les déboursés, portée au compte du fonds consolidé | | | | | 55,711,045 | 04 |
| | | | | | 383,020,826 | 58 |

### Compte

| Déboursés | $ | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Canaux, annexe H.H. (État de la caisse) | 12,083,133 | 09 |
| Travaux publics, annexe I.I. (État de la caisse) | 4,977,629 | 49 |
| Chemins de fer, annexe J.J. (État de la caisse) | 6,627 | 64 |
| | 17,067,390 | 22 |

DU CANADA

ET DES RECETTES

31 MARS 1926

RECETTES

*Ordinaires*

| | $ | c. | $ | c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Douanes et accise, annexe n° 26— | | | | |
| Droits de douane, importation | 127,355,143 | 50 | | |
| Droits d'accise | 42,923,549 | 03 | | |
| Taxes de ventes, taxes sur chèques, taxe de transport, etc | 98,097,105 | 81 | | |
| Impôts sur le revenu | 55,571,961 | 57 | | |
| Taxes sur les profits d'affaires | 1,173,448 | 55 | | |
| Taxes, compagnies de fiducie et de prêts | 326,713 | 80 | | |
| Perceptions diverses | 560,548 | 77 | | |
| | | | $ 326,008,471 | 03 |
| Finances, annexe n° 27— | | | | |
| Banques à charte | 1,176,868 | 95 | | |
| Compagnies d'assurance | 950,220 | 85 | | |
| Intérêts sur placements | 8,535,085 | 77 | | |
| Perceptions diverses | 1,285,035 | 51 | | |
| | | | 11,947,211 | 08 |
| Immigration et Colonisation | Annexe n° | 28 | 110,436 | 81 |
| Intérieur | " | 29 | 2,831,937 | 29 |
| Marine et Pêcheries | " | 30 | 631,907 | 59 |
| Brevets et droits d'auteur | " | 31 | 535,124 | 31 |
| Postes | " | 32 | 30,349,137 | 46 |
| Travaux publics | " | 33 | 781,348 | 74 |
| Chemins de fer et Canaux | " | 34 | 1,084,333 | 53 |
| Commerce | " | 35 | 3,562,287 | 31 |
| Autres départements | " | 36 | 2,903,310 | 43 |
| | | | 380,745,505 | 58 |

*Spéciaux*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Recettes de guerre et de démobilisation, annexe 37 | 127,817 | 52 | | |
| Recettes diverses, annexe 38 | 2,147,503 | 48 | | |
| | | | 2,275,321 | 00 |
| | | | 383,020,826 | 58 |

DU CAPITAL

| RECETTES | $ | c. |
|---|---|---|
| Canaux, annexe I.I. (État de caisse) | 58,677 | 17 |
| Travaux publics, annexe J.J. (État de la caisse) | 171,680 | 06 |
| Chemins de fer, annexe K.K. (État de la caisse) | 38,484 | 07 |
| Balance reportée au compte du capital | 16,798,548 | 92 |
| | 17,067,390 | 22 |

## ÉTAT SOMMAIRE

EXERCICE TERMINÉ LE

### RECETTES

| | | $ c. |
|---|---|---|
| Balance de l'exercice financier, 1924-25— | | |
| Banques au Canada | $21,949,710 01 | |
| Banques à New-York | 3,523,757 72 | |
| Banque de Montréal, Londres, Ang. | 1,594,653 65 | |
| | | 27,068,121 38 |
| Réserve en numéraire | | 24,882,858 57 |
| Avances aux gouvernements impérial et étrangers, annexe A.A | | 137,761,42 |
| Fonds d'assurance et de retraite, annexe B.B | | 5,983,671 02 |
| Compte des emprunts, dette consolidée, annexe C.C | | 1,531,441 84 |
| Prêts aux soldats et établissement de soldats, annexe D.D | | 213,852,81 |
| Intérêt dû et impayé, annexe E.E | | 107,696 54 |
| Fonds consolidé, d'après les comptes des dépenses et des recettes | | 55,711,045 04 |
| | | 115,636,448 62 |

NOTE.—Lorsqu'il y a eu des recettes et des déboursés affectant les comptes susmentionnés, le montant net seulement est indiqué.

DE LA CAISSE

31 MARS 1926

PAIEMENTS

| | | $ | c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Billets du Dominion | | 24,128,684 | 24 |
| Fonds de rachat de la circulation des banques | | 444,091 | 99 |
| Compte des postes, mandats, bons de poste, etc | | 1,711,635 | 39 |
| Avances aux provinces, banques, etc., annexe F.F | | 4,755,713 | 43 |
| Dépôts aux banques d'épargnes, annexe G. G | | 780,589 | 16 |
| Comptes du Capital— | | | |
| Travaux publics, canaux, annexe H.H | $12,024,455 92 | | |
| Travaux publics, divers, annexe I.I | 4,805,949 43 | | |
| | $16,830,405 35 | | |
| MOINS—Travaux publics, ch. de fer, annexe J.J | 31,856 43 | | |
| | | 16,798,548 | 92 |
| Fonds de fiducie, annexe K.K | | 1,076,988 | 81 |
| Fonds des contingents, annexe L.L | | 675,884 | 46 |
| Comptes courants divers, annexe M.M | | 1,251,397 | 32 |
| Placements divers (improductifs), annexe N.N | | 536,076 | 03 |
| Propriétés et magasins militaires, emplacement des casernes de Toronto | | 494 | 48 |
| Comptes des chem. de fer (prêts improductifs), annexe L.L | | 10,000,000 | 00 |
| Marine marchande du gouvernement canadien, limitée | | 668,000 | 00 |
| Comptes des chemins de fer (anciens)—Pacifique-Canadien—construction originale | | 1,339 | 44 |
| Emprunts temporaires, annexe O.O | | 27,995,769 | 02 |
| Balance de l'exercice financier, 1926-27— | | | |
| Banques à New-York | $28,890,917 86 | | |
| Banque de Montréal, Londres, Angleterre | 289,180 53 | | |
| | $29,180,098 39 | | |
| MOINS—Banques au Canada | 4,368,862 46 | | |
| | | 24,811,235 | 93 |
| | | 115,636,448 | 62 |

# ANNEXES DU BILAN

| — | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Annexe "A"** | | | |
| *Avances aux provinces, aux banques, etc—* | | | |
| Province de la Colombie-Britannique (pour logements).. | 1,701,500 00 | | |
| Province du Manitoba (prêts pour logements)..... | 1,975,000 00 | | |
| Province du Nouveau-Brunswick " ..... | 1,462,000 00 | | |
| Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse " ..... | 1,537,000 00 | | |
| Province d'Ontario " ..... | 9,350,000 00 | | |
| Province de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard (prêts p. logements) | 50,000 00 | | |
| Province de Québec " | 7.352,018 05 | | |
| | | 23,427,518 05 | |
| Prêts aux banques, "Loi des finances, 1914"..... | ..... | 10,000,000 00 | |
| Commission du port de Montréal..... | ..... | 45,840,000 00 | |
| Commission des chemins à barrières, Montréal..... | ..... | 133,156 56 | |
| Southern Alberta Land Co..... | ..... | 329.573 96 | |
| St. John Bridge and Railway Extension Company..... | ..... | 433,900 00 | |
| Hôpital de l'Université—Edmonton, Alta..... | ..... | 100,000 00 | |
| Vancouver Harbour Commission..... | ..... | 13,413,900 00 | |
| | | | 93,678,048 57 |
| **Annexe "B"** | | | |
| *Avances aux gouvernements impérial et étrangers—* | | | |
| Compte du gouvernement impérial..... | ..... | 51,598 99 | |
| Gouvernement belge (vente de chevaux)..... | ..... | 4,528,336 00 | |
| Gouvernement français..... | ..... | 230,000 00 | |
| Gouvernement grec..... | ..... | 7,660,000 00 | |
| Gouvernement italien..... | ..... | 702 52 | |
| Gouvernement roumain..... | ..... | 23,969,720 00 | |
| Gouvernement russe..... | ..... | 55,571 82 | |
| | | | 36,495,929 33 |
| **Annexe "C"** | | | |
| *Prêts pour l'établissement des soldats sur les terres—* | | | |
| Prêts aux soldats pour l'établissement sur les terres, etc. | 86,786,439 76 | | |
| Colonisation impériale—terres transférées..... | 1,167,537 25 | | |
| Compte en suspens, terres des Sauvages..... | 245,408 48 | | |
| | | 88,199,385 49 | |
| Moins réserve (terres des Doukhobors)..... | ..... | 663,291 39 | |
| | | | 87,536,094 10 |
| **Annexe "D"** | | | |
| *Divers comptes courants—* | | | |
| Avances à l'hôtel des monnaies—Compte d'achat d'or... | 876,789 81 | | |
| " " Compte d'achat d'argent. | 2,278,669 45 | | |
| " " Compte d'achat de cuivre | 23,984 89 | | |
| " " Compte d'achat de nickel | 155,781 25 | | |
| | | 3,335,225 40 | |
| Banque de Montréal, billets provinciaux en souffrance... | ..... | 27,685 83 | |
| Chemins de fer de l'Etat, "comptes non soldés"..... | 6,042,932 52 | | |
| " " "Magasins"..... | 9,757,420 40 | | |
| | | 15,800,352 92 | |
| Office d'essayage..... | ..... | 22,598 22 | |
| Projet d'établissement impérial, avances en vertu du.... | ..... | 192.731 79 | |
| Haut Commissaire (compte en suspens)..... | ..... | 4,230 95 | |
| Avances à l'Imprimeur du Roi—Impressions..... | ..... | 488,900 37 | |
| Avances à l'Imprimeur du Roi—Papeterie..... | ..... | 252,668 34 | |
| Grain de semence au gouver. de la Sask., avance de 1908 | ..... | 97,032 21 | |
| Grain de semence et assistance, ministère de l'Intérieur. | ..... | 5,087,231 52 | |
| Chemin de fer St-Jean et Québec "magasins"..... | ..... | 2,590 94 | |
| Emp. de la Victoire de 1918, intérêt en suspens..... | ..... | 780 26 | |
| Bons, compte en suspens..... | ..... | 12,070,600 00 | |
| Coupons impayés—Empr. de New-York, en suspens..... | ..... | 50,338. 50 | |
| | | | 37,432,967 25 |

# ANNEXES DU BILAN—*Suite*

| — | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ANNEXE "E" | | | |
| *Travaux publics* (canaux)— | | | |
| Canal de la baie de Burlington | | 308,328 32 | |
| Canal Chambly et rivière Richelieu | | 580,092 59 | |
| Amélioration du canal de la Trent | | 559,067 70 | |
| Canal Lachine | | 11,142,580 65 | |
| Lac St-Pierre | | 1,164,235 08 | |
| Canal Murray | | 1,248,946 71 | |
| Travaux d'Ottawa | | 6,875,244 17 | |
| Canaux de Québec | | 34,841 69 | |
| Canal Rideau | | 143,411 12 | |
| Canal du Sault Ste.-Marie | | 4,935,809 42 | |
| Ecluse de Ste-Anne—Pont de ch. de fer, île Perrot | | 150,000 00 | |
| Canaux du St-Laurent | | 34,143,925 00 | |
| Canal maritime du St-Laurent | | 134,067 76 | |
| Ecluses de St-Ours | | 5,690 91 | |
| Canal St-Pierre | | 492,023 82 | |
| Navigation de la rivière Tay | | 476,128 73 | |
| Navigation de la rivière Trent | | 19,027,285 77 | |
| Canal Welland | | 29,905,867 36 | |
| Canal Welland à eau profonde | | 62,511,753 65 | |
| Divers | | 125 00 | |
| | | | 173,839,425 45 |
| ANNEXE "F" | | | |
| *Travaux publics* (chemins de fer)— | | | |
| *Chemins de fer du gouvernement canadien*— | | | |
| Chemins de fer du gouvernement canadien | 72,769,969 78 | | |
| " du Cap-Breton | 104,520 54 | | |
| " de Caraquet et Gulf Shore | 209,950 00 | | |
| " d'Elgin et Havelock | 33,530 00 | | |
| " de la Baie d'Hudson | 14,411,954 86 | | |
| " de l'Intercolonial | 120,174,668 97 | | |
| " de l'International du Nouveau-Bruns. | 2,681,377 35 | | |
| " de Lotbinière et Mégantic | 336,875 00 | | |
| " du Transcontinental-National | 164,583,262 41 | | |
| " du Nouv.-Brunswick et Ile Prince-E. | 297,371 89 | | |
| " de l'île du Prince-Edouard | 11,744,541 78 | | |
| " Pont de Québec | 21,706,664 49 | | |
| " de Québec et Saguenay | 6,892,575 85 | | |
| " de Salisbury et Albert | 84,390 41 | | |
| " de St-Martins | 72,624 91 | | |
| " d'York et Carleton | 20,976 16 | | |
| | | 416,125 254 40 | |
| *Autres chemins de fer et divers*— | | | |
| Chemins de fer de Digby et Annapolis | 660,683 09 | | |
| " de la baie d'Hudson, terminus de Port Nelson | 6,320,725 00 | | |
| " du Nord | 250,000 00 | | |
| Wagons du Gouverneur général | 71,538 82 | | |
| Divers | 18,000 00 | | |
| | | 7,320,946 91 | |
| | | | 423,446,201 31 |
| ANNEXE "G" | | | |
| *Travaux publics* (divers)— | | | |
| Brise-lames à Bare-Point | | 217,995 90 | |
| Immeuble Canadien, Londres, Ang. | | 1,539,073 11 | |
| Havre, Cap Tourmentine | | 236,860 63 | |
| Bassin de radoub d'esquimalt | | 6,945,855 01 | |
| Levé des cours d'eau, Baie Georgienne à Montréal | | 918,796 85 | |
| Edifices publics à Ottawa | | 27,690,526 89 | |
| Programme de constr. de navires du gouvernement | | 56,074,320 51 | |
| Cale sèche à Halifax | | 1,552,827 43 | |
| Elévateur à Halifax, emplacement | | 46,063 27 | |
| Améliorations au St-Laurent | | 30,938,001 23 | |
| Bassin de radoub de Kingston | | 556,589 35 | |
| Lignes télégraphiques et câbles | | 348,320 77 | |
| Bassin de radoub de Lévis | | 917,592 58 | |
| Améliorations au port de Montréal | | 1,060,342 83 | |
| Nouvel édifice fédéral à Toronto | | 1,166,646 95 | |
| A reporter | | 130,263,813 31 | |

## ANNEXES DU BILAN—*Suite*

| — | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Report | | | |
| ANNEXE "G"—*Fin* | | | |
| *Travaux publics* (divers)—Fin | | | |
| Port-Arthur, Fort-William et rivière Kamministique | | 14,327,972 71 | |
| Port de Port-Colborne | | 904,459 39 | |
| Améliorations au port de Québec | | 8,894,607 27 | |
| Ecluse et barrage de la rivière La-Pluie | | 133 80 | |
| Rapides Saint-André, et amélior. de la rivière Rouge | | 1,569,845 74 | |
| Améliorations au port de Saint-Jean | | 16,474,275 90 | |
| Améliorations au port de Tiffin | | 481,621 59 | |
| Améliorations au port de Toronto | | 8,585,988 77 | |
| Port de Vancouver | | 3,600,078 73 | |
| Améliorations au port de Victoria, Ontario | | 761,801 79 | |
| Améliorations au port de Victoria, Colombie-Britannique | | 5,131,024 94 | |
| Travaux du Territoire du Yukon | | 1,921,392 10 | |
| | | | 194,296,115 05 |
| ANNEXE "H" | | | |
| *Propriétés et magasins militaires*— | | | |
| Propriétés et magasins militaires | | 12,118,150 87 | |
| MOINS—Caserne de Fort-Osborne, Winnipeg | 62,947 27 | | |
| Caserne de l'île Ste-Hélène, emplacement | 19,783 10 | | |
| Caserne de Toronto, emplacement | 1,745 13 | | |
| | | 83,981 02 | |
| | | | 12,034,169 85 |
| ANNEXE "I" | | | |
| *Comptes des territoires*— | | | |
| Organisation des Territoires du Nord-Ouest | | 1,460,000 00 | |
| Achat, Territoires du Nord-Ouest | | 1,460,000 00 | |
| Déboursés relatifs à la rébellion du Nord-Ouest | | 826,077 87 | |
| Terres fédérales au 31 mars 1911 | 10,425,395 92 | | |
| MOINS—Ceux reçus des terres fédérales | 4,275,526 11 | | |
| | | 6,149,869 81 | |
| | | | 9,895,947 68 |
| ANNEXE "J" | | | |
| *Comptes des chemins de fer* (anciens)— | | | |
| Chemin de fer du Pacifique-Canadien | | 62,790,024 81 | |
| Chemins de fer du Grand-Tronc, comptes des obligations | | 15,142,633 34 | |
| Chemin de fer du Grand-Tronc, compte de l'intérêt | | 10,457,458 01 | |
| Chemin de fer du Grand-Tronc, compte spécial | | 7,302 18 | |
| | | | 88,398,757 78 |
| ANNEXE "K" | | | |
| *Comptes des chemins de fer* (prêts improductifs)— | | | |
| *Chemin de fer Canadian Northern*— | | | |
| Ontario, compte de l'int. (art. 10, chap. 6, lois de 1911) | 2,396,099 68 | | |
| Compte de l'intérêt (chap. 20, lois de 1914) | 5,294,000 02 | | |
| Compte d'emprunt de 1914 (chap. 4, lois de 1915) | 10,000 000 00 | | |
| Compte d'emprunt de 1916 (chap. 29, lois de 1916) | 15,000 000 00 | | |
| Achat de capital-actions (chap. 24, lois de 1917, art. 4, alinéa 3) | 10,000,000 00 | | |
| Acquisition de capital-actions, loi de 1917 (7-8 George V, chap. 24) | 25,000,000 00 | | |
| Prêt sur compte d'intérêt et équipement (loi n° 1, 1918) | 25,000,000 00 | | |
| Prêt en vertu du vote 108, loi des crédits, n° 4, 1919 | 35,000,000 00 | | |
| Prêt en vertu du vote 127, loi des crédits, n° 4, 1920 | 48,611,077 00 | | |
| Prêt en vertu du vote 126, loi des crédits, n° 2, 1921 | 44,419,806 42 | | |
| A reporter | 220,720,983 12 | | |

## ANNEXES DU BILAN—*Suite*

| — | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Report | 220,720,983 12 | | |
| ANNEXE "K"—*Fin* | | | |
| *Comptes des chemins de fer* (prêts improductifs)—Fin | | | |
| *Chemin de fer Canadian Northern*—Fin | | | |
| Prêt en vertu du vote n° 136, loi des crédits n° 1 de 1922 | 42,800,000 00 | | |
| Prêt en vertu de la loi des mesures de guerre | 1,887,821 16 | | |
| | | 265,408,804 28 | |
| *Chemin de fer du Grand Tronc*— | | | |
| Prêt en vertu du vote n° 478, loi des crédits n° 4, de 1920 | 25,000,000 00 | | |
| Prêt en vertu du vote n° 126, loi des crédits n° 2 de 1921 | 55,293,435 18 | | |
| Prêt en vertu du vote n° 137, loi des crédits n° 1, de 1922 | 23,288,747 15 | | |
| Prêt au Grand-Tronc Pacifique, 1913 (chap. 23 des lois de 1913) garanti par la Cie du Grand-Tronc | 15,000,000 00 | | |
| | | 118,582,182 33 | |
| *Chemin de fer du Grand-Tronc-Pacifique*— | | | |
| Compte de prêt, 1914 (chap. 4, lois de 1915) | 6,000,000 00 | | |
| Hypoth. oblig. à 3 p. cent (chap. 24, 3-4 George V, 1913) | 33,093,333 23 | | |
| Compte d'intérêt, loi des crédits n° 2, 1916 | 7,081,783 45 | | |
| Compte de prêt, loi des crédits n° 4, 1917 | 5,038,053 72 | | |
| Compte de prêt, loi des crédits de 1918 | 7,471,399 93 | | |
| Compte du receveur, A.C., 26 mars 1919, C.P. 635 | 45,764,162 35 | | |
| Compte d'intérêt garanti par le Dominion du Canada | 8,704,662 65 | | |
| Coupons des voies d'embranchement—Garantis par les provinces d'Alberta et Saskatchewan | 2,898,536 98 | | |
| | | 116,051,932 31 | |
| *Chemins de fer nationaux canadiens*— | | | |
| Prêt en vertu de la loi des crédits, 1923 | 24,550,000 00 | | |
| Prêt en vertu de la loi des crédits, 1924 | 10,000,000 00 | | |
| Prêt en vertu de la loi des crédits, 1925 | 10,000,000 00 | | |
| | | 44,550,000 00 | |
| *Prêts aux chemins de fer*— | | | |
| Achat d'équipement de ch. de fer, chap. 38, statuts 1918 | | 57,154,320 71 | |
| | | | 601,747,239 63 |
| ANNEXE "L" | | | |
| *Placements divers* (improductifs)— | | | |
| Canada Land and Irrigation Co. | | 25,076 03 | |
| Actions de priorité du chemin de fer Grand-Tronc | | 121,739 65 | |
| Obligations, Cie des chemins à barrières de Québec | | 20,000 00 | |
| Hypt. du comte de Selkirk sur propriété dans le township de Moulton | | 13,900 00 | |
| Obligations du port de Québec | | 13,091,995 68 | |
| Obligations du port de Trois-Rivières | 81,760 97 | | |
| MOINS—Fonds d'amortissement | 2,308 41 | | |
| | | 79,452 56 | |
| Victoria Shipowners, Limited | | 621,987 05 | |
| | | | 13,974,150 97 |
| ANNEXE "M" | | | |
| *Dépôts d'épargnes*— | | | |
| Caisses d'épargne des Postes | | 24,035,668 99 | |
| Caisses d'épargne du gouvernement fédéral | | 8,794,875 25 | |
| | | | 32,830,544 24 |
| ANNEXE "N" | | | |
| *Fonds d'assurance et des pensions de retraite*— | | | |
| Rentes viagères du gouvernement | | 10,021,705 50 | |
| Fonds d'assurance, service civil | | 3,291,484 17 | |
| Assurance des soldats rapatriés | | 4,231,207 22 | |
| Fonds des retraites | | 6,237,805 15 | |
| Fonds des pensions de retraite n° 2 | | 1,768,060 87 | |
| Fonds des pensions de retraite n° 5 | | 10,652,791 89 | |
| | | | 36,203,054 80 |

## ANNEXES DU BILAN—*Suite*

| — | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ANNEXE "O" | | | |
| *Fonds de fiducie—* | | | |
| Terres scolaires de l'Alberta | | 475 58 | |
| Pontons du bassin de Burrard | | 1,208 79 | |
| Fonds d'écoles communes | | 2,658,552 74 | |
| Fonds de cantine canadienne | | 1,168,667 52 | |
| Emission d'obligations garanties pour les chemins de fer nationaux canadiens (intérêt à percevoir) | | 71,462 50 | |
| Garanties des entrepreneurs | | 581,032 84 | |
| Fonds des pilotes invalides | 92,164 32 | | |
| MOINS—Montant en obligations (voir app. n° 22) | 87,000 00 | | |
| | | 5,164 32 | |
| Fonds de secours en faveur de l'Empress of Ireland | | 827 50 | |
| Fonds de pension aux pilotes de Halifax | 65,030 65 | | |
| MOINS—Montant en obligations (voir app. n° 23) | 57,393 33 | | |
| | | 7,637 32 | |
| Fonds de garantie des immigrants et fond spéciaux | | 336,227 74 | |
| Fonds des sauvages | | 12,418,460 77 | |
| Terres des écoles du Manitoba | | 540 17 | |
| Fonds régimentaires de la Milice et Défense | | 114,472 98 | |
| Immeubles militaires n° 1 | | 136,278 83 | |
| " " n° 2 | | 25,529 16 | |
| Collège militaire Royal—Fonds des cadets | | 12,097 00 | |
| Terres des écoles de la Saskatchewan | | 495 34 | |
| Rétablissement civil des Soldats—Fonds n° 1 | | 189,755 31 | |
| Rétablissement civil des Soldats—Fonds n° 3 | | 418,831 45 | |
| Commission de l'établissement des Soldats | | 8,175 59 | |
| Fonds de pension des pilotes de St-Jean | 34,505 03 | | |
| MOINS—Montant en obligations (app. n° 24) | 29,000 00 | | |
| | | 5,505 03 | |
| Fonds de fiducie dit Strathcona | | 500,000 00 | |
| Fonds de pension des pilotes de Sydney | 19,751 76 | | |
| MOINS—Montant en obligations (app. n° 25) | 15,800 00 | | |
| | | 3,951 76 | |
| | | | 18,665,350 24 |
| ANNEXE "P" | | | |
| *Fonds contingents—* | | | |
| Banque du Peuple | | 14,355 85 | |
| Banque de St-Hyacinthe | | 7,267 00 | |
| Banque de St-Jean | | 1,927 23 | |
| Banque de Ville-Marie | | 4,549 59 | |
| Banque de Yarmouth | | 859 82 | |
| Commission des pensions—Fonds des Mennonites | | 6,428 54 | |
| Fonds de la Briton Medical and General Life Association | | 281 06 | |
| Banque Centrale | | 2,225 94 | |
| Rivière Colombie, spécial | | 2,818 04 | |
| Banque Commerciale du Manitoba | | 6,445 56 | |
| Banque de l'Ontario | | 21,708 23 | |
| Banque de St-Stephens | | 11,333 67 | |
| Impôt sur le revenu (suspens) | | 400 36 | |
| Ministère de l'Intérieur (en suspens) | | 2,877 00 | |
| Frais d'internement | | 23,530 81 | |
| Fonds d'assurance des terres | | 10,651 11 | |
| National Benefit Assurance Co., Ltd. (en liquidation) | | 11,191 08 | |
| Prisonniers de guerre | | 6,293 73 | |
| Caisse des passages à niveau, chemins de fer | | 1,436,924 18 | |
| Royale gendarmerie à cheval, spécial | | 582 21 | |
| Comptes en suspens—Liquidation | | 289,565 08 | |
| Chèques non réclamés, ch. de fer G. C. | | 1,157 48 | |
| Chemins de fer et Canaux (suspens) | | 33,503 26 | |
| York County Loan and Savings Co. (en liquidation) | | 35,552 86 | |
| Dividendes non réclamés (liquidation en vertu de la loi des faillites) | | 14,703 30 | |
| Emprunt de la Victoire, solliciteurs impayés | | 1,629 58 | |
| Emprunt de la Victoire, 1917, souscripteurs arriérés | | 104,015 82 | |
| Emprunt de la Victoire, 1918, souscripteurs arriérés | | 63,769 65 | |
| Emprunt de la Victoire, 1919, souscripteurs arriérés | | 44,025 05 | |
| | | | 2,160,573 09 |
| ANNEXE "Q" | | | |
| *Comptes des provinces—* | | | |
| Prov. de la Colombie-Britannique, compte de la dette | 583,021 40 | | |
| Prov. du Manitoba, compte de la dette | 3,578,941 20 | | |
| Prov. de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, compte de la dette | 1,055,433 64 | | |
| Prov. du Nouveau-Brunswick, compte de la dette | 529,299 39 | | |
| Prov. d'Ontario, compte de la dette, 47 Victoria, chap 4 | 2,848,289 52 | | |
| A reporter | 8,594,985 15 | | |

## ANNEXES DU BILAN—*Suite*

| — | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Report | 8,594,985 15 | | |
| ANNEXE "Q"—*Fin* | | | |
| *Comptes des Provinces*—Fin | | | |
| Prov. de l'île du Prince-Edouard, compte de la dette | 775,791 83 | | |
| Prov. de Québec, compte de la dette, 47 Victoria, chap. 4 | 2,549,213 61 | | |
| | | 11,919,990 59 | |
| MOINS—Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, en suspens | 40,161 86 | | |
| Prov. de l'île du Prince-Edouard, compte des terres | 782,402 33 | | |
| Prov. de Québec, compte de la dette | 1,473,609 63 | | |
| | | 2,296,173 82 | |
| ANNEXE "R" | | | 9,623,817 77 |
| *Divers comptes courants*— | | | |
| Dépôts d'élection de candidats | | 400 00 | |
| Colonisation impériale, en suspens | | 267 75 | |
| Affaires des Sauvages, "Spécial" | | 37,897 49 | |
| Port de Matane, Québec "spécial) | | 1,000 00 | |
| Chemin de fer Québec et St-Jean (compte non soldé) | | 54,022 26 | |
| Remboursements, change sterling | | 2,636 48 | |
| Débentures impayées | | 973 33 | |
| Mandats impayés | | 49 36 | |
| Walter J. King—Compte en suspens | | 1,618 57 | |
| | | | 98,865 24 |
| ANNEXE "S" | | | |
| *Emprunts temporaires*— | | | |
| Emprunt de 1917–19, New-York, 5%, du 1er août 1919 | | 1,000 00 | |
| Obligations à 5% | | 200,000 00 | |
| | | | 201,000 00 |
| ANNEXE "T" | | | |
| *Dette consolidée*— | | | |
| *Payable au Canada*— | | | |
| Billets provinciaux, Nouvelle-Ecosse | | 39,184 05 | |
| Warrants impayés, Ile du Prince-Edouard | | 549 59 | |
| Compensation aux seigneurs | | 12,140 15 | |
| Compensation aux townships | | 153,00 | |
| Emprunt de la province du N.-B., obligations, 6 p.c. | | 600 00 | |
| Province du Canada, obligations, 5 pour cent | | 400 00 | |
| Effets du Canada, émission A, 6 pour cent | | 4,000 00 | |
| Effets du Canada, émission A, 3½ pour cent | | 1,000 00 | |
| Effets du Canada, émission B, 3½ pour cent | | 30,100 00 | |
| Effets du Canada, émission C, 3½ pour cent | | 48,666 67 | |
| Capital-obligations, 5 pour cent, 1919 | | 1,000 00 | |
| Capital-obligations, 5 pour cent, terres des écoles | | 27,616,000 00 | |
| Capital-obligations, 5½ pour cent, 1921 | | 200 00 | |
| Certificats d'épargne de guerre | | 20,939 65 | |
| Certificats d'épargne du Dominion du Canada | | 48,761 63 | |
| Timbres d'épargne et d'économie de guerre | | 125,671 75 | |
| Emprunt de guerre du Canada, 1915–25, 5 pour cent | | 875,100 00 | |
| Emprunt de guerre du Canada, 1916–31, 5 pour cent | | 52,931,600 00 | |
| Emprunt de guerre du Canada, 1917-37, 5 pour cent | | 90,166,900 00 | |
| Emprunt de la Victoire, 1917, 5½ pour cent, dû en 1922 | 187,750 00 | | |
| Emprunt de la Victoire, 1917, 5½ pour cent, dû en 1927 | 63,437,250 00 | | |
| Emprunt de la Victoire, 1917, 5½ pour cent, dû en 1937 | 236,298,850 00 | | |
| | | 299,923,850 00 | |
| Emprunt de la Victoire, 1918, 5½ pour cent dû en 1923 | 294,600 00 | | |
| " " 5½ " 1933 | 446,658,800 00 | | |
| | | 446,953,400 00 | |
| Emprunt de la Victoire, 1919, 5½ pour cent, dû en 1924 | 311,650 00 | | |
| " " 5½ " 1934 | 511,910,650 00 | | |
| | | 512,222,300 00 | |
| Renouvellement de l'emp., 1922, 5½ p.c., dû en 1927 | 29,068,400 00 | | |
| " " 5½ p.c., dû en 1932 | 85,395,750 00 | | |
| | | 114,464,150 00 | |
| Emprunt de remboursement, 1923, 5 p. cent, dû, 1928 | 53,000,000 00 | | |
| " " " 1943 | 147,000,000 00 | | |
| | | 200,000,000 00 | |
| Emprunt de remboursement, 4½ p. cent, dû, 1944 | | 50,000,000 00 | |
| " " 4 " 1926 | | 35,000,000 00 | |
| A reporter | | 1,830,486,666 49 | |

## ANNEXES DU BILAN—*Suite*

| — | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Report | | 1,830,486,666 49 | |
| ANNEXE "T"—*Fin* | | | |
| *Dette consolidée*—Fin | | | |
| *Payable au Canada*—Fin | | | |
| Emprunt de remboursement 1925 4½%, dû 1940 | | 75,000,000 00 | |
| Billets du Trésor, 4% dus 15 nov. 1926 | 8,000,000 00 | | |
| " " 15 nov. 1927 | 8.000,000 00 | | |
| | | 16,000,000 00 | |
| | | 1,921,486,666 49 | |
| Moins fonds d'amortissement— | 799,300 00 | | |
| Emprunt de guerre, 1916-31 | 379,800 00 | | |
| " 1917-37 | 178.725 26 | | |
| Espèces dans le fonds dl'amortissement | | 1,357,825 26 | |
| | | | 1,920,128,841 23 |
| *Payables à Londres*— | | | |
| Emprunt à 3½ pour cent, 1884 | 23,467,206 27 | | |
| Emprunt à 3½ pour cent, concession de terre au C.P. | 15,056,006 66 | | |
| Emprunt à 3½ pour cent, 1930-50 | 137,058,841 00 | | |
| Emprunt à 3 pour cent, 1888 | 8,071,230 16 | | |
| Emprunt à 3 pour cent, 1892 | 18,250,000 00 | | |
| Emprunt à 3 pour cent, 1894 | 10,950,000 00 | | |
| Emprunt à 2½ pour cent, 1897 | 4,888,185 64 | | |
| Emprunt à 4 pour cent, 1940-60 | 93,926,666 66 | | |
| | | 311,668,136 39 | |
| Moins fonds d'amortissement— | | | |
| Emprunt de 1884 | 12,641,283 38 | | |
| Emprunt à 3½ pour cent, 1930-50 | 18,806,220 13 | | |
| Emprunt à 4 pour cent, 1940-60 | 9,258,456 00 | | |
| | | 40,705,959 51 | |
| | | | 270,962,176 88 |
| *Payables à New-York*— | | | |
| Emprunt en bons, 5 pour cent, 1915-35 | | 874,000 00 | |
| Emprunt pour Service Public, 5 pour cent, 1916, dû, 1926 | 25,000,000 00 | | |
| " " dû, 1931 | 25,000,000 00 | | |
| | | 50,000,000 00 | |
| Emprunt en bons, 5½ pour cent, 1919-29 | | 60,000,000 00 | |
| Emprunt en bons, 5 pour cent, 1922-52 | | 100,000.000 00 | |
| 4 pour cent sur billets dus, 15 sept. 1926 | | 70,000,000 00 | |
| | | | 280,874,000 00 |
| | | | 2,471,965,018 11 |
| ANNEXE "U" | | | |
| *Intérêt dû et impayé*— | | | |
| Intérêt impayé (Emprunts domestiques) | | 2,870,992 76 | |
| " (Emprunts de New-York) | | 1,418,845 50 | |
| " (Emprunts de Londres) | | 33,643 52 | |
| Dividendes impayés, Colombie-Britannique | | 33 67 | |
| " Canada, province du | | 4,663 18 | |
| " Nouveau-Brunswick | | 1,279 00 | |
| " Nouvelle-Ecosse | | 795 80 | |
| " Ile du Prince-Edouard | | 867 25 | |
| " Actions du Dominion | | 3,717 33 | |
| | | | 4,334,838 01 |

# ANNEXES DU BILAN—*Fin*

| Annexe "V" | Montant autorisé | Montant impayé au 31 mars 1926 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | En possession du public | En possession du ministre des Finances |
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| *Valeurs garanties—* | | | |
| *Principal et intérêt garantis—* | | | |
| 1. Cie de chemin de fer Canadian Northern, obligations, 3 p.c., dues en 1953, £1,923,287–0–0 | 9,359,996 72 | 9,359,996 72 | ..... |
| 2. Cie de chemin de fer Canadian Northern, obligations, 3½ p.c., dues en 1958, £1,622,586–19–9 | 7,896,590 00 | 7,896,588 26 | ..... |
| 3. Cie de chemin de fer Canadian Northern, Ont., obligations, 3½ p.c., dues en 1961, £350,000–0–0 | 35,770,000 00 | 34,229,996 87 | 1,540,003 13 |
| 4. Cie de chemin de fer Canadian Northern, Alta., obligations, 3½ p.c., dues en 1960, £647,260–5–6 | 3,150,000 00 | 3,149,998 66 | |
| 5. Cie de chemin de fer Grand Tronc Pacific, bons à 3 p.c., dus en 1962, £14,000–0–0 | 68,040,000 00 | 34,992,000 00 | 33,048,000 00 |
| 6. Cie de chemin de fer Canadian Northern, Alta., obligations, à 3½ p.c., dues en 1962, £733,561–12–10 | 3,569,999 98 | ..... | 3,569,996 86 |
| 7. Cie de chemin de fer Canadian Northern, bons à 4 p.c., dus en 1934 | 45,000,000 00 | 17,060,333 33 | 12,500,000 00 |
| 8. Cie de chemin de fer Grand Tronc Pacific, bons à 4 p.c., dus en 1962, £3,280,000–0–0 | 15,940,800 00 | 8,440,848 00 | 7,499,952 00 |
| 9. Cie de chemin de fer Canadian Northern, bons à 7 p.c., dus en 1940, | 25,000,000 00 | 24,793,000 00 | |
| 10. Cie de chemin de fer Grand Tronc, bons à 7 p.c., dus en 1940 | 25,000,000 00 | 24,743,000 00 | |
| 11. Cie de chemin de fer Canadian Northern, bons à 6½ p.c., dus en 1946 | 25,000,000 00 | 25,000 000,00 | |
| 12. Cie de chemin de fer Grand Tronc, bons à 6 p.c., dus en 1936 | 25,000,000 00 | 25,000,000 00 | |
| 13. Cie de chemin de fer National Canadien, bons à 5 p.c., 1923–38 | 22,500,000 00 | 20,250,000 00 | |
| 14. Cie de chemin de fer National Canadien, bons à 5 p.c., dus en 1954 | 50,000,000 00 | 50,000,000 00 | |
| 15. Cie de chemin de fer National Canadien, bons à d'équipement, 4 p.c., dus en 1927 | 20,000,000 00 | 20,000.000 00 | |
| 16. Cie de chemin de fer National Canadien, bons à 4½ p.c., dus en, 1954 | 26,000,000 00 | 26,000,000 00 | |
| 17. Cie de chemin de fer National Canadien, bons à 4½ p. c., dus en 1930 | 18,000,000 00 | 18,000,000 00 | |
| 18. Cie de chemin de fer Canadian Northern, bons à 4½ p. cent, dus en 1935 | 17,000,000 00 | 17,000,000 00 | |
| | 442,227,386 70 | 365,915,761 84 | 58,157,951 99 |
| *Intérêt seulement garanti—* | | | |
| 19. Cie de chemin de fer Grand Tronc, garanties d'acquisition— | | | |
| Obligations garanties du Grand Tronc, à 4 p. cent, £12,500,000 | 60,833,333 33 | 60,833,333 33 | |
| Obligations perpétuelles à 5 p. cent, £4,270,375 | 20,782,491 67 | 20,782,491 67 | |
| Obligations perpétuelles du Great Western, à 5 p. cent £2,723,080 | 13,252,322 67 | 13,262,322 67 | |
| Obligations perpétuelles du Grand Tronc, à 4 p. cent, £24,624,455 | 119,839,014 33 | 119,839,014 33 | |
| Obligations perpétuelles de la Cie du chemin de fer Northern of Canada à 4 p. cent, £308,215 | 1,499,979 67 | 1,499,979 67 | |
| | 216,207,141 67 | 216,207,141 67 | |

# ANNEXES DES DÉPENSES ORDINAIRES 1925-26

| — | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ANNEXE N° 1 | | | |
| *Agriculture—* | | | |
| Gouvernement civil—Appointements | 697,647 62 | | |
| Dépenses contingentes | 128,341 19 | | |
| Agent des ventes de produits agricoles en Grande-Bretagne | 12,850 16 | | |
| | | 825,988 81 | |
| Division de l'entomologie | 19,284 55 | | |
| Aide pour construction d'entrepôts de réfrigération de fruits, en Colombie-Britannique, avant leur expédition | 21,212 59 | | |
| Compensation à C. Dauphinais pour animaux abattus: Loi des Epizooties | 133 32 | | |
| Compensation à E. Lajoie pour animaux abattus: Loi des Epizooties | 73 32 | | |
| Industries laitières, y compris l'octroi de $3,000 au Conseil National de l'Industrie Laitière | 207,767 72 | | |
| Loi des insectes destructeurs et autres fléaux | 369,132 50 | | |
| Fermes expérimentales | 1,435,781 76 | | |
| Essais de déshydratation des fruits et des légumes | 10,358 21 | | |
| Division des fruits, y compris l'octroi de $8,000 au Conseil d'Horticulture du Canada | 196,861 17 | | |
| Allocation au Nouveau-Brunswick pour cours d'instruction à Fredericton, N.-B | 5,000 00 | | |
| Allocation à la Nouvelle-Ecosse pour construire une école de science à Truro | 20,000 00 | | |
| Hygiène des animaux | 1,877,412 89 | | |
| Institut international d'agriculture | 13,056 88 | | |
| Industrie du bétail | 1,271,619 03 | | |
| Division des publications | 18,491 30 | | |
| Contrôle des semences, fourrages et engrais | 292,440 31 | | |
| | | 5,771,475 71 | |
| *Divers—* | | | |
| Gratifications | ..... | 2,535 32 | |
| | | | 6,599,999 84 |
| ANNEXE N° 2 | | | |
| *Douanes et Accise—* | | | |
| Gouvernement civil—Appointements | 544,206 75 | | |
| Dépenses contingentes | 30,085 48 | | |
| | | 574,292 23 | |
| Appointements et dépenses contingentes | 6,312,972 97 | | |
| Inspecteurs, service douanier et Conseil des douanes | 796,328 18 | | |
| Divers | 479,865 57 | | |
| Entretien des croiseurs du revenu et service douanier | 336,813 92 | | |
| Service secret des douanes | 9,931 33 | | |
| Service préventif de la contrebande | 49,844 09 | | |
| Enquête et étude des divers mod. de taxation en vue de simplifier et améliorer le système actuel | 5,700 31 | | |
| Jugement en cour de l'Echiquier—MacDonald vs. The King | 406 47 | | |
| Administration de la loi sur les profits d'affaires 1916 et de la loi de guerre d'impôt sur le Revenu 1917 et amendements | 1,726,056 70 | | |
| | | 9,717,919 54 | |
| *Divers—* | | | |
| Gratifications | 10,289 55 | | |
| Revision des salaires, etc | 2,898 41 | | |
| | | 13,187 96 | |
| | | | 10,305,399 73 |
| ANNEXE N° 3 | | | |
| *Finances—* | | | |
| Gouvernement civil—Appointements | 365,905 47 | | |
| Dépenses contingentes | 28,233 68 | | |
| Inspecteur général des banques | 20,098 29 | | |
| | | 414,237 44 | |
| Appointements des lieutenants-gouverneurs (app. n° 7) | ..... | 81,750 00 | |
| Frais de gestion (appendice n° 8) | ..... | 875,367 88 | |
| Primes, escompte et change (appendice n° 9) | ..... | 9,020 19 | |
| Pensions de retraite (appendice n° 10)— | | | |
| N° 1 S. R., 1906, ch. 17, art. 18 | 719,688 82 | | |
| N° 3 Imprimerie | 29,314 68 | | |
| N° 4 Loi des retraites de 1920 | 828,362 29 | | |
| | | 1,577,365 79 | |
| A reporter | ..... | 2,957,741 30 | |

# ANNEXES DES DÉPENSES ORDINAIRES 1925-26—*Suite*

| — | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Report | | 2,957,741 30 | |
| ANNEXE N° 3—*Fin* | | | |
| *Finances*—Fin | | | |
| *Divers*— | | | |
| Succursale d'Ottawa de l'hôtel des monnaies | 160,381 57 | | |
| Boni pour le coût de la vie | 420 00 | | |
| Dépenses imprévues | 3,052 62 | | |
| Revision des salaires, etc | 7,340 49 | | |
| | | 171,194 68 | |
| | | | 3,128,935 98 |
| Intérêt sur la dette publique (Appendice N° 7)— | | | |
| Dette consolidée payable à Londres | | 11,142,780 03 | |
| " payable au Canada | | 101,843,523 00 | |
| " payable à New-York | | 14,043,700 00 | |
| Emprunts temporaires | | 263,128 81 | |
| Caisses d'épargne | | 962,745 54 | |
| Fonds des pensions de retraite et d'assurance | | 1,425,860 24 | |
| Fonds fiduciaires | | 819,343 58 | |
| Fonds de rachat de circulation des banques | | 190,412 01 | |
| | | | 130,691,493 21 |
| Subsides aux provinces— | | | |
| Ontario | | 2,642,611 68 | |
| Québec | | 2,256,419 88 | |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | | 661,841 28 | |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | | 666,765 76 | |
| Manitoba | | 1,501,551 36 | |
| Colombie-Britannique | | 738,816 66 | |
| Ile du Prince-Edouard | | 381,931 88 | |
| Alberta | | 1,674,435 00 | |
| Saskatchewan | | 1,850,755 00 | |
| | | | 12,375,128 50 |
| | | | 146,195,557 69 |
| ANNEXE N° 4 | | | |
| *Immigration et Colonisation*— | | | |
| Gouvernement civil—Appointements | 246,720 76 | | |
| Dépenses contingentes | 36,362 47 | | |
| | | 283,083 23 | |
| Appointements | 749,652 84 | | |
| Dépenses contingentes | 1,040,550 47 | | |
| Exposition de l'Empire britannique | 70,661 08 | | |
| Immigration chinoise—Appointements et dépenses contingentes | 65,371 34 | | |
| Loi de l'établissement dans l'Empire | 180,026 15 | | |
| Expositions—Appointements et dépenses contingentes | 106,520 53 | | |
| Exposition de Nouv.-Zélande et des Mers du Sud | 92,245 33 | | |
| Paiement à J. Obed Smith pour montant payé par lui à Mme Frances-K. Yeman comme augmentation de salaire autorisée par Hon. J. A. Calder | 1,200 00 | | |
| Aide à des Canadiens en détresse dans d'autres pays que le Canada | 2,726 09 | | |
| St. John—Bâtiments de l'Immigration | 19,976 27 | | |
| | | 2,328,930 00 | |
| *Divers*— | | | |
| Boni pour le coût de la vie | 2,823 32 | | |
| Dépenses imprévues | 3,365 09 | | |
| Revision des salaires, etc | 7,470 94 | | |
| | | 13,659 35 | |
| | | | 2,625,673 48 |

## ANNEXES DES DÉPENSES ORDINAIRES 1925-26—*Suite*

| — | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ANNEXE N° 5 | | | |
| *Affaires des Sauvages—* | | | |
| Gouvernement civil—Appointements | 150,095 03 | | |
| Dépenses contingentes | 17,225 94 | | |
| | | 167,320 97 | |
| Colombie-Britannique | 309,753 05 | | |
| Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta et Territoires du Nord-Ouest | 691,091 74 | | |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 35,810 82 | | |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | 76,834 33 | | |
| Ontario et Québec | 287,372 54 | | |
| Ile du Prince-Edouard | 4,930 31 | | |
| Yukon | 17,233 44 | | |
| Dépenses générales | 161,482 95 | | |
| Rentes viagères | 217,031 00 | | |
| Instruction des sauvages | 1,883,410 28 | | |
| | | 3,684,950 46 | |
| *Divers—* | | | |
| Gratifications | 570 01 | | |
| Revisions des salaires, etc | 41,267 16 | | |
| | | 41,837 17 | |
| | | | 3,894,108 60 |
| ANNEXE N° 6 | | | |
| *Intérieur—* | | | |
| Gouvernement civil—Appointements | 1,398,893 79 | | |
| Dépenses contingentes | 91,029 40 | | |
| | | 1,489,923 19 | |
| *Terres et parcs fédéraux—* | | | |
| Appointements du service extérieur | 463,061 66 | | |
| Dépenses contingentes | 140,034 67 | | |
| Administration de la loi de la convention des oiseaux migrateurs | 47,410 39 | | |
| Allocation à W. J. Stewart, hydrographe en chef, et J. T. Johnston, directeur des forces hydrauliques, $1,000 chacun au sujet de la Commission conjointe internationale | 333 32 | | |
| Parcs nationaux du Canada | 1,080,306 58 | | |
| Allocation de sympathie à Mme. E. S. Forbes | 1,050 00 | | |
| Frais de litige et frais judiciaires | 4,942 76 | | |
| Honoraires et dépenses contingentes du bureau des examinateurs des terres fédérales | 2,208 78 | | |
| Octroi au club Alpin du Canada | 1,000 00 | | |
| Octroi à l'Association forestière du Canada | 4,000 00 | | |
| Octroi à la société d'irrigation de l'ouest du Canada | 1,000 00 | | |
| Eaux internationales et limitrophes—Aide professionnelle aux fonctionnaires | 6,209 55 | | |
| Bureau de contrôle, lac des Bois | 9,879 46 | | |
| Terres de l'artillerie—appointements et dépenses | 13,858 71 | | |
| Remboursement de portions non réclamées des avances de graines de semence faites dans la Saskatchewan par les banques autorisées aux détenteurs de terres fédérales non enregistrées | 13,845 52 | | |
| Protection du bois | 1,153,617 32 | | |
| Publications, y compris les cartes | 152,285 62 | | |
| Appointements et dépenses de perception de secours concernant graines de semence | 41,143 38 | | |
| Part du Fédéral dans les frais de transport des colons des places arides à d'autres endroits | 27,942 49 | | |
| Aide pour publication des rapports de l'association des arpenteurs fédéraux | 125 00 | | |
| Transport de buffles du parc Buffalo, Wainwright, Alta, au parc Wood Buffalo, près Fort Smith, N.-Y | 19,979 12 | | |
| Enquêtes sur les eaux et pouvoirs hydrauliques | 454,302 63 | | |
| | | 3,638,536 86 | |
| *Institutions scientifiques—* | | | |
| Observatoire du Dominion à Ottawa | 49,991 20 | | |
| Observatoire du Dominion à Victoria, C.-B | 16,468 52 | | |
| Arpentage géodésique du Canada | 267,181 75 | | |
| Arpentage géodésique, frontières internationales | 19,975 15 | | |
| Services topographiques et généraux | 398,973 21 | | |
| Compensation au chemin de fer Temiscaming and North Ontario pour réclamation d'accident à John Hadin | 240 00 | | |
| | | 752,829 83 | |
| A reporter | | 5,881,289 88 | |

# ANNEXES DES DÉPENSES ORDINAIRES 1925-26—*Suite*

| — | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Report | | 5,881,289 88 | |
| ANNEXE N° 6—*Fin* | | | |
| *Intérieur*—Fin. | | | |
| *Gouvernement des Territoires du Nord-Ouest*— | | | |
| Ministère de l'Intérieur | 223,604 84 | | |
| Ministère de la Défense Nationale | 146,829 86 | | |
| | | 370,434 70 | |
| *Gouvernement du territoire du Yukon* | | 210,062 51 | |
| *Divers*— | | | |
| Paiement à la Banque de Montréal pour avances faites par l'Association des Consommateurs d'eaux unis de Vauxhall, Alberta | 19,969 43 | | |
| Paiement à M. M. R. R. Hall et William Irwin, de Peterborough, après abandon de leur intérêt dans les limites à bois n° 507 | 120,430 00 | | |
| Agrandissement de la décharge occidentale du lac des Bois | 700,000 00 | | |
| Gratifications | 2,810 00 | | |
| Revisions des salaires, etc | 30,290 33 | | |
| | | 873,499 76 | |
| | | | 7,335,286 85 |
| ANNEXE N° 7 | | | |
| *Justice*— | | | |
| Gouvernement civil—Appointements | | 242,388 54 | |
| Dépenses contingentes | | 32,288 39 | |
| | | | 274,615 93 |
| *Cour Suprême*— | | | |
| Appointements | 74,000 00 | | |
| Dépenses contingentes | 24,469 89 | | |
| | | 98,469 89 | |
| *Cour de l'Echiquier*— | | | |
| Appointements | 23,667 73 | | |
| Dépenses contingentes | 9,704 09 | | |
| Allocations de voyage..Juges de l'amirauté | 84 00 | | |
| | | 33,455 82 | |
| *Ontario*— | | | |
| Cour d'Appel | 35,000 00 | | |
| Division de la Haute Cour | 131,150 00 | | |
| Cours de comtés | 328,086 02 | | |
| Frais de voyage | 35,444 17 | | |
| | | 529,680 19 | |
| *Québec*— | | | |
| Cour du Banc du Roi | 109,000 00 | | |
| Cour Supérieure | 349,262 77 | | |
| Frais de voyage | 22,544 29 | | |
| | | 480,807 06 | |
| *Nouvelle-Ecosse*— | | | |
| Cour Suprême | 58,283 06 | | |
| Cours de comtés | 33,882 69 | | |
| Cour des divorces | 29 16 | | |
| Frais de voyage | 5,590 90 | | |
| | | 97,785 81 | |
| *Nouveau-Brunswick*— | | | |
| Cour d'Appel | 27,250 00 | | |
| Cour du Banc du Roi | 37,000 00 | | |
| Cours de comtés | 30,000 00 | | |
| Cour des divorces | 500 00 | | |
| Frais de voyage | 7,458 04 | | |
| | | 102,208 04 | |
| *Ile du Prince-Edouard*— | | | |
| Cour Suprême | 28,000 00 | | |
| Cours de comtés | 15,416 00 | | |
| Frais de voyage | 474 70 | | |
| | | 43,891 36 | |
| A reporter | | 1,386,298 17 | 274,615 93 |

## ANNEXES DES DÉPENSES ORDINAIRES 1925-26—*Suite*

| — | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Report | | 1,386,298 17 | 274,615 93 |
| ANNEXE N° 7—*Fin* | | | |
| *Justice*—Fin | | | |
| *Manitoba*— | | | |
| Cour d'Appel | 46,000 00 | | |
| Cour du Banc du Roi | 55,000 00 | | |
| Cours de comtés | 50,000 00 | | |
| Frais de voyage | 6,475 65 | | |
| | | 157,475 65 | |
| *Alberta*— | | | |
| Cour Suprême | 101,459 67 | | |
| Cours de districts | 59,999 92 | | |
| Frais de voyage | 28,823 20 | | |
| | | 190,282 79 | |
| *Saskatchewan*— | | | |
| Cour d'Appel | 37,083 37 | | |
| Cour du Banc du Roi | 73,000 00 | | |
| Cour de districts | 83,736 04 | | |
| Frais de voyage | 15,748 90 | | |
| | | 209,568 31 | |
| *Colombie-Britannique*— | | | |
| Cour d'Appel | 45,250 00 | | |
| Cour Suprême | 55,000 00 | | |
| Cour de comtés | 70,000 00 | | |
| Frais de voyage | 21,104 63 | | |
| | | 191,354 63 | |
| *Territoire du Yukon*— | | | |
| Appointements et dépenses | | 19,049 88 | |
| Divers | | 4,093 09 | |
| Allocation de subsistance au juge du district d'Atlin, C.-B. | | 1,200 00 | |
| Compensation à l'ancien juge O'Leary pour dépenses à titre juge-adjoint dans le district de Thunder-Bay | | 250 00 | |
| | | | 2,159,572 52 |
| *Penitenciers*— | | | |
| Alberta | | 2,663 63 | |
| Colombie-Britannique | | 199,418 02 | |
| Dorchester | | 231,383 38 | |
| Kingston | | 409,208 91 | |
| Manitoba | | 196,720 60 | |
| Saskatchewan | | 234,434 90 | |
| St-Vincent-de-Paul | | 346,105 11 | |
| Dépenses générales | | 665 49 | |
| | | | 1,620,600 04 |
| *Divers*— | | | |
| Loi des faillites—Administration | | 1,558 23 | |
| Canadian Law Library, Londres, Ang. | | 350 00 | |
| Dépenses concernant des affaires litigieuses traitées au ministère de la Justice | | 37,870 01 | |
| Comité judiciaire du Conseil privé | | 2,000 00 | |
| Convention de réclamations pécuniaires avec les E.-U. | | 9,134 83 | |
| Statuts fédéraux—Refonte | | 33,681 76 | |
| Gratifications | | 8,166 64 | |
| Dépenses imprévues | | 1,330 00 | |
| Revision des salaires, etc. | | 100,000 00 | |
| | | | 194,091 47 |
| | | | 4,248,879 96 |
| ANNEXE N° 8 | | | |
| *Travail*— | | | |
| Gouvernement civil—Appointements | 165,614 66 | | |
| Dépenses contingentes | 24,151 45 | | |
| | | 189,766 11 | |
| Loi des rentes viagères pour vieillesse (adm.) | 4,753 65 | | |
| Loi des enquêtes concernant les fusions, y compris $1,000 pour le greffier | 90,000 00 | | |
| Loi de Conciliation et du Travail | 35,000 00 | | |
| Loi de coordination des bureaux de placement (admin.) | 26,888 78 | | |
| Loi de coordination des bureaux de placement (selon la loi) | 150,000 00 | | |
| Préposés aux salaires équitables et inspection | 3,664 86 | | |
| Loi des enquêtes au sujet de différends industriels | 3,466 02 | | |
| A reporter | 313,783 31 | 189,766 11 | |

# ANNEXES DES DÉPENSES ORDINAIRES 1925-26—*Suite*

| — | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Report | 313,783 31 | 189,766 11 | |
| ANNEXE N° 8—*Fin* | | | |
| *Travail*—Fin | | | |
| Conférence internationale du Travail | 9,571 17 | | |
| Conseils industriels conjoints | 2,175 94 | | |
| Loi de l'enseignement technique (adm.) | 2,099 62 | | |
| Loi de l'enseignement technique (selon la loi) | 944,336 69 | | |
| | | 1,271,966 73 | |
| *Divers*— | | | |
| Dépenses imprévues | ..... | 1,000 00 | |
| | | | 1,462,732 84 |
| ANNEXE N° 9 | | | |
| *Législation*— | | | |
| Sénat | 600,366 17 | | |
| Chambre des Communes | 1,789,169 95 | | |
| Bibliothèque—Appointements | 40,660 00 | | |
| Dépenses contingentes | 9,799 12 | | |
| Livres pour bibliothèque générale | 14,517 88 | | |
| Livres d'histoire américaine | 659 21 | | |
| Rapport des impressions | 528 28 | | |
| Impressions du Parlement | 79,935 93 | | |
| Impression, reliure et distribution des statuts annuels | 7,658 39 | | |
| Elections | 1,665,181 62 | | |
| | | 4,208,476 55 | |
| *Divers*— | | | |
| Directeur général des élections—appointements | 12,000 00 | | |
| Directeur général des élections, bureau du | 14,120 31 | | |
| Gratifications | 2,840 00 | | |
| Revision des salaires, etc | 10,593 74 | | |
| | | 39,554 05 | |
| | | | 4,248,030 00 |
| ANNEXE N° 10 | | | |
| *Marine et Pêcheries*— | | | |
| Gouvernement civil—Appointements | 493,854 16 | | |
| Dépenses contingentes, Marine | 45,946 41 | | |
| Dépenses contingentes, Pêcheries— | 14,829 45 | | |
| | | 554,630 02 | |
| *Service maritime et fluvial*— | | | |
| Vapeurs et brise-glaces du Dominion | 1,492,078 79 | | |
| Examen des capitaines et des seconds | 18,110 99 | | |
| Services hydrographiques des marées et courants | 250,892 03 | | |
| Inspection des expéditions de bétail | 3,876 97 | | |
| Enquêtes sur les naufrages | 5,373 63 | | |
| Service de sauvetage | 83,854 44 | | |
| Service radio-télégraphique | 492,316 41 | | |
| Enregistrement des navires | 2,443 65 | | |
| Secours aux matelots en détresse | 2,728 76 | | |
| Enlèvement des obstacles dans les eaux navigables | 3,143 17 | | |
| Ecoles de navigation | 6,595 99 | | |
| Subventions aux compagnies de renflouement | 35,000 00 | | |
| Dépenses imprévues | 1,509 57 | | |
| | | 2,397,924 40 | |
| *Service des phares et service côtier*— | | | |
| Administration du pilotage | 102,901 75 | | |
| Agences, loyers et dépenses contingentes | 217,942 23 | | |
| Allocation au maître du port à Amherstburg | 600 00 | | |
| Bris de la glace dans le lac Thunder-Bay, le lac Supérieur et autres endroits | 30,000 00 | | |
| Allocation sympathique à John Davidson | 500 00 | | |
| Construction de phares, etc | 411,641 55 | | |
| Entretien et réparations des phares | 814,304 67 | | |
| Entretien et réparation des quais | 8,105 34 | | |
| Patrouille des eaux canadiennes du Nord | 9,349 55 | | |
| Pensions aux pilotes en retraite | 10,775 00 | | |
| Salaires et allocations aux gardiens de phares | 649,782 58 | | |
| Service des signaux | 99,990 19 | | |
| | | 2,355,892 86 | |
| A reporter | ..... | 5,308,447 28 | |

## ANNEXES DES DÉPENSES ORDINAIRES 1925-26—*Suite*

| — | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Report | ..... | 5,308,447 28 | |
| ANNEXE N° 10—*Fin* | | | |
| *Pêcheries—* | | | |
| Construction des pêcheries et curage des rivières | 9,523 58 | | |
| Conservation et dévelopement des pêches maritimes | 70,145 40 | | |
| Pisciculture | 342,836 72 | | |
| Bureau de surveillance des pêcheries | 423 24 | | |
| Service de patrouille des pêcheries | 789,870 14 | | |
| Primes de pêche | 159,984 80 | | |
| Inspection du poisson en conserve et mariné | 23,002 67 | | |
| Enquêtes dans les problèmes pratiques et économiques concernant les pêcheries | 9,949 04 | | |
| Frais de justice et dépenses incidentes | 1,995 62 | | |
| Commission de biologie maritime du Canada | 42,000 00 | | |
| | | 1,449,731 21 | |
| *Institutions scientifiques—* | | | |
| Service météorologique | ..... | 255,129 86 | |
| *Inspection des bateaux à vapeur* | ..... | 118,842 73 | |
| *Divers—* | | | |
| Allocation sympathique à Charles-H. Lake, père de John Lake, ancien employé du service radiotélégraphique | 1,500 00 | | |
| Allocation de sympathie à Elzéar Martineau ancien compagnon de fabricant de bouilloires au bureau du ministère à Québec | 1,018 33 | | |
| Allocation de sympathie à Mme Margaret-R. Cullum, veuve de feu William Cullum, ancien inspecteur de navires | 3,240 00 | | |
| Gratifications | 3,760 99 | | |
| Revision des salaires, etc | 32,000 00 | | |
| | | 41,519 32 | 7,173,670 40 |
| ANNEXE N° 11 | | | |
| *Mines—* | | | |
| Gouvernement civil—Appointements | ..... | 504,091 65 | |
| Dépenses contingentes | ..... | 4,670 11 | |
| | | | 508,761 76 |
| *Commission géologique—* | | | |
| Explorations, arpentages et recherches | 197,024 89 | | |
| Publication des rapports, etc | 55,000 00 | | |
| Entretien des bureaux et du musée, etc | 49,968 25 | | |
| Equipement du musée | 9,991 67 | | |
| Achat de spécimens | 2,999 03 | | |
| | | 314,983 84 | |
| *Division des Mines—* | | | |
| Recherches sur les ressources minérales, sur les dépôts de minerai, etc | 166,117 44 | | |
| Publication des rapports, etc | 39,985 00 | | |
| Organisation et équipement de la division des explosifs | 6,517 99 | | |
| Frais de transport des chargements de minerai à Ottawa | 22 87 | | |
| Compensation à J.-H. Fortune, gardien de l'édifice des Mines | 333 30 | | |
| *Bureau des essais du Dominion du Canada*—Entretien | 24,037 01 | | |
| | | 237,013 61 | |
| | | | 551,997 45 |
| *Divers—* | | | |
| Allocation de sympathie à Mme Anna Kohl, veuve de feu Harold Kohl, ancien chimiste du ministère | ..... | 3,000 00 | |
| Gratifications | ..... | 2,080 00 | 5,080 00 |
| | | | 1,065,839 21 |

# ANNEXES DES DÉPENSES ORDINAIRES 1925-26—*Suite*

| — | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ANNEXE N° 12 | | | |
| *Défense nationale—* | | | |
| Gouvernement civil—Appointements | ..... | 686,758 08 | |
| Dépenses contingentes | ..... | 41,935 61 | |
| | | | 728,693 69 |
| *Service de la Milice—* | | | |
| Administration | 295,539 69 | | |
| Services des cadets | 410,195 43 | | |
| Dépenses contingentes | 29,179 45 | | |
| Services et travaux des ingénieurs | 565,554 47 | | |
| Fournitures en général | 378,032 71 | | |
| Etablissements manufacturiers | 419,656 72 | | |
| Milice active non permanente | 1,676,336 20 | | |
| Troupe permanente | 4.775,600 95 | | |
| Collège militaire royal | 366,705 04 | | |
| Arpentage topographique | 34,222 66 | | |
| Transport et fret | 162,317 91 | | |
| Aide au pouvoir civil | 126,367 82 | | |
| Paiement aux gouverneurs de l'Université McGill du revenu provenant de la propriété dans la ville de Montréal, donnée par feu Lord Strathcona comme site d'un manège pour l'Université McGill | 16,918 90 | | |
| | | 9,256,627 95 | |
| *Service navale—* | | | |
| Entretien | 1,419,663 70 | | |
| Renflouement du H.M.C.S. Armentières | 40,000 00 | | |
| | | 1,459,663 70 | |
| *Service de l'aviation—* | | | |
| Opération et entretien de corps d'aviation canadiens | 1,139,847 86 | | |
| Achat de nouveaux équipements d'aviation | 740,766 95 | | |
| | | 1,880,614 81 | |
| *Services généraux—* | | | |
| Pensions civiles | 1,835 42 | | |
| Construction d'un magasin, autres édifices et services s'y rattachant à Bedford Basin, Halifax, N.-E. | 49,961 41 | | |
| Allocation de sympathie à la veuve de Wilfrid Gauvin | 500 00 | | |
| | | 52,296 83 | |
| | | | 12,649,203 29 |
| *Divers—* | | | |
| Mémentos commémoratifs pour les champs de bataille | ..... | 180,422 22 | |
| Commission impériale des tombes de guerre | ..... | 472,519 36 | |
| Gratifications | ..... | 866 67 | |
| Revision des salaires, etc | ..... | 81,461 31 | |
| | | | 735,269 56 |
| | | | 14,113,166 54 |
| ANNEXE N° 13 | | | |
| *Pensions—* | | | |
| Juges | 197,046 39 | | |
| Miliciens, rébellion de 1885, et en général | 34,028 84 | | |
| Loi des pensions militaires de 1901 | 697,919 84 | | |
| Pensions par suite des incursions des Feniens, 1866–70 | 662 91 | | |
| Pensions payables à la Gendarmerie à cheval, volontaires et éclaireurs de Prince Albert, à cause de la rébellion de 1885 | 970 90 | | |
| Pensions aux familles des membres de la troupe morts en service | 3,430 85 | | |
| Gendarmerie à cheval (statutaire) | 139,025 77 | | |
| Guerre européenne et milice active | 35,970,776 35 | | |
| Commission des pensions, appointements | 18,999 96 | | |
| Commission des pensions du Canada— Appointements et dépenses contingentes | 82,307 83 | | |
| Aviation du gouvernement civil | 240 00 | | |
| Rente viagère à W. B. Northrup | 1,397 82 | | |
| Rente viagère au Très-Honorable W. S. Fielding | 5,722 20 | | |
| Rente viagère au Dr F. G. Banting | 7,500 00 | | |
| Appointements—Le président et quatre membres du bureau d'appel fédéral | 31,000 00 | | |
| A reporter | 37,191,029 66 | | |

## ANNEXES DES DÉPENSES ORDINAIRES 1925-26—*Suite*

| — | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Report | 37,191,029 66 | | |
| ANNEXE N° 13—*Fin* | | | |
| Pensions à— | | | |
| Alice Joynson | 499 92 | | |
| Mme Wm. McDougall | 1,100 00 | | |
| J. B. Allen | 1,000 00 | | |
| J. Langlois Bell | 600 00 | | |
| Mary E. Fuller | 600 00 | | |
| Madame Fabre | 916 63 | | |
| Mary L. Campbell | 499 92 | | |
| Nellie Hopkinson | 540 00 | | |
| James Elliott | 672 00 | | |
| Alice Morson Smith | 600 00 | | |
| Les sœurs non-mariées de feu le col. Harry Baker, M.P. | 641 52 | | |
| | | 37,198,699 65 | |
| *Divers*— | | | |
| Rente viagère au Dr Charles E. Saunders | ..... | 5,000 00 | |
| | | | 37,203,699 65 |
| ANNEXE N° 14 | | | |
| *Ministère des Postes*— | | | |
| Gouvernement civil—Appointements | 1,177,345 81 | | |
| Dépenses contingentes | 177,349 20 | | |
| | | 1,354,695 01 | |
| Appointements et allocations | 15,046,747 37 | | |
| Service postal | 14,304,425 01 | | |
| Divers | 1,002,489 42 | | |
| Territoire du Yukon | 146,023 94 | | |
| | | 30,499,685 74 | |
| *Divers*— | | | |
| Gratifications | 11,926 67 | | |
| Dépenses imprévues | 600 00 | | |
| Revision des salaires, etc | 232,736 97 | | |
| | | 245,263 64 | |
| | | | 32,099,644 39 |
| ANNEXE N° 15 | | | |
| *Travaux publics*— | | | |
| Gouvernement civil—Appointements | 616,034 45 | | |
| Dépenses contingentes | 68,268 06 | | |
| | | 684,302 51 | |
| *Construction, entretien, réparations, etc.*, (appendice n° 11)— | | | |
| Edifices publics | 6,811,860 39 | | |
| Ports et rivières | 3,378,824 09 | | |
| Dragage | 1,657,623 97 | | |
| Chemins et ponts | 32,011 35 | | |
| Lignes télégraphiques et téléphoniques | 88,672 95 | | |
| Divers | 832,664 22 | | |
| Subsides aux bassins de radoub | 614,387 79 | | |
| | | 13,416,044 76 | |
| *Perception du revenu* (appendice n° 11.)— | | | |
| Travaux divers | 164,140 27 | | |
| Lignes télégraphiques et téléphoniques | 767,350 98 | | |
| | | 931,491 25 | |
| *Loi des retraites de 1920* (Gratifications) | ..... | 3,147 95 | |
| *Divers*— | | | |
| Commission conjointe internationale | 34,206 63 | | |
| Gratifications | 6,503 34 | | |
| Revision des salaires, etc | 269,225 49 | | |
| | | 309,935 46 | |
| | | | 15,344,921 93 |

# ANNEXES DES DÉPENSES ORDINAIRES 1925-26—*Suite*

| — | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ANNEXE N° 16 | | | |
| *Chemins de fer et Canaux—* | | | |
| Gouvernement civil—Appointements | ..... | 217,922 45 | |
| Dépenses contingentes | ..... | 32,383 31 | |
| *Imputables au revenu—* | | | 250,305 76 |
| *Canaux—* | | | |
| Chambly—Améliorations | 36,749 81 | | |
| Lachine—Améliorations | 45,011 60 | | |
| Pont McNabb—Reconstruction | 2,500 00 | | |
| Ontario—Améliorations du St-Laurent | 48,650 37 | | |
| Soulanges—Améliorations | 13,750 47 | | |
| Ecluse Ste-Anne—Améliorations | 8,419 38 | | |
| St-Pierre—Améliorations | 45,000 00 | | |
| Trent—Améliorations | 280,655 76 | | |
| Welland—Améliorations | 109,429 32 | | |
| Lévés et inspections | 13,650 95 | | |
| | | 603,817 66 | |
| *Chemins de fer—* | | | |
| Commission des Chemins de Fer du Canada— | | | |
| Appointements (en vertu des statuts) | 50,077 77 | | |
| Entretien et opérations | 240,388 58 | | |
| Wagons du Gouverneur Général—réparations, etc | 1,774 98 | | |
| Supplément à l'allocation de pension payable en vertu des dispositions de la Loi du Fonds de Prévoyance des employés du Chemin de Fer de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard et de l'Intercolonial | 43,505 80 | | |
| Loi de compensation aux ouvriers | 360,063 71 | | |
| Levés et inspections | 49,943 50 | | |
| | | 745,754 34 | |
| *Divers—* | | | |
| Loi de la voirie du Canada, 1919, et amendements | 1,649,328 69 | | |
| Commissaire de la voirie—Organisation et paiement du personnel | 37,383 36 | | |
| Impressions et papeterie | 1,621 47 | | |
| | | 1 688,333 52 | |
| *Imputable à la perception du revenu—* | | | 3,037,905 52 |
| *Canaux—* | | | |
| Personnel et réparations | 2,099,182 81 | | |
| Décision de la Cour d'Echiquier | 452 55 | | |
| | | 2,099,635 36 | |
| *Divers—* | | | |
| Terminus de Port-Nelson—Chemin de fer de Baie d'Hudson | ..... | 20,587 31 | |
| | | | 2,120,222 67 |
| *Divers—* | | | |
| Marine marchande du gouvernement canadien pour gérance et manoeuvre de la brigantine "S. F. Tolmie" | ..... | 59,063 99 | |
| Arpentages et recherches du canal maritime du St-Laurent, y compris le conseil aviseur national canadien | ..... | 149,971 57 | |
| Gratifications | ..... | 2,990 26 | |
| Revisions des salaires | ..... | 75,884 59 | |
| | | | 287,910 41 |
| | | | 5,696,344 36 |
| ANNEXE N° 17 | | | |
| *Royale Gendarmerie Canadienne à cheval—* | | | |
| Gouvernement civil—Appointements | 38,785 00 | | |
| Dépenses contingentes | 2,858 47 | | |
| | | 41,643 47 | |
| Solde de la force | 963,752 81 | | |
| Subsistance, dépenses de voyage et de logement, fourrage, chauffage, éclairage, etc | 980,782 61 | | |
| Compensation aux membres de la force pour blessures reçues dans l'accomplissement de leur devoir | 6,975 77 | | |
| Application des lois fédérales | 70,157 45 | | |
| Erection des édifices de la police à Jasper Park, Alberta | 21,819 06 | | |
| Services spéciaux pour l'application de la Loi de l'Opium et des Narcotiques | 19,005 44 | | |
| | | 2,062,493 14 | |
| A reporter | ..... | 2,104,136 61 | |

## ANNEXES DES DÉPENSES ORDINAIRES 1925-26—*Suite*

| — | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Report | | 2,104 136,61 | |
| ANNEXE N° 17—*Fin* | | | |
| *Royale Gendarmerie canadienne à cheval*—Fin | | | |
| *Divers*— | | | |
| Gratification de sympathie au Dr P. E. Doyle | 1,700 00 | | |
| Octroi à l'association des chefs de police du Canada | 500 00 | | |
| Suppression de la traite des blanches | 623 55 | | |
| | | 2,823 55 | |
| | | | 2,106,960 16 |
| ANNEXE N° 18 | | | |
| *Rétablissement des soldats dans la vie civile*— | | | |
| Gouvernement civil—Appointements | | 28,780 00 | |
| Capital—Nouveaux accessoires, machinerie et aménagement général | 8,571 79 | | |
| Soins des patients et examens médicaux des pensionnaires | 2,349,808 76 | | |
| Compensation pour responsabilités des employeurs | 74,997 18 | | |
| Commission d'appel fédérale et commissions régionales de revue | 119,303 54 | | |
| Intérêt sur fonds | 19,554 97 | | |
| Dépenses d'opération et capital actif | 230,480 85 | | |
| Soldes et allocations | 1,421,347 46 | | |
| Appointements—Administratifs, cléricaux, médicaux, dentaires, techniques, etc | 2,924,285 29 | | |
| Emploi à l'abri | 172,447 49 | | |
| Publicité spéciale | 3,484 97 | | |
| Secours aux sans-travail | 372,545 02 | | |
| Dépenses de rééducation—Coût de l'entraînement, etc | 4,004 53 | | |
| Prêts pour rééducation | 4,752 41 | | |
| | | 7,705,584 26 | |
| *Divers*— | | | |
| Gratifications | | 476 60 | |
| | | | 7,734,840 86 |
| ANNEXE N° 19 | | | |
| *Commission d'établissement des soldats*— | | | |
| Coût d'administration de la loi d'établissement des soldats sur les terres | | | 1,237,420 87 |
| ANNEXE N° 20 | | | |
| *Commerce*— | | | |
| Gouvernement civil—Appointements | | 450,943 04 | |
| Dépenses contingentes | | 14,521 10 | |
| | | | 465,464 14 |
| Primes sur le pétrole brut, administration | 924 82 | | |
| Service de nouvelles anglaises et étrangères | 32,000 00 | | |
| Loi des grains canadiens—Administration | 1,149,118 54 | | |
| Conférence commerciale entre le Canada et les Antilles | 11,396 93 | | |
| Bureau de cinéma du gouvernement canadien | 24,820 32 | | |
| Bureau des Renseignements commerciaux | 320,837 34 | | |
| Construction d'un élévateur à grain, Halifax | 628,425 17 | | |
| Construction d'un élévateur à grain, Prince Rupert | 1,103,009 92 | | |
| Loi de la prime sur le cuivre, administration | 314 00 | | |
| Mesurage du bois | 116 62 | | |
| Bureau fédéral de la Statistique | 82,413 26 | | |
| Elévateur d'Edmonton—Compensation à la Crown Paving and Construction Co., Ltée, pour travaux d'excavation, etc | 6,726 56 | | |
| Elévateurs—Opération et entretien | 409,029 65 | | |
| Elévateur de terminus, entretien et équipement | 43,708 93 | | |
| Inspection du gaz et de l'électricité | 167,028 24 | | |
| Loi du poinçonnage de l'or et de l'argent, administration | 5,108 55 | | |
| Loi des primes sur le chanvre—Administration | 248 33 | | |
| Conseil consultatif honoraire pour recherches industrielles et scientifiques | 134,996 60 | | |
| Enquête sur les prix du transport océanique | 25,000 00 | | |
| Bureau international de tarif douanier | 659 40 | | |
| Recherches sur le commerce avec les Antilles, 1924-25 | 378 22 | | |
| A reporter | 4,146,261 40 | | 465,464 14 |

# ANNEXES DES DÉPENSES ORDINAIRES 1925-26—*Suite*

| — | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Report | 4,146,261 40 | ..... | 465,464 14 |
| ANNEXE N° 20—*Suite* | | | |
| *Commerce*—Suite | | | |
| Impression des publications du parlement et des ministères | 87,521 32 | | |
| Sec. pour les hab. des îles sous le vent | 7,646 78 | | |
| Com. Royale s'enquérant sur le com. du grain | 3,300 00 | | |
| Inspection des poids et mesures | 293,193 65 | | |
| | | 4,537,923 15 | |
| *Primes*— | | | |
| Pétrole brut | 14,822 67 | | |
| Barres de cuivre | 16,961 15 | | |
| | | 31,783 82 | |
| | | | 4,569,706 97 |
| *Subsides pour service postal et paquebots*— | | | |
| *Océan Atlantique*— | | | |
| Canada et Indes Occidentales et Amérique du Sud, ou les deux | 318,948 64 | | |
| Canada et Afrique du Sud | 99,999 90 | | |
| | | 418,948 54 | |
| *Océan Pacifique*— | | | |
| Canada et Nouvelle-Zélande | 99,999 90 | | |
| Prince Rupert, C.-B., et îles de la Reine Charlotte | 20,596 15 | | |
| Victoria, Vancouver, ports interm. et Skagway | 25,000 00 | | |
| Victoria et la côte occidentale de l'île de Vancouver | 15,000 00 | | |
| Vancouver et les ports du Nord de la Colombie-Britannique | 24,800 00 | | |
| Vancouver et les ports du détroit de Howe | 5,000 00 | | |
| | | 190,396 05 | |
| *Services locaux*— | | | |
| Baddeck et Iona | 10,500 00 | | |
| Charlottetown et Pictou | 25,000 00 | | |
| Charlottetown, Victoria et quai de Holliday | 4,000 00 | | |
| Chéticamp et Port Hawskesbury | 20,000 00 | | |
| Grand Manan et le continent | 2,400 00 | | |
| Halifax et baie St-Laurent | 9,000 00 | | |
| Halifax, Canso et Guysboro | 6,000 00 | | |
| Halifax, La Have et les ports de la rivière La Have | 6,000 00 | | |
| Halifax, Cap-Breton-Sud et les ports du lac Bras d'Or | 5,000 00 | | |
| Halifax et la côte ouest du Cap-Breton | 6,000 00 | | |
| Le continent, les îles Shippegan et Miscou | 2,000 00 | | |
| Mulgrave, Arichat et Petit de Grat | 10,000 00 | | |
| Mulgrave et Canso | 13,500 00 | | |
| Mulgrave et Guysboro | 8,764 66 | | |
| Newcastle, Neguac et Escuminac et points interméd. sur la riv. et la baie Miramichi | 4,500 00 | | |
| Ile Pelée et le continent | 11,000 00 | | |
| Pictou, Murray Harbour et Georgetown | 3,866 64 | | |
| Pictou, Mulgrave et Chéticamp | 11,000 00 | | |
| Pictou, New-Glasgow et ports, comté d'Antigonish | 1,500 00 | | |
| Port Mulgrave, St. Peter's, Irish Cove et Marble Mountain et autres ports sur les lacs Bras d'Or | 50,000 00 | | |
| Pictou, Souris et les Iles de la Magdeleine | 10,300 00 | | |
| Québec, Natashquan et Harrington et autres ports sur la rive nord du golfe St-Laurent | 85,000 00 | | |
| Québec ou Montréal et les ports de Gaspé sur la rive sud du golfe St-Laurent | 60,000 00 | | |
| Rimouski et Pointe aux Outardes | 7,500 00 | | |
| Baie Ste-Catherine et Tadoussac | 2,000 00 | | |
| St-Jean et St. Andrew's et escale aux points intermédiaires | 3,000 00 | | |
| St-Jean, rivière à l'Ours et ports intermédiaires | 2,000 00 | | |
| St-Jean et Bridgetown | 1,000 00 | | |
| St-Jean and Digby | 15,000 00 | | |
| St-Jean, Digby, Annapolis et G anville, le long de la côte ouest du bassin d'Annapolis | 2,000 00 | | |
| St-Jean, Margaretville et autres ports sur la baie de Fundy | 3,500 00 | | |
| A reporter | 401,331 30 | 609,344 59 | 5,035,171 11 |

## ANNEXES DES DÉPENSES ORDINAIRES 1925-26—*Suite*

| — | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Report | 401,331 30 | 609,344 59 | 5,035,171 11 |
| ANNEXE N° 20—*Fin* | | | |
| *Commerce*—Fin | | | |
| *Subsides pour service postal et paquebots*—Fin | | | |
| *Services locaux*—Fin | | | |
| St-Jean et les ports du bassin Minas | 5,000 00 | | |
| St-Jean et Weymouth | 1,500 00 | | |
| St-Jean, Westport et Yarmouth et autres ports intermédiaires | 15,000 00 | | |
| Summerville, Burlington et Windsor | 500 00 | | |
| Sydney et Bay St. Lawrence, avec escales aux ports intermédiaires | 10,500 00 | | |
| Sydney et Whycocomagh | 13,000 00 | | |
| Sydney et les ports du lac Bras d'Or sur la côte ouest du Cap-Breton | 18,000 00 | | |
| Inspection des services de vapeurs subventionnés | 3,862 21 | | |
| | | 468,693 51 | |
| | | | 1,078,038 10 |
| *Divers*— | | | |
| Gratifications | ..... | 1,670 00 | |
| Dépenses imprévues | ..... | 16,143 50 | |
| | | | 17,813 50 |
| | | | 6,131,022 71 |
| ANNEXE N° 21 | | | |
| *Autres départements*— | | | |
| *Archives*— | | | |
| Gouvernement civil—Appointements | 60,770 00 | | |
| Dépenses contingentes | 14,967 81 | | |
| | | 75,737 81 | |
| *Divers*— | | | |
| Archives publiques | 84,512 54 | | |
| Gratifications | 4,963 08 | | |
| Achat de tableau de l'exposition de Wembley | 180 00 | | |
| | | 89,655 62 | |
| | | | 165,393 43 |
| *Auditeur général*— | | | |
| Gouvernement civil—Appointements | 290,670 03 | | |
| Dépenses contingentes | 52.773 35 | | |
| | | 343,443 38 | |
| *Divers*— | | | |
| Bureau de la Vérification | ..... | 25,682 30 | |
| | | | 369,125 68 |
| *Commission du Service civil*— | | | |
| Gouvernement civil—Appointements | ..... | 216,678 95 | |
| Dépenses contingentes | ..... | 47,187 72 | |
| | | | 263,866 67 |
| *Relations extérieures*— | | | |
| Gouvernement civil—Appointements | 96,415 90 | | |
| Dépenses contingentes | 27,361 06 | | |
| | | 123,776 96 | |
| *Divers*— | | | |
| Délégation canadienne à la Société des Nations | 12,540 91 | | |
| Représentation canadienne aux Etats-Unis | 12,238 99 | | |
| Représentation canadienne dans le comité économique impérial | 3,129 87 | | |
| Allocation de retraite à sir Joseph Pope | 8,000 00 | | |
| Représentation canadienne à Genève | 9,577 37 | | |
| Agence de Paris | 30,527 30 | | |
| Bureau des passeports | 22,213 93 | | |
| Secrétariat permanent de la Société des Nations | 163,656 38 | | |
| Dépenses imprévues | 4,243 35 | | |
| Revision des salaires, etc | 2,890 56 | | |
| | | 269,018 66 | |
| | | | 392,795 62 |
| A reporter | ..... | ..... | 1,191,181 40 |

## ANNEXES DES DÉPENSES ORDINAIRES 1925-26—*Suite*

| — | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Report | | | 1,191,181 40 |
| ANNEXE N° 21—*Suite* | | | |
| *Autres départements*—Suite | | | |
| *Gouverneur général, bureau du secrétaire*— | | | |
| Gouvernement civil—Traitement du Gouverneur général | | 48,666 66 | |
| Appointements, bureau du Secrétaire du Gouverneur général | | 37,049 97 | |
| Dépenses contingentes | | 65,984 39 | |
| | | | 151,701 02 |
| *Comité de surveillance des entreprises du Gouvernement*— | | | |
| *Divers*— | | | |
| Appointements et dépenses contingentes | | | 21,655 68 |
| *Santé*— | | | |
| Gouvernement civil—Appointements | 154,503 99 | | |
| Dépenses contingenets | 45,591 95 | | |
| | | 200,095 94 | |
| Administration des lois concernant les vivres, médicaments, miel, produits de l'érable, opium et médicaments narcotiques et médicaments brevetés | 95,798 89 | | |
| Insp. méd. de l'immigration | 66,293 95 | | |
| Laboratoire d'hygiène | 4,105 80 | | |
| Hôpitaux de la marine | 139,998 98 | | |
| Quarantaine | 199,451 54 | | |
| Pollution des eaux limitrophes | 5,400 00 | | |
| Maladies vénériennes | 119,519 31 | | |
| | | 630,568 47 | |
| *Divers*— | | | |
| Conseil canadien d'hygiène sociale | 10,000 00 | | |
| Association de bien-être de l'enfance | 5,000 00 | | |
| Comité de l'hygiène mentale | 10,000 00 | | |
| Allocation de commisération à la veuve de feu Alfred Laliberté | 3,000 00 | | |
| Gratifications | 350 00 | | |
| Dépenses imprévues | 97 45 | | |
| | | 28,447 45 | |
| | | | 859,111 86 |
| *Bureau du Haut Commissaire*— | | | |
| Gouvernement civil—Appointements | | 33,020 00 | |
| Dépenses contingentes | | 83,652 03 | |
| | | | 116,672 03 |
| *Assurance*— | | | |
| Gouvernement civil—Appointements | 77,153 33 | | |
| Dépenses contingentes | 48,880 08 | | |
| | | 126,033 41 | |
| *Divers*— | | | |
| Dépenses pour recherches relatives aux matériaux à toiture | 7,219 06 | | |
| Frais entraînés par la propagande de prévention des incendies | 9,688 35 | | |
| | | 16,907 41 | |
| | | | 142,940 82 |
| *Brevets et droits d'auteur*— | | | |
| Gouvernement civil—Appointements | 149,839 13 | | |
| Dépenses contingentes | 24,154 76 | | |
| | | 173,993 89 | |
| *Divers*— | | | |
| Archives des brevets | | 34,972 98 | |
| | | | 208,966 87 |
| *Impressions et papeterie*— | | | |
| Gouvernement civil—Salaires | 76,113 23 | | |
| Dépenses contingentes | 10,478 94 | | |
| | | 86,592 17 | |
| Gazette officielle | 28,743 42 | | |
| Distribution des documents parlementaires | 39,996 88 | | |
| Impressions diverses | 19,996 46 | | |
| Outillage—nouvel | 26,525 07 | | |
| Réparations et renouvellement de l'outillage | 29,501 03 | | |
| | | 144,762 86 | |
| *Divers*— | | | |
| Gratifications | | 240 00 | |
| | | | 231,595 03 |
| A reporter | | | 2,923,824 71 |

## ANNEXES DES DÉPENSES ORDINAIRES 1925-26—*Fin*

| — | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Report | | | 2,923,824 71 |
| ANNEXE N° 21—*Fin* | | | |
| *Autres départements*—Fin | | | |
| *Conseil privé*— | | | |
| Gouvernement civil—Appointements | 44,788 50 | | |
| Dépenses contingentes | 3,944 26 | | |
| | | 48,732 76 | |
| *Divers*— | | | |
| Dépenses imprévues | | 690 80 | |
| | | | 49,423 56 |
| *Secrétaire d'état*— | | | |
| Gouvernement civil—Appointements | 134,369 42 | | |
| Dépenses contingentes | 16,068 52 | | |
| | | 150,437 94 | |
| *Divers*— | | | |
| Dépenses causées par la loi de naturalisation | 9,740 42 | | |
| Dépenses causées par la *Canada Temperance Act* | 36 01 | | |
| Guide parlementaire, etc | 1,950 00 | | |
| Revision des salaires, etc | 742 71 | | |
| | | 12,469 14 | |
| | | | 162,907 08 |
| | | | 3,136,155 35 |
| ANNEXE N° 22 | | | |
| *Divers*— | | | |
| *Octrois et contributions à*— | | | |
| Section canad. de la St-John Ambulance Association | 5,000 00 | | |
| Conseil général canad. de l'assoc. des garçons éclaireurs | 15,000 00 | | |
| Institut canadien des mines et de la métallurgie | 3,000 00 | | |
| Institut canadien national pour aveugles | 10,000 00 | | |
| Ligue nationale canadienne de la sûreté | 10,000 00 | | |
| Association canadienne contre la tuberculose | 25,000 00 | | |
| Corporation de la ville d'Ottawa | 93,750 00 | | |
| Conseil fédéral des directrices de filles | 3,000 00 | | |
| Institut impérial | 12,848 00 | | |
| Union interparlementaire pour la paix | 400 00 | | |
| Commission nationale des champs de bataille | 49,000 00 | | |
| Commission de l'embellissement d'Ottawa | 150,000 00 | | |
| Société royale d'astronomie | 2,000 00 | | |
| Académie royale canadienne des arts | 2,500 00 | | |
| Société royale du Canada | 8,000 00 | | |
| Ordre des infirmières Victoria | 10,000 00 | | |
| Société historique Women's Wentworth | 500 00 | | |
| | | 399,998 00 | |
| Burrard Inlet Tunnel and Bridge Company pour la construction d'un pont sur les deuxièmes détroits de Burrard Inlet, C.B | | 269,936 00 | |
| Empire Parliamentary Association—abonnements aux publications | | 2,000 00 | |
| Dépenses des aviseurs à propos de l'enquête sur le tarif | | 363 40 | |
| Dépenses entraînées par la visite de Lord Haig au Canada | | 7,367 05 | |
| Dépenses légales et autres relativement aux poursuites résultant de la faillite de la Home Bank of Canada | | 6,000 00 | |
| Tablette commémorative à la mémoire de feu Allan Crawford, commandant de l'expéd. à l'île Wrangel, en 1921 | | 158 36 | |
| Négociation de traités | | 2,082 40 | |
| Paiement des comptes en souffrance en 1924-25 des compagnies ferroviaires pour aide dans le transport de la houille canadienne | | 3,217 91 | |
| Réception de l'Union interparlementaire pour la paix | | 10,000 00 | 701,123 12 |

# ANNEXES DES DÉPENSES SPÉCIALES 1925-26

| — | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ANNEXE N° 23 | | | |
| *Ajustement de réclamations de guerre—* | | | |
| Défense nationale— | | | |
| Services de la Milice | 286,441 15 | | |
| Service naval | 2,129 91 | | |
| | | 288,571 06 | |
| Secrétaire d'Etat | ..... | 30,639 25 | |
| | | | 319,210 31 |
| ANNEXE N° 24 | | | |
| *Frais d'émission d'emprunts—* | | | |
| Emprunt de rachat à 5½ p. 100, 1922— | | | |
| Commission de un seizième de 1 p. 100 payée aux banques | ..... | 53 80 | |
| Emprunt de rachat à 5 p. 100, 1923— | | | |
| Commission d'un-seizième de 1 p. 100 payée aux banques | ..... | 224 61 | |
| Emprunt de remboursement, 1924— | | | |
| Assurance | ..... | 239 05 | |
| Emprunt de rachat, 1924— | | | |
| Impressions | 34 17 | | |
| Commission d'un seizième de 1 p. 100 payée aux banques | 2,170 39 | | |
| | | 2,204 56 | |
| Emprunt de remboursement et de rachat 4½ p. 100, 1925— | | | |
| Emprunt de remboursement 1925— | | | |
| Impr. des certificats provisoires y compris la taxe des ventes, Canadian Bank Note, Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. | 3,345 30 | | |
| Photogravure, y compris la taxe des ventes, Canadian Bank Note Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. | 7,231 88 | | |
| Impression des bons, y compris la taxe des ventes, Canadian Bank Note Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. | 35,199 28 | | |
| Assurance | 6,166 94 | | |
| Matrices et signatures | 35 55 | | |
| Dépenses de voyage | 197 83 | | |
| Escompte sur $75,000,000 à $95.80 | 3,150,000 00 | | |
| | | 3,202,176 78 | |
| Emprunt de rachat, 1925— | | | |
| Commis | 346 50 | | |
| Messageries | 89 01 | | |
| Dépenses de voyage | 199 15 | | |
| Dépenses contingentes de bureau | 1 47 | | |
| Comm. de un-seizième de 1 p. 100 payée aux banques | 24,121 00 | | |
| | | 24,757 13 | |
| Billets à 5 p. 100 New-York ($90,000,000)— | | | |
| Comm. de un-trente-deuxième de 1 p. 100 payée à la Banque de Montréal, de New-York pour le rachat des bons échéant le 15 sept. 1925 | 13,725 00 | | |
| Commission de un-trente-deuxième de 1 p. 100 payée à la Chase National Bank, de New-York, pour le rachat des bons échéant le 15 sept. 1925 | 14,062 50 | | |
| | | 27,787 50 | |
| Bons à un, deux et trois ans, à 4 p. 100 ($24,000,000)— | | | |
| Commission de un-trente-deuxième de 1 p. 100 payée à la Banque de Montréal, de New-York, pour le rachat des bons échéant le 15 nov. 1925 | ..... | 549 69 | |
| Bons à un an, 4 p. 100, New-York ($70,000,000)— | | | |
| Commission de trente-trois centièmes p. 100 sur $70,000,000 | 231,000 00 | | |
| Impression des bons, y compris la taxe sur les ventes, Canadian Bank Note Company, Ottawa | 4,698 75 | | |
| Messagerie y comp. la douane et le courtage sur les bons | 1,318 02 | | |
| Transport des bons, Chase National Bank, de New-York | 1,050 00 | | |
| Compagnie de signatures, New-York | 291 00 | | |
| Dépenses de voyage | 199 24 | | |
| | | 238,557 01 | |
| A reporter | ..... | 3,496,550 13 | |

## ANNEXES DES DÉPENSES SPÉCIALES 1925-26—*Fin*

| — | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Report | ..... | 3,496,550 13 | |
| ANNEXE N° 24—*Fin* | | | |
| *Frais d'émission d'emprunts*—Fin | | | |
| Emprunt temporaire à 4 p. 100, Londres, Ang.— | | | |
| Commission de un-huitième de 1 p. 100 pour le rachat des Bons du Trésor échéant le 12 août 1925 | 30,416 67 | | |
| Moins le remboursement de la commission de ⅛ de 1 p. 100 sur les £500,000 achetées par la Banque de Montréal | 3,041 67 | | |
| | | 27,375 00 | |
| | | | 3,523,925 13 |
| ANNEXE N° 25 | | | |
| *Frais divers*— | | | |
| Edwards, Morgan and Company, pour recherches en vertu des dispositions sous le régime de l'article 56A de la Loi des banques, arrêté ministériel du 16 avril 1925 C.P. 571 | ..... | 2,087 75 | |
| Loi de secours aux déposants de la Home Bank, 15–16 Geo. V, chap. 45 | ..... | 2,521,082 63 | |
| Loi de mise à la retraite du Service Civil 1924, 14–15 Geo. V, chap. 69 (contribution du gouvernement au fonds) | ..... | 282,996 58 | 2,806,166 96 |

# ANNEXES COMPARATIVES DES RECETTES ORDINAIRES DES EXERCICES 1924-25 ET 1925-26

| — | 1924–25 | | 1925–26 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| ANNEXE N° 26 | | | | |
| *Douanes et Accise* (appendice n° 13)— | | | | |
| *Droits sur l'importation*— | | | | |
| Alberta | 2,594,436 37 | ..... | 2,987,748 44 | |
| Colombie britannique | 13,387,030 58 | ..... | 15,192,001 46 | |
| Manitoba | 6,854,637 41 | ..... | 7,794,026 09 | |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 4,349,055 67 | ..... | 6,014,361 49 | |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | 2,646,110 74 | ..... | 3,027,638 87 | |
| Ontario | 56,168,725 09 | ..... | 67,260,402 09 | |
| Ile du Prince-Edouard | 136,562 45 | ..... | 143,302 17 | |
| Québec | 32,751 385 74 | ..... | 38,839,102 06 | |
| Saskatchewan | 1,249,600 50 | ..... | 2,553,221 08 | |
| Yukon | 95,516 12 | ..... | 98,758 91 | |
| Colis postaux anglais | 6,798 38 | ..... | 18,530 74 | |
| | 120,239,864 60 | ..... | 143,929,093 40 | |
| MOINS—Droits remboursés et drawbacks | 12 092,993 09 | | 16,573,949 90 | |
| | | 108,146,871 51 | ..... | 127,355,143 50 |
| *Droits d'accise*— | | | | |
| Alberta | 591,438 26 | ..... | 623,465 55 | |
| Colombie britannique | 632,607 77 | ..... | 981,587 43 | |
| Manitoba | 869,537 43 | ..... | 864,385 16 | |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 220,222 69 | ..... | 140,337 17 | |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | 34,350 02 | ..... | 27,229 83 | |
| Ontario | 8,399,148 45 | ..... | 9,493,948 89 | |
| Ile du Prince-Edouard | 39,293 93 | ..... | 39,019 85 | |
| Québec | 28,178,499 97 | ..... | 30,553,286 23 | |
| Saskatchewan | 49,702 14 | ..... | 644,240 47 | |
| Territoire du Yukon | ..... | ..... | 1,380 06 | |
| | 39,014,800 66 | ..... | 43,368,880 64 | |
| MOINS—Remboursements | 411,311 43 | | 445,331 61 | |
| | | 38,603,489 23 | | 42,923,549 03 |
| *Taxes sur ventes, chèques, transports, etc.*— | | | | |
| Ventes | 66,707,369 96 | ..... | 74,025,093 31 | |
| Manufacturiers | 10,840,438 89 | ..... | 12,990,016 45 | |
| Timbres, chèques avec timbres en relief | 9,325,887 95 | ..... | 9,773,187 54 | |
| Transport | 2,420,930 07 | ..... | 2,404,371 11 | |
| Permis | 36,211 00 | ..... | 35,666 00 | |
| | 89,330,837 87 | ..... | 99,228,334 41 | |
| MOINS—Remboursements, etc | 3,520,120 45 | | 1,131 228 60 | |
| | | 85 810,717 42 | | 98,097,105 01 |
| *Division des impôts*— | | | | |
| Impôt sur le revenu | 56,248,042 82 | ..... | 55,571,961 57 | |
| Taxe sur les profits d'affaires | 2,704,427 37 | ..... | 1,173,448 55 | |
| Compagnies de fiducie | 315,314 88 | | 326,713 80 | |
| | | 59,267,785 07 | | 57,072,123 92 |
| *Perceptions diverses*— | | | | |
| Revenu casuel (appendice n° 14) | 400,766 19 | ..... | 407,384 07 | |
| Amendes et confiscations (append. n° 15) | 192,733 31 | ..... | 153,114 40 | |
| Primes, escompte et change | 113 03 | 593,612 53 | 50 30 | 560,548 77 |
| | | 292,422,475 76 | | 326,008,471 03 |
| ANNEXE N° 27 | | | | |
| *Finance*— | | | | |
| *Compagnies d'assurances* | ..... | 867,901 96 | ..... | 950,220 85 |
| *Banques chartées* | ..... | 1,217,753 85 | ..... | 1,176,868 95 |
| *Intérêt sur placements* (Appendice n° 13)— | | | | |
| Intérêt sur fonds d'amortissement | 1,403,159 76 | ..... | 1,356,761 07 | |
| Prêts aux banques | 676,674 77 | ..... | 312,968 90 | |
| Prêts aux provinces | 1,188,584 24 | ..... | 1,174,157 82 | |
| A reporter | 3,268,418 77 | 2,085,655 81 | 2,843,887 79 | 2,127,089 80 |

# ANNEXES COMPARATIVES DES RECETTES ORDINAIRES DES EXERCICES 1924-25 ET 1925-26—*Suite*

| — | 1924–25 | | 1925–26 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Report | 3,268,418 77 | 2,085,655 81 | 2,843,887 79 | 2,127,089 80 |
| ANNEXE N° 27—*Fin* | | | | |
| *Finance*—Fin | | | | |
| *Intérêt sur placements*—Fin | | | | |
| Avances au gouvernement impérial | 1,369,797 03 | ..... | ..... | |
| Avances aux gouvernements étrangers | 2,414,115 79 | ..... | 1,587,471 80 | |
| Marine marchande canadienne | 12,660 00 | ..... | 12,360 00 | |
| Obligations du port de Montréal | 1,408,925 67 | ..... | 1,619,700 68 | |
| Obligations du port de Vancouver | 412,023 77 | ..... | 624,866 97 | |
| Avances pour grain de semence et aide | 189,260 39 | ..... | 111,414 08 | |
| Avances pour l'établissement des soldats | 1,240,308 17 | ..... | 1,458,252 14 | |
| Divers | 1,016,818 91 | ..... | 277,132 31 | |
| | | 11,332,328 50 | | 8,535,085 77 |
| *Perceptions diverses*— | | | | |
| Revenus casuels (Appendice n° 14) | 138,725 40 | ..... | 131,467 35 | |
| Amendes et confiscations (App. n° 15) | 632 00 | ..... | 1,033 82 | |
| Primes, escompte et change | 1,052,097 95 | ..... | 1,152,534 34 | |
| | | 1,191,455 44 | | 1,285,035 51 |
| | | 14,609,439 75 | | 11,947,211 08 |
| ANNEXE N° 28 | | | | |
| *Immigration et colonisation*— | | | | |
| Immigration chinoise, taxe sur l' | 304,837 00 | ..... | 21,244 00 | |
| Revenus casuels (Appendice n° 14) | 13,419 27 | ..... | 50,888 97 | |
| Amendes et confiscations (App. n° 15) | 32,007 14 | ..... | 38,058 36 | |
| Primes, escompte, change | 2,930 19 | ..... | 245 48 | |
| | | 353,193 60 | ..... | 110,436 81 |
| ANNEXE N° 29 | | | | |
| *Intérieur*— | | | | |
| *Terres et parcs fédéraux*— | | | | |
| Parcs nationaux canadiens | 176,512 46 | ..... | 180,439 62 | |
| Terrains houillers | 350,189 53 | ..... | 370,307 80 | |
| Taxe d'exportation sur l'or | 15,636 48 | ..... | 21,995 50 | |
| Div. de la Sylviculture, vente d'arb., etc. | 15,540 42 | ..... | 10,167 46 | |
| Ventes générales | 47,719 51 | ..... | 34,288 70 | |
| Locations de pâturages | 142,579 28 | ..... | 158,111 96 | |
| Permis de fenaison | 14,623 92 | ..... | 14,192 41 | |
| Droits de homesteads | 36,590 00 | ..... | 46,900 00 | |
| Améliorations | 32,590 58 | ..... | 35,286 78 | |
| Ventes d'irrigation | 3,369 18 | ..... | 7,954 70 | |
| Ventes de cartes, hon. de bureau, etc | 16,115 57 | ..... | 19,473 96 | |
| Droits miniers | 81,936 97 | ..... | 78,768 15 | |
| Pétrole | 134,158 54 | ..... | 243,544 66 | |
| Ventes de préemptions, loi de 1908 | 335,127 60 | ..... | 398,245 66 | |
| Ventes de homesteads achetés | 23,906 99 | ..... | 27,069 56 | |
| Affermages de forces hydrauliques | 6,362 50 | ..... | 22,811 55 | |
| Locations de terres | 15,491 90 | ..... | 24,633 64 | |
| Carrières de pierre | 7,813 37 | ..... | 16,125 15 | |
| Droits pour bois | 981,399 60 | ..... | 1,098,692 53 | |
| Compte indéterminé | 2,356 81 | ..... | 1,839 16 | |
| Divers | 53,233 76 | ..... | 69,348 54 | |
| | 2,493,254 97 | ..... | 2,880,197 49 | |
| MOINS—Remboursements | 102,880 70 | ..... | 76,684 27 | |
| | | 2,390,374 27 | | 2,803,513 22 |
| Terres de l'artillerie | ..... | 15,551 10 | ..... | 13,007 18 |
| Revenus casuels (Appendice n° 14) | ..... | 20,323 61 | ..... | 12,905 02 |
| Amendes et confiscations (App. n° 15) | ..... | 3,363 86 | ..... | 2,511 87 |
| | | 2,429,612 84 | | 2,831,937 29 |

# ANNEXES COMPARATIVES DES RECETTES ORDINAIRES DES EXERCICES 1924-25 ET 1925-26—*Suite*

| — | 1924-25 | | 1925-26 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| ANNEXE N° 30 | | | | |
| *Marine et pêcheries—* | | | | |
| *Pêcheries—* | | | | |
| Alberta | 12,385 75 | ..... | 14,167 25 | |
| Colombie britannique | 83,084 82 | ..... | 110,994 63 | |
| Manitoba | 14,909 50 | ..... | 16,862 75 | |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 9,088 75 | ..... | 8,797 50 | |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | 8,989 00 | ..... | 8,774 25 | |
| Ile du Prince-Edouard | 2,896 00 | ..... | 2,975 25 | |
| Saskatchewan | 5,329 00 | ..... | 5,363 25 | |
| Yukon | 340 00 | ..... | 355 00 | |
| | 137,022 82 | | 168,289 88 | |
| MOINS—Remboursements | 482 50 | ..... | 13 00 | |
| | | 136,540 32 | | 168,276 88 |
| Vapeurs du Dominion | ..... | 1,696 86 | ..... | 3,553 05 |
| Inspection des vapeurs | ..... | 122,916 85 | ..... | 123,380 45 |
| Revenus casuels (Appendice n° 14) | ..... | 224,618 05 | ..... | 328,539 60 |
| Amendes et confiscations (Appendice n° 15) | ..... | 8,246 94 | ..... | 8,157 11 |
| Primes, escompte et change | ..... | 79 03 | ..... | 50 |
| | | 494,098 05 | | 631,907 59 |
| ANNEXE N° 31 | | | | |
| *Brevets et droits d'auteur—* | | | | |
| *Droits de brevets—* | | | | |
| Cessions | 17,164 00 | ..... | 18,214 70 | |
| Déclarations (caveats) | 2,113 15 | ..... | 2,152 25 | |
| Copies certifiées | 9,808 84 | ..... | 10,377 95 | |
| Brevets | 436,438 86 | ..... | 413,870 50 | |
| Pétition d'après l'article 17, etc | ..... | ..... | 60 00 | |
| Réintégration de demande | 705 00 | ..... | 690 00 | |
| Restauration de brevet | 2,030 00 | ..... | 3,805 00 | |
| Prolongation de brevet | 3,364 55 | ..... | 2,135 00 | |
| Abonnements au *Record* | 3,280 92 | ..... | 3,933 03 | |
| Divers | —291 04 | ..... | —26 95 | |
| | | 474,614 28 | ..... | 455,211 45 |
| *Marques de commerce et droits d'auteur—* | | | | |
| Cessions | 2,765 05 | ..... | 2,324 75 | |
| Copies certifiées | 667 25 | ..... | 1,078 90 | |
| Droits d'auteur | 8,572 55 | ..... | 9,202 65 | |
| Dessins | 2,612 30 | ..... | 3,006 00 | |
| Marquages du bois | 42 50 | ..... | 31 00 | |
| Marques de commerce | 61,257 05 | 75,916 70 | 64,284 56 | 79,927 86 |
| | | 550,530 98 | ..... | 535,139 34 |
| MOINS—Perte sur le change | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 03 |
| | | 550,530 98 | ..... | 535,124 31 |
| Prime, escompte et change | ..... | 433 10 | ..... | ..... |
| | | 550,964 08 | | 535,124 31 |
| ANNEXE N° 32 | | | | |
| *Postes—* | | | | |
| Timbres-poste, droits sur mandats, etc. | ..... | 28,782,535 52 | ..... | 30,334,575 02 |
| Revenus casuels (Appendice n° 14) | ..... | 10,687 94 | ..... | 14,227 44 |
| Amendes et confiscations (App. n° 15) | ..... | 593 40 | ..... | 335 00 |
| | | 28,793,816 86 | | 30,349,137 46 |

# ANNEXES COMPARATIVES DES RECETTES ORDINAIRES DES EXERCICES 1924-25 ET 1925-26—*Suite*

| — | 1924–25 | | 1925–26 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| ANNEXE n° 33 | | | | |
| *Travaux publics—* | | | | |
| Bacs | 1,860 00 | | 4,542 57 | |
| Formes à radoub | 97,365 35 | | 90,418 65 | |
| Glissoires et estacades | 465 95 | | 271 90 | |
| Télégraphes | 282,896 43 | | 287,719 58 | |
| | | 382,587 73 | | 382,952 70 |
| Travaux publics—Service de la marine— | | | | |
| Quaiage | 2,398 00 | | 2,419 50 | |
| Quais et jetées | 98,732 09 | | 109,694 22 | |
| | | 101,130 09 | | 112,113 72 |
| | | 483,717 82 | | 495,066 42 |
| Revenus casuels (Appendice n° 14) | | 210,321 27 | | 286,282 32 |
| | | 694,039 09 | | 781,348 74 |
| ANNEXE n° 34 | | | | |
| *Chemins de fer et canaux—* | | | | |
| *Canaux—* | | | | |
| Beauharnois | 15,026 55 | | 15,075 31 | |
| Cardinal | 1,753 50 | | 1,811 50 | |
| Carillon et Grenville | 865 00 | | 971 00 | |
| Chambly | 959 86 | | 1,003 68 | |
| Chutes des Chats | 1 00 | | 1 00 | |
| Cornwall | 25,336 18 | | 26,396 48 | |
| Lachine | 256,305 67 | | 240,098 13 | |
| Murray | 254 00 | | 254 00 | |
| Elévateurs de Port-Colborne | 362,596 97 | | 399,784 54 | |
| Rideau | 13,934 54 | | 11,869 31 | |
| Sault Ste-Marie | 92 00 | | 91 00 | |
| Soulanges | 3,680 60 | | 3,950 11 | |
| Ecluse et canal de Ste-Anne | 572 72 | | 832 75 | |
| St-Pierre | 31 00 | | 20 00 | |
| Trent | 153,066 06 | | 95,507 72 | |
| Welland | 68,706 19 | | 127,844 07 | |
| Canal maritime Welland | 9,893 43 | | 6,850 45 | |
| Divers | | | 59 00 | |
| | 913,075 27 | | 932,420 05 | |
| MOINS—Remboursements | 5,424 94 | | 11,205 05 | |
| | | 907,650 33 | | 921,215 00 |
| Revenus casuels (Appendice n° 14) | | 171,120 48 | | 162,417 53 |
| Amendes et confiscations (Appendice n° 15) | | 311 00 | | 701 00 |
| Primes, escompte et change | | 143 14 | | |
| | | 1,079,224 95 | | 1,084,333 53 |
| ANNEXE n° 35 | | | | |
| *Commerce—* | | | | |
| *Inspection de l'éclairage électrique—* | | | | |
| Honoraires d'inspection | 142,000 55 | | 167,156 70 | |
| Hon. des labor. des modèles électriques | 305 25 | | 100 30 | |
| Permis d'exportation de l'énergie élect. | 500 00 | | 600 00 | |
| Taxe d'exportation de l'énergie élect. | | | 288,392 41 | |
| | 142,805 80 | | 456,249 41 | |
| MOINS—Remboursements | 99 50 | | 105 00 | |
| | | 142,706 30 | | 456,144 41 |
| *Inspection du gaz—* | | | | |
| Alberta | 3,856 40 | | 3,748 80 | |
| Colombie britannique | 5,675 60 | | 6,382 60 | |
| Manitoba | 2,522 80 | | 1,629 20 | |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 1,102 80 | | 891 00 | |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | 416 80 | | 519 80 | |
| Ontario | 38,874 70 | | 39,258 40 | |
| Québec | 21,258 50 | | 27,639 60 | |
| | | 73.707 60 | | 80,069 40 |
| A reporter | | 216,413 90 | | 536,213 81 |

# ANNEXES COMPARATIVES DES RECETTES ORDINAIRES DES EXERCICES 1924-25 ET 1925-26—*Suite*

| | 1924–25 | | 1925–26 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Report | | 216,413 90 | | 536,213 81 |
| ANNEXE N° 35—*Fin* | | | | |
| *Commerce*—Fin— | | | | |
| *Inspection des poids et mesures*— | | | | |
| Alberta | 23,676 30 | | 28,187 90 | |
| Colombie britannique | 10,710 40 | | 11,684 30 | |
| Manitoba | 26,978 05 | | 27,433 65 | |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 7,091 10 | | 6,384 15 | |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | 7,842 35 | | 8,467 65 | |
| Ontario | 99,535 42 | | 111,714 95 | |
| Ile du Prince-Edouard | 2,007 50 | | 1,949 50 | |
| Québec | 69,645 10 | | 72,088 65 | |
| Saskatchewan | 40,366 30 | | 42,668 70 | |
| Yukon | 99 70 | | 89 00 | |
| Honoraires des laboratoires | 3,357 40 | | 2,558 20 | |
| Honoraires des inspecteurs des postes | 2,500 00 | | 2,500 00 | |
| MOINS—Remboursements | 293,809 62 | | 315,726 65 | |
| | 44 75 | | 23 00 | |
| | | 293,764 87 | | 315,703 65 |
| Loi des grains du Canada | | 2,322,709 59 | | 2,685,592 39 |
| Revenus casuels (appendice n° 14) | | 152,165 07 | | 24,574 46 |
| Amendes et confiscations (appendice n° 15) | | 308 40 | | 203 00 |
| | | 2,985,361 83 | | 3,562,287 31 |
| ANNEXE n° 36 | | | | |
| *Autres services*— | | | | |
| *Agriculture*— | | | | |
| Revenus casuels (appendice n° 14) | 245,975 67 | | 275,193 13 | |
| Amendes et confiscations (appendice n° 15) | 10,242 65 | | 7,560 31 | |
| | | 256,218 32 | | 282,753 44 |
| *Archives*— | | | | |
| Revenus casuels (appendice n° 14) | | 56 50 | | 54 36 |
| *Bureau de l'auditeur général*— | | | | |
| Revenus casuels | | | | 2,434 37 |
| *Commission du Service civil*— | | | | |
| Revenus casuels (appendice n° 14) | | 2,328 00 | | 5,119 65 |
| *Relations extérieures*— | | | | |
| Revenus casuels (appendice n° 14) | 122,469 02 | | 158,217 54 | |
| Primes, escompte et change | | | 12 03 | |
| | | 122,469 02 | | 158,229 57 |
| *Contrats du gouvernement, comité de surveill.*— | | | | |
| Revenus casuels (appendice n° 14) | | | | 134 04 |
| *Santé*— | | | | |
| Fonds des marins— | | | | |
| Colombie britannique | 60,773 77 | | 68,538 20 | |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 19,360 24 | | 22,501 15 | |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | 53,000 16 | | 45,765 84 | |
| Ile du Prince-Edouard | 582 28 | | 948 24 | |
| Québec | 52,282 70 | | 54,181 18 | |
| | 185,999 15 | | 191,934 61 | |
| MOINS—Remboursements | 1,811 20 | | 1,362 81 | |
| | 184,187 95 | | 190,571 80 | |
| Revenus casuels (appendice n° 14) | 17,546 33 | | 35,996 71 | |
| Amendes et confiscations (appendice n° 15) | 16,210 11 | | 11,367 36 | |
| | | 217,944 39 | | 237,935 87 |
| *Affaires des Sauvages*— | | | | |
| Revenus casuels (appendice n° 14) | | 17,581 24 | | 37,613 81 |
| *Assurances*— | | | | |
| Inspection des Assurances | 111,149 68 | | 122,778 54 | |
| Revenus casuels (appendice n° 14) | 3 00 | | 1 00 | |
| Primes, escompte et change | 94 | | | |
| | | 111,153 62 | | 122,779 54 |
| A reporter | | 727,751 09 | | 847,054 65 |

# ANNEXES COMPARATIVES DES RECETTES ORDINAIRES DES EXERCICES 1924-25 ET 1925-26—*Fin*

| — | 1924–25 | | 1925–26 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Report | | 727,571 09 | | 847,054 65 |
| ANNEXE N° 36—*Fin* | | | | |
| *Autres services*—Fin | | | | |
| *Justice*— | | | | |
| Pénitenciers— | | | | |
| Alberta | 11,321 15 | | 6,558 00 | |
| Colombie britannique | 4,611 35 | | 4,871 14 | |
| Dorchester | 17,615 64 | | 18,468 07 | |
| Kingston | 70,042 71 | | 75,760 35 | |
| Manitoba | 17,330 86 | | 19,222 01 | |
| Saskatchewan | 11,054 04 | | 9,848 60 | |
| St-Vincent de-Paul | 26,941 39 | | 21,030 39 | |
| | 158,917 14 | | 155,758 56 | |
| Revenus casuels (appendice n° 14) | 21,019 88 | | 22,080 70 | |
| Amendeset confiscations (appendice n° 15) | 439 60 | | 715 87 | |
| Primes, escompte et change | 1 35 | | | |
| | | 180,377 97 | | 178,555 13 |
| *Travail*— | | | | |
| Revenus casuels (appendice n° 14) | | 1,765 37 | | 1,340 59 |
| *Législation*— | | | | |
| *Chambre des Communes*— | | | | |
| Revenus casuels (appendice n° 14) | 9,110 94 | | 5,098 24 | |
| Amendes et confiscations (append. n° 15) | | | 22,600 00 | |
| *Sénat*— | | | | |
| Revenus casuels (appendice n° 14) | 25,077 46 | | 25,549 72 | |
| | | 34,188 40 | | 53,247 96 |
| *Défense nationale*— | | | | |
| Pensions de la milice | 127,094 86 | | 131,098 76 | |
| Collège militaire royal | 63,974 71 | | 52,644 94 | |
| Revenus casuels (appendice n° 14) | 154,668 24 | | 173,197 90 | |
| Amendes et confiscations(appendice n° 15) | 40 00 | | 80 00 | |
| Primes, escompte et change | 18,222 51 | | 13 56 | |
| | | 364,000 32 | | 357,035 16 |
| *Mines*— | | | | |
| Revenus casuels (appendice n° 14) | 37,083 30 | | 8,850 34 | |
| Amendes et confiscations(appendice n° 15) | 40 00 | | 155 00 | |
| Primes, escompte et change | 842 34 | | | |
| | | 37,965 68 | | 9,005 34 |
| *Impressions et papeterie*— | | | | |
| Gazette du Canada | 77,423 56 | | 66,885 15 | |
| Revenus casuels (appendice n° 14) | 164,477 62 | | 444,608 97 | |
| | | 241,901 18 | | 511,494 12 |
| *La gendarmerie royale canadienne*— | | | | |
| Recettes de pensions des officiers | 4,317 61 | | 5,857 96 | |
| Revenus casuels (appendice n° 14) | 2,087 30 | | 23,687 77 | |
| | | 6,504 91 | | 29,545 73 |
| *Secréétaire d'Etat*— | | | | |
| Revenus casuels (appendice n° 14) | | 271,517 32 | | 319,395 22 |
| *Rétablissement des soldats dans la vie civile*— | | | | |
| Revenus casuels (appendice n° 14) | 551,337 90 | | 595,844 21 | |
| Primes, escompte et change | 42 15 | | 11 59 | |
| | | 551,380 05 | | 595,855 71 |
| *Commission de l'établissement des soldats*— | | | | |
| Revenus casuels (appendice n° 14) | 133 40 | | 53 71 | |
| Primes, escompte et change | | | 264 32 | |
| | | 133 40 | | 318 03 |
| *Revenus des peusions de retraite*— | | | | |
| (Appendice n° 17) | | 4,766 79 | | 462 79 |
| | | 2,422,252 44 | | 2,903,310 44 |

# ANNEXES DU REVENU SPÉCIAL 1925-26

| — | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ANNEXE N° 39 | | | |
| *Recettes de guerre et démobilisation—* | | | |
| *Remboursement de dépenses des années précédentes—* | | | |
| Défense nationale— | | | |
| Service de la Milice | 54,957 64 | | |
| Service naval | 114 21 | | |
| | | 55,071 85 | |
| Travaux publics | ..... | 72,691 31 | |
| Secrétaire d'Etat | ..... | 54 36 | |
| | | | 127,817 52 |
| ANNEXE N° 38 | | | |
| *Recettes diverses—* | | | |
| Paiement de réparations allemandes | ..... | 1,593,503 48 | |
| Bons de la Commission du port de Vancouver reçus en acompte de l'élévateur du gouvernement canadien à Vancouver qui a été transféré à la Commission | ..... | 550,000 00 | |
| Obligation fédérale—rente McGee, montant souscrit | ..... | 4,000 00 | |
| | | | 2,147,503 48 |

# ANNEXES À L'ÉTAT DE LA CAISSE

| — | $ c. | Recettes $ c. | Paiements $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ANNEXE "AA" | | | |
| *Avances au gouvernements impérial et étrangers—* | | | |
| Comptes du gouvernement impérial | | 65,666 64 | 102,905 22 |
| Gouvernement grec | | 175,000 00 | |
| Balance des recettes en sus des déboursés, suivant l'état de la caisse | | | 137,761 42 |
| | | 240,666 64 | 240,666 64 |
| ANNEXE "BB" | | | |
| *Fonds d'assurance et de pensions de retraite—* | | | |
| Rentes viagères du Gouvernement | | 2,305,305 92 | 753,266 28 |
| Fonds d'assurance, Service civil | | 618,824 31 | 84,205 80 |
| Fonds d'assurance, soldats rapatriés | | 1,687,040 04 | 672,125 88 |
| Fonds des retraites | | 1,224,903 47 | 3,726,740 71 |
| Fonds des pensions de retraite n° 2 | | 104,843 20 | 46,490 30 |
| Fonds des pensions de retraite n° 5 | | 5,523,924 73 | 198,341 68 |
| Balance des recettes en sus des payements, suivant l'état de la caisse | | | 5,983,671 02 |
| | | 11,464,841 67 | 11,464,841 67 |
| ANNEXE "CC" | | | |
| *Comptes des emprunts (Dette consolidée) Payables au Canada—* | | | |
| Valeurs du Dominion, émission A, 6 p.c. | | | 4,000 00 |
| Valeurs du Dominion, émission A, 3½ p.c. | | | 1,200 00 |
| Valeurs du Dominion, émission B, 3½ p.c. | | | 4,400 00 |
| Valeurs du Dominion, émission F, 3½ p.c. | | | 45,700 00 |
| Emprunt de guerre du Dominion, 1915–25, 5 p.c. | | | 41,139,400 00 |
| Valeurs, obligations, 5 p.c. (terres scolaires) | | 1,665,000 00 | |
| Certificats d'épargne de guerre | | | 4,003 30 |
| Timbres d'épargne de guerre | | | 43,076 50 |
| Certificats d'épargne du Dominion | | | 593,940 25 |
| Emprunt de la Victoire, 1917, 5½ p.c., dus en 1922 | | | 98,900 00 |
| Emprunt de la Victoire, 1918, 5½ p.c., dus en 1923 | | | 285,200 00 |
| Emprunt de la Victoire, 1918, 5½ p.c., dus en 1933 | | | 5,000 00 |
| Emprunt de la Victoire, 1919, 5½ p.c., dus en 1924 | | | 2,020,700 00 |
| Billets du Trésor, 1924, 4 p.c., dus le 15 nov. 1925 | | | 8,000,000 00 |
| Emprunt de remboursement, 1925, 4½ p.c., dus en 1940 | | 75,000,000 00 | |
| *Payable à New-York—* | | | |
| Billets d'un an ,4 p.c., dus 15 sept. 1925 | | | 90,000,000 00 |
| Billets d'un an, 4 p.c., dus 1er sept. 1926 | | 70,000,000 00 | |
| *Fonds d'amortissement—* | | | |
| Emprunt de 1909–34 | 696,617 88 | | |
| Emprunt de 1930–50 | 1,776,825 36 | | |
| Emprunt de 1940–60 | 1,111,397 32 | | 3,584,840 56 |
| Emprunt de guerre 1915–25, obligations cancellées | | 776,000 00 | |
| Fonds d'amortissement (en espèces) | | 4,386,930 27 | 4,466,127 82 |
| Balance des recettes en sus des paiements suivant l'état de la caisse | | | 1,531,441 84 |
| | | 151,827,930 27 | 151,827,930 27 |
| ANNEXE "DD" | | | |
| *Prêts pour l'établissement des soldats sur les terres—* | | | |
| Prêts aux soldats pour l'établissement sur les terres | | 3,930,895 66 | 2,506,319 46 |
| Etablissement dans l'Empire, fermes transférées | | 835 84 | 1,168,373 09 |
| Comptes en suspens, terres de sauvages | | 24,276 01 | 67,458 91 |
| Réserve, terres des Doukhobors | | | 3 24 |
| Balance des paiements en sus des recettes, selon l'état de la caisse | | | 213,852 81 |
| | | 3,956,007 51 | 3,956,007 51 |
| ANNEXE "EE" | | | |
| *Intérêt dû et impayé—* | | | |
| Intérêt impayé, obligations fédérales | | | 385 00 |
| Intérêt impayé, emprunts domestiques | | 102,191,900 40 | 102,116,487 86 |
| Intérêt impayé, emprunts de New-York | | 12,243,950 00 | 12,211,281 00 |
| Balance des recettes en sus des paiements | | | 107,696 54 |
| | | 114,435,850 40 | 114,435,850 40 |

# ANNEXES À L'ÉTAT DE LA CAISSE—*Suite*

| — | $ c. | Recettes $ c. | Paiements $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ANNEXE "FF" | | | |
| *Avances aux provinces, banques, etc.—* | | | |
| Province du Nouveau-Brunswick (prêts pour logement) | | 63,000 00 | |
| Province de Québec (prêts pour logements) | | 3,286 57 | |
| Prêts aux banques, "Loi des Finances, 1914" | | 193,800,000 00 | 189,100,000 00 |
| Commission du port de Montréal | | | 6,245,000 00 |
| Commission du port de Vancouver | | | 3,277,000 00 |
| Balance des paiements en sus des recettes | | 4,755,713 43 | |
| | | 198,622,000 00 | 198,622,000 00 |
| ANNEXE "GG" | | | |
| *Banques d'épargne—* | | | |
| Banque d'épargne des Postes | | 4,213,464 97 | 4,839,856 06 |
| Banques d'épargne fédérales | | 1,321,390 09 | 1,475,588 16 |
| Balance des paiements en sus des recettes | | 780,589 16 | |
| | | 6,315,444 22 | 6,315,444 22 |
| ANNEXE "HH" | | | |
| *Compte de capital des Travaux publics—Canaux—* | | | |
| Ecluse de Ste-Anne—pont de ch. de fer, île Perrot | | | 50,000 00 |
| Canal Cornwall—remb. des dépenses des années précédentes | | 500 00 | |
| Canal maritime du St-Laurent—remboursement des dépenses des années précédentes | | 1,709 54 | |
| Canal de Trent—Construction | | | 17,514 85 |
| Canal de Trent—remb. des dépenses des années précédentes | | 100 00 | |
| Canal maritime Welland—Construction | | | 12,015,618 24 |
| Canal maritime Welland—Remboursements des dépenses des exercices précédents | | 56,367 63 | |
| Balance des paiements en sus des recettes, suivant l'état de la caisse | | 12,024,455 92 | |
| | | 12,083,133 09 | 12,083,133 09 |
| ANNEXE "II" | | | |
| *Compte de capital des Travaux publivs—Divers—* | | | |
| Edifices publics— | | | |
| Londres, Angleterre, bureau canadien | | | 286,857 86 |
| Ottawa—Edifices du gouvernement | | | 43,056 32 |
| Ottawa—Annexe à l'édifice des Archives | | | 236,651 23 |
| Ports et rivières— | | | |
| Esquimalt, C.-B.—Bassin de radoub en construction | | | 1,289,117 48 |
| Port de Québec—Améliorations | 364,712 52 | | |
| Port de Québec—Bassin Champlain, à compléter | 7,681 97 | | 372,394 49 |
| Port de Port-Arthur et Fort-William—Améliorations | | | 127,723 97 |
| Port de Port-Arthur et Fort-William—Remboursement des dépenses des années précédentes | | 2,460 00 | |
| Port de St. John—Améliorations | | | 590,387 12 |
| Port de Toronto—Améliorations | | | 291,053 43 |
| Fleuve St-Laurent—Chenal maritime | 1,596,753 84 | | |
| Fleuve St-Laurent—Chantier maritime de Sorel | 143,633 75 | | 1,740,387 59 |
| Fleuve St-Laurent—Remb. des dépenses passées | | 65 64 | |
| Chantier de navires Sorel—Remboursement des dépenses des exercices précédents | | 156 25 | |
| Programme de construction du gouvernement—Remboursement | | 168,998 17 | |
| Balance des paiements en sus des recettes, suivant l'état de la caisse | | 4,805,949 43 | |
| | | 4,977,629 49 | 4,977,629 49 |
| ANNEXE "JJ" | | | |
| *Compte de capital des Travaux publics—Chemins de fer—* | | | |
| Chemin de fer du gouvernement canadien— | | | |
| Rembours. des dépenses des exercices précédents— | | | |
| Vente du vapeur *Drummond et McKee* | | 36,000 00 | |
| Jugements de la cour de l'Echiquier | | | 6,627 64 |
| Chemin de fer de la baie d'Hudson— | | | |
| Remboursement des dépenses des années précédentes | | 2,484 07 | |
| Balance des paiement. en sus des recettes, suivant l'état de la caisse | | | 31,856 43 |
| | | 38,484 07 | 38,484 07 |

## ANNEXES À L'ÉTAT DE LA CAISSE—*Suite*

| — | $ c. | Recettes $ c. | Paiements $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ANNEXE "KK" | | | |
| *Fonds de fiducie—* | | | |
| Terres scolaires d'Alberta | | 697,958 12 | 895,855 82 |
| Pontons du bassin de radoub Burrard | | 1,208 79 | |
| Fonds de cantines militaires du Canada | | 506,275 06 | 1,246,729 56 |
| Emissions d'obligations garanties du C.N.R. (intérêt non payé) | | 2,770,462 50 | 2,773,000 00 |
| Emissions d'équipement garantis du C.N.R.—compte de rachat | | 1,500,000 00 | 1,500,000 00 |
| Fonds des écoles communes | | 837 72 | |
| Garanties des entrepreneurs | | 864,919 52 | 890,552 80 |
| Fonds des pilotes dans la misère | | 27,409 51 | 33,787 55 |
| Fonds de secours, Empress of Ireland | | 3,624 02 | 3,654 44 |
| Fonds de pension des pilotes de Halifax | | 13,850 72 | 10,644 73 |
| Garantie et fonds spécial d'immigration | | 255,133 63 | 298,265 99 |
| Fonds des Sauvages | | 1,475,010 25 | 1,180,938 65 |
| Fonds de Prévoyances des employés du c. de fer de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard et de l'Intercolonial | | 472,824 68 | 631,532 99 |
| Terres scolaires du Manitoba | | 76,923 56 | 110,826 24 |
| Fonds des régiments de la milice et de la défense | | 3,629 95 | 24 25 |
| Immeubles militaires fonds n° 1 | | 52,468 80 | 60,647 66 |
| Immeubles militaires, fonds n° 2 | | 3,517 95 | 4,660 67 |
| Collège militaire Royal, fonds des cadets | | 12,097 00 | |
| Terres scolaires de Saskatchewan | | 1,312,042 22 | 1,667,472 66 |
| Rétablissement civil des soldats, fonds n° 1 | | 11,010 71 | 12,782 39 |
| Rétablissement civil des soldats, fonds n° 3 | | 413,015 95 | 237,143 79 |
| Bureau d'établissement des soldats | | 32,493 20 | 24,317 61 |
| Fonds de pension des pilotes de St. John | | 32,817 85 | 33,471 59 |
| Fonds de Pension des pilotes de Sydney | | 17,642 47 | 17,853 60 |
| Balance des paiements en sus des recettes, suivant l'état de la caisse | | 1,076,988 81 | |
| | | 11,634,162 99 | 11,634,162 99 |
| ANNEXE "LL" | | | |
| *Fonds des contingents—* | | | |
| Banque du Peuple | | | 15 00 |
| Banque St-Jean | | | 5 00 |
| Banque de Yarmouth | | | 15 00 |
| Bureau des Commis. des Pensions—Fonds Mennonite | | | 585 50 |
| Impôt sur le revenu en suspens | | 800 00 | 2,675 40 |
| Opérations d'internement | | | 578 42 |
| Fonds d'assurances des terres | | 384 95 | |
| National Benefit Assurance Co., Ltd. (en liquidation) | | | 9,929 24 |
| Prisonniers de guerre | | | 11 58 |
| Chemins de fer et canaux en suspens | | 25,063 21 | 71,965 60 |
| Fonds des traverses à niveau | | | 66,224 53 |
| Banque St. Stephens | | | 56 00 |
| Compte en suspens, liquidation | | 54,132 24 | 620,372 16 |
| Dividendes non réclamés, loi des faillites | | 12,281 01 | 120 91 |
| Emp. de la Victoire 1917, au crédit des sousc. en retard | | | 325 00 |
| Emp. de la Victoire 1918, au crédit des sousc. en retard | | 5,000 00 | 230 00 |
| Emp. de la Victoire 1919, au crédit des sousc. en retard | | | 435 00 |
| York County Loan and Savings Co. (en liquidation) | | | 1 53 |
| Bal. des recettes en sus des déb., suivant l'état de la caisse | | 675,884 46 | |
| | | 773,545 87 | 773,545 87 |
| ANNEXE "MM" | | | |
| *Comptes courants divers—* | | | |
| Avances à l'Hôtel des Monnaies, achat de cuivre | | 22,600 00 | 10,441 29 |
| Avances à l'Hôtel des Monnaies, achat d'or | | 3,111,367 74 | 3,780,000 00 |
| Avances à l'Hôtel des Monnaies, achat de nickel | | 134,000 00 | 8,270 54 |
| Avance à l'Hôtel des Monnaies, achat d'argent | | 220,718 73 | 285,696 42 |
| Banque de Montréal—billets provinciaux en suspens | | 745 50 | |
| Commissaires des grains, avances en vertu de la loi des grains du Canada | | 2,527,179 53 | 2,531,906 94 |
| Dépôts d'élection par les candidats | | 118,800 00 | 118,400 00 |
| Essayages du Dominion | | 2,246,944 36 | 2,269,542 58 |
| Etablissement dans l'Empire, avances en vertu de l' | | 192,859 47 | 265,539 02 |
| Etablissement dans l'Empire, replacement en suspens | | 516 85 | 249 10 |
| Etablissement dans l'Empire, suspension britannique | | 204,102 68 | 204,102 68 |
| A reporter | | 8,779,834 86 | 9,474,148 57 |

# ANNEXES À L'ÉTAT DE LA CAISSE—*Fin.*

| — | $ c. | Recettes $ c. | Paiements $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Report | | 8,779,834 86 | 9,474,148 57 |
| ANNEXE "MM"—*Fin* | | | |
| *Comptes courants divers*—Fin— | | | |
| Gouvernement des Bahamas | | 4,322 25 | 4,322 25 |
| Gouvernement de Hong-Kong | | 440 00 | 440 00 |
| Gouvernement des Etablissements du Détroit | | 794 90 | 794 90 |
| Pilotes de Halifax—compte général | | 92,965 67 | 92,965 67 |
| Affaires des sauvages—compte spécial | | 9,753 79 | 50,885 33 |
| Imprimeur du Roi, compte des impressions | | 1,805,172 81 | 2,294,073 18 |
| Imprimeur du Roi, compte de la papeterie | | 938,566 84 | 1,030,453 51 |
| Pont de Matane, Québec, compte spécial | | | 54,000 00 |
| Chèque en souffrance | | 76,627 77 | 76,627 77 |
| Droits d'enregistrment et d'assurance | | 28,008 38 | 28,008 38 |
| Banque Royale du Canada, compte spécial | | 4,973,000 74 | 4,973,000 74 |
| Graines de semence et secours, ministère de l'Intérieur | | 330,247 05 | 216,583 51 |
| Avances de graines de semences par le gouvernement de la Saskatchewan en 1908 | | 2,484 95 | |
| Remboursements du change sur livres sterling | | 2,636 48 | |
| Pilotes de St-Jean—compte général | | 59,895 00 | 59,895 00 |
| Pilotes de Sydney—compte général | | 32,671 46 | 32,671 46 |
| Walter J. King—compte indéterminé | | 50 00 | |
| Solde des paiements sur les recettes selon le bilan | | 1,251,397 32 | |
| | | 18,388,870 27 | 18,388,870 27 |
| ANNEXE "NN" | | | |
| Placements divers non actifs | | 80,640 36 | 105,716 39 |
| Canada Land and Irrigation Company | | | 511,000 00 |
| Commission du port de Québec | | 536,076 03 | |
| | | 616,816 39 | 616,716 39 |
| ANNEXE "OO" | | | |
| *Emprunts temporaires*— | | | |
| Emprunt de 1917-19, New-York, 5 p. 100 | | | 3,000 |
| Emprunt temporaire, New-York, 4 p. 100 | | | 3,659,435 69 |
| Billets du Trésor, Londres, 4 p. 100 | | | 24,333,333 33 |
| Solde des paiements sur les recettes selon le bilan | | 27,995,769 02 | |
| | | 27,995,769 02 | 27,995,769 02 |

| Année | Dépense imputable au fonds consolidé | Dépense imputable au capital | Subventions aux chemins de fer | Guerre et démobilisation | Autres frais y compris les frais d'émission d'emprunts | Total des déboursés |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| 1868..... | 13,486,092 96 | 548,437 58 | ..... | ..... | 37,157 98 | 14,071,688 52 |
| 1869..... | 14,038,084 00 | 440,418 40 | ..... | ..... | 429,663 24 | 14,908,165 64 |
| 1870..... | 14,345,509 58 | 3,515,116 18 | ..... | ..... | 155,988 18 | 18,016,613 94 |
| 1871..... | 15,623,081 72 | 3,670,396 51 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19,293,478 23 |
| 1872..... | 17,589,468 82 | 7,853,049 79 | ..... | ..... | 223,456 13 | 25,665,974 74 |
| 1873..... | 19,174,647 92 | 19,859,441 17 | ..... | ..... | 5,718 48 | 39,039,807 57 |
| 1874.. ... | 23,316,316 75 | 10,177,740 06 | ..... | ..... | 4,018 90 | 33,498,075 71 |
| 1875... | 23,713,071 04 | 6,922,742 33 | ..... | ..... | 2,253,097 17 | 32,888,910 54 |
| 1876..... | 24,488,572 11 | 7,154,007 94 | ..... | ..... | 315,764 40 | 31,958,144 45 |
| 1877..... | 23,519,301 77 | 7,599,709 55 | ..... | ..... | 1,388,984 38 | 32,507,995 70 |
| 1878..... | 23,503,158 25 | 6,657,200 36 | ..... | ..... | 385,412 99 | 30,545,771 60 |
| 1879..... | 24,455,381 56 | 5,648 331 66 | ..... | ..... | 676 225 30 | 30,779,938 52 |
| 1880..... | 24,850,634 45 | 8,241,173 98 | ..... | ..... | 949,947 68 | 34,041,756 11 |
| 1881..... | 25,502,554 42 | 8,176,316 50 | ..... | ..... | 117,771 74 | 33,796,642 66 |
| 1882..... | 27,067,103 58 | 7,405,637 06 | ..... | ..... | 201,884 75 | 34,674,625 39 |
| 1883..... | 28,730,157 45 | 14,147,359 76 | ..... | ..... | 21,368 75 | 42,898,885 96 |
| 1884..... | 31,107,706 25 | 23,977,702 44 | 208,000 00 | ..... | 2,567,452 84 | 57,860,861 53 |
| 1885..... | 35,037,060 12 | 13,220,185 35 | 403,245 00 | ..... | 502,587 06 | 49,163,077 53 |
| 1886..... | 39,011,612 26 | 9,589,734 19 | 2,701,249 00 | ..... | 10,534,973 07 | 61,837,568 52 |
| 1887..... | 35,657,680 16 | 4,439,938 72 | 1,406,533 00 | ..... | ..... | 41,504,151 88 |
| 1888..... | 36,718,494 79 | 7,162,964 26 | 1,027,041 92 | ..... | 155,623 07 | 45,064,124 04 |
| 1889..... | 36,917,834 76 | 4,420,3.3 66 | 846,721 83 | ..... | 1,333,327 81 | 43,518,198 06 |
| 1890..... | 35,994,031 47 | 4,053,158 98 | 1,678,195 72 | ..... | 44,946 56 | 41,770,332 73 |
| 1891..... | 36,343,567 96 | 3,115,860 04 | 1,265,705 87 | ..... | 68,074 32 | 40,793,208 19 |
| 1892..... | 36,765,894 18 | 2,164,456 78 | 1,248,215 93 | ..... | 2,093,569 43 | 42,272,136 32 |
| 1893..... | 36,814,052 90 | 3,088,317 60 | 811,394 07 | ..... | 139,963 34 | 40,853,727 91 |
| 1894..... | 37,585,025 52 | 3,862,969 67 | 1,229,885 10 | ..... | 330,353 60 | 43,008,233 89 |
| 1895..... | 38,132,005 05 | 3,030,490 40 | 1,310,549 10 | ..... | 399,293 89 | 42,872,338 44 |
| 1896..... | 36,949,142 03 | 3,781,311 21 | 3,228,745 49 | ..... | 137,185 19 | 44,096,383 92 |
| 1897..... | 38,349,759 84 | 3,523,160 23 | 416,955 30 | ..... | 682,880 52 | 42,972,755 89 |
| 1898..... | 38,832,525 70 | 4,143,503 39 | 1,414,934 78 | ..... | 943,317 19 | 45,334,281 06 |
| 1899..... | 41,903,500 54 | 5,936,342 94 | 3,201,220 05 | ..... | 501,571 76 | 51,542,635 29 |
| 1900..... | 42,975,279 51 | 7,468,843 24 | 725,720 35 | ..... | 1,547,623 74 | 52,717,466 84 |
| 1901..... | 46,866,367 84 | 7,695,488 34 | 2,512,328 86 | ..... | 908,681 42 | 57,982,866 46 |
| 1902..... | 50,759,391 97 | 10,078,638 06 | 2,093,939 00 | ..... | 1,038,830 83 | 63,970,799 86 |
| 1903..... | 51,691,902 76 | 7,052,724 58 | 1,463,222 34 | ..... | 1,538,722 13 | 61,746,571 81 |
| 1904..... | 55,612,832 70 | 7,881,718 54 | 2,046,878 45 | ..... | 6,713,617 94 | 72,255,047 63 |
| 1905..... | 63,319,682 86 | 11,933,491 91 | 1,275,629 53 | ..... | 2,275,334 47 | 78,804,138 77 |
| 1906..... | 67,240,640 95 | 11,913,87. 11 | 1,637,574 37 | ..... | 2,485,555 29 | 83,277,641 72 |
| 1907 9mo. | 51,542,161 09 | 11,329,143 82 | 1,324,889 30 | ..... | 1,581,944 36 | 65,778,138 57 |
| 1908..... | 76,641,451 59 | 30,429,906 86 | 2,037,629 30 | ..... | 3,469,692 12 | 112,578,679 87 |
| 1909..... | 84,064,232 38 | 42,593,166 97 | 1,785,887 39 | ..... | 4,998,237 55 | 133,441,524 29 |
| 1910..... | 79,411,747 12 | 29,756,353 38 | 2,048,097 05 | ..... | 4,179,576 15 | 115,395,775 70 |
| 1911..... | 87,774,198 32 | 30,852,963 38 | 1,284,892 04 | ..... | 2,949,196 72 | 122,861,250 46 |
| 1912..... | 98,161,440 77 | 30,939,575 95 | 859,400 25 | ..... | 7,181,665 23 | 137,142,082 20 |
| 1913..... | 112,059,537 41 | 27,206,046 13 | 4,935,507 35 | ..... | 255,786 93 | 144,456,877 82 |
| 1914..... | 127,384,472 99 | 37,180,175 93 | 19,036,236 77 | ..... | 2,640,161 94 | 186,241,047 63 |
| 1915..... | 135,523,206 54 | 41,447,320 03 | 5,191,507 48 | 60,750,476 01 | 5,186,016 27 | 248,098,526 33 |
| 1916..... | 130,350,726 90 | 38,566,950 59 | 1,400,171 42 | 166,197,755 47 | 3,186,898 20 | 339,702,502 49 |
| 1917..... | 148,599,343 23 | 26,880,031 51 | 959,583 88 | 306,488,814 63 | 15,275,345 03 | 498,203,118 28 |
| 1918..... | 178,284,312 83 | 43,111,903 63 | 720,404 75 | 343,836,801 98 | 10,706,786 72 | 576,660,209 91 |
| 1919..... | 232,731,282 98 | 25,031,266 30 | 43,805 32 | 446,519,439 48 | −7,283,581 61 | 697,042,212 47 |
| 1920..... | 303,843,929 90 | 69,301,877 83 | 334,845 55 | 346,612,954 56 | 19,995,313 04 | 740,088,920 88 |
| 1921..... | 361,118,145 21 | 40,012,807 22 | ..... | 16,997,543 99 | 492,048 06 | 418,620,544 48 |
| 1922..... | 347,560,690 63 | 16,295,332 55 | ..... | 1,544,249 66 | 301,518 01 | 365,701,790 85 |
| 1923..... | 332,293,732 09 | 9,807,124 34 | ..... | 4,464,759 76 | 4,042,930 53 | 350,608,546 72 |
| 1924..... | 324,813,189 75 | 10,861,277 09 | *−1,521 82* | 446,082 79 | 7,902,758 94 | 344,021,786 75 |
| 1925..... | 318,891,901 25 | 16,550,510 77 | ..... | 506,931 27 | 3,953,432 65 | 339,902,775 94 |
| 1926..... | 320,660,479 14 | 16,798,548 92 | ..... | 191,392 79 | 6,330,092 09 | 343,980,512 94 |
| | 5,165,699,110 62 | 876,504,547 58 | 76,115,221 09 | 1,694,557,202 39 | 141,455,764 47 | 7,954,331,846 15 |

| Année | Recettes du fonds consolidé | Autres recettes | Total des recettes | Différence entre les recettes et dépenses | Fonds consolidé | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Excédent | Déficit |
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| 1868..... | 13,687,928 49 | ..... | 13,687,928 49 | 383,760 03 | 201,835 53 | ..... |
| 1869..... | 14,379,174 52 | ..... | 14,379,174 52 | 528,991 12 | 341,090 52 | ..... |
| 1870..... | 15,512,225 65 | 27,431 71 | 15,539,657 36 | 2,476,956 58 | 1,166,716 07 | ..... |
| 1871..... | 19,335,560 81 | 39,475 98 | 19,375,036 79 | + 81,558 56 | 3,712,479 09 | ..... |
| 1872..... | 20,714,813 68 | ..... | 20,714,813 68 | 4,951,161 06 | 3,125,344 86 | ..... |
| 1873..... | 20,813,469 45 | 157,121 90 | 20,970,591 35 | 18,069,216 22 | 1,638,821 53 | ..... |
| 1874..... | 24,205,092 54 | 302,560 39 | 24,507,652 93 | 8,990,422 78 | 888,775 79 | ..... |
| 1875..... | 24,648,715 04 | 1,008 58 | 24,649,723 62 | 8,239,186 92 | 935,644 00 | ..... |
| 1876..... | 22,587,587 05 | 4,468 22 | 22,592,055 27 | 9,366,089 18 | ..... | 1,900,785 06 |
| 1877..... | 22,059,274 11 | 868,486 44 | 22,927,760 55 | 9,580,235 15 | ..... | 1,460,027 66 |
| 1878..... | 22,375,011 88 | 31,245 49 | 22,406,257 37 | 8,139,514 23 | ..... | 1,128,146 37 |
| 1879..... | 22,517,382 14 | 4,503,142 76 | 27,020,524 90 | 3,759,413 62 | ..... | 1,937,999 42 |
| 1880..... | 23,307,406 69 | 57,140 21 | 23,364,546 90 | 10,677,209 21 | ..... | 1,543,227 76 |
| 1881..... | 29,635,297 54 | ..... | 29,635,297 54 | 4,161,345 12 | 4,152,745 12 | ..... |
| 1882..... | 33,383,455 52 | 1,799,093 69 | 35,182,549 21 | + 507,923 82 | 6,316,351 94 | ..... |
| 1883..... | 35,794,649 80 | 1,009,019 15 | 36,803,668 95 | 6,095,217 01 | 7,064,492 35 | ..... |
| 1884..... | 31,861,961 73 | 953,264 00 | 32,815,225 73 | 25,045,635 80 | 754,255 48 | ..... |
| 1885..... | 32,797,001 22 | 557,039 59 | 33,354,040 81 | 15,809,036 72 | ..... | 2,240,058 90 |
| 1886..... | 33,177,040 39 | 302,842 41 | 33,479,882 80 | 28,357,685 72 | ..... | 5,834,571 87 |
| 1887..... | 35,754,993 25 | 537 66 | 35,755,530 91 | 5,748,620 97 | 97,313 09 | ..... |
| 1888..... | 35,908,463 53 | ..... | 35,908,463 53 | 9,155,660 51 | ..... | 810,031 26 |
| 1889..... | 38,782,870 23 | ..... | 38,782,870 23 | 4,735,327 83 | 1,865,035 47 | ..... |
| 1890..... | 39,879,925 41 | ..... | 39,879,925 41 | 1,890,407 32 | 3,885,893 94 | ..... |
| 1891..... | 38,579,310 88 | ..... | 38,579,310 88 | 2,213,897 31 | 2,235,742 92 | ..... |
| 1892..... | 36,921,871 60 | ..... | 36,921,871 60 | 5,350,264 72 | 155,977 42 | ..... |
| 1893..... | 38,168,608 85 | 40,000 00 | 38,208,608 85 | 2,645,119 06 | 1,354,555 95 | ..... |
| 1894..... | 36,374,693 07 | 190 14 | 36,374,883 21 | 6,633,350 68 | ..... | 1,210,332 45 |
| 1895..... | 33,978,129 47 | ..... | 33,978,129 47 | 8,894,208 97 | ..... | 4,153,875 58 |
| 1896..... | 36,618,590 72 | ..... | 36,618,590 72 | 7,477,793 20 | ..... | 330,551 31 |
| 1897..... | 37,829,778 40 | ..... | 37,829,778 40 | 5,142,977 49 | ..... | 519,981 44 |
| 1898..... | 40,555,238 03 | 1,272 03 | 40,556,510 06 | 4,777,771 00 | 1,722,712 33 | ..... |
| 1899..... | 46,741,249 54 | 1,853 41 | 46,743,102 95 | 4,799,532 34 | 4,837,749 00 | ..... |
| 1900..... | 51,029,994 02 | 1,472 69 | 51,031,466 71 | 1,686,000 13 | 8,054,714 51 | ..... |
| 1901..... | 52,514,701 13 | 1,631 63 | 52,516,332 76 | 5,466,533 70 | 5,648,333 29 | ..... |
| 1902..... | 58,050,790 03 | 1,543 31 | 58,052,333 34 | 5,918,466 52 | 7,291,398 06 | ..... |
| 1903..... | 66,037,068 93 | 3,311,015 17 | 69,348,084 10 | + 7,601,512 29 | 14,345,166 17 | ..... |
| 1904..... | 70,669,816 82 | 9,434 67 | 70,679 251 49 | 1,575,796 14 | 15,056,984 12 | ..... |
| 1905..... | 71,182,772 67 | 3,299 83 | 71,186,072 50 | 7,618,066 27 | 7,863,089 81 | ..... |
| 1906..... | 80,139,360 07 | 2,033 76 | 80,141,393 83 | 3,136,247 89 | 12,898,719 12 | ..... |
| 1907 9mos | 67,969,328 29 | 2,781 36 | 67,972,109 65 | + 2,193,971 08 | 16,427,167 20 | ..... |
| 1908..... | 96,054,505 81 | 910 91 | 96,055,416 72 | 16,523,263 15 | 19,415,054 22 | ..... |
| 1909..... | 85,093,404 35 | 456,175 41 | 85,549,579 76 | 47,891,944 53 | 1,029,171 97 | ..... |
| 1910..... | 101,503,710 93 | 112,764 65 | 101,616,475 58 | 13,779,298 12 | 22,091,963 81 | ..... |
| 1911..... | 117,780,409 78 | 103,918 58 | 117,884,328 36 | 4,976,922 10 | 30,006,211 46 | ..... |
| 1912..... | 136,108,217 36 | ..... | 136,108,217 36 | 1,033,864 84 | 37,946,776 59 | ..... |
| 1913..... | 168,689,903 45 | 524 04 | 168,690,427 49 | + 24,233,549 67 | 56,630,366 04 | ..... |
| 1914..... | 163,174,394 56 | ..... | 163,174,394 56 | 23,066,653 07 | 35,789,921 57 | ..... |
| 1915..... | 133,073,481 73 | ..... | 133,073,481 73 | 115,025,044 60 | ..... | 2,449,724 81 |
| 1916..... | 172,147,838 27 | 1,555 30 | 172,149,393 57 | 167,553,108 92 | 41,797,111 37 | ..... |
| 1917..... | 232,701,294 00 | ..... | 232,701,294 00 | 265,501,824 28 | 84,101,950 77 | ..... |
| 1918..... | 260,778,952 55 | ..... | 260,778,952 55 | 315,881,257 36 | 82,494,639 72 | ..... |
| 1919..... | 312,946,747 18 | ..... | 312,946,747 18 | 384,095,465 29 | 80,215,464 20 | ..... |
| 1920..... | 349,746,334 70 | ..... | 349,746,334 70 | 390,342,586 18 | 45,902,404 80 | ..... |
| 1921..... | 434,386,536 60 | 1,905,647 81 | 436,292,184 41 | + 17,671,639 93 | 73,268,391 39 | ..... |
| 1922..... | 381,952,386 99 | 319,184 45 | 382,271,571 44 | + 16,569,780 59 | 34,391,696 36 | ..... |
| 1923..... | 394,614,900 00 | 8,479,310 30 | 403,094,210 30 | + 52,485,663 58 | 62,321,167 91 | ..... |
| 1924..... | 396,837,682 22 | 9,743,635 74 | 406,581,317 96 | + 62,559,531 21 | 72,024,492 47 | ..... |
| 1925..... | 346,834,479 25 | 4,680,913 18 | 351,515,392 43 | + 11,612,616 49 | 27,942,578 00 | ..... |
| 1926..... | 380,745,505 58 | 2,147,503 48 | 382,893,009 06 | + 38,912,496 12 | 60,085,026 44 | ..... |
| | 6,141,651,288 50 | 41,942,450 03 | 6,183,593,738 53 | 1,770,738,107 62 | 1,001,471,491 77 | 25,519,313 89 |

| Année | Dette totale | Actif total | Dette nette | Aug. de la dette | Dim. de la dette |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| 1867..... | 93,046,051 73 | 17,317,410 36 | 75,728,641 37 | ..... | ..... |
| 1868..... | 96,896,666 20 | 21,139,531 46 | 75,757,134 74 | 28,493 37 | ..... |
| 1869..... | 112,361,998 39 | 36 502 679 19 | 75,859,319 20 | 102,184 46 | ..... |
| 1870..... | 115,993,706 76 | 37,783,964 31 | 78,209,742 45 | 2,350,423 25 | ..... |
| 1871..... | 115,492,682 76 | 37,786,165 11 | 77,706,517 65 | ..... | 503,224 80 |
| 1872..... | 122,400,179 36 | 40.213,107 32 | 82,187,072 04 | 4,480,554 39 | ..... |
| 1873..... | 129,743,432 19 | 29,894,970 55 | 99,848,461 64 | 17,661,389 60 | ..... |
| 1874..... | 141,163,551 33 | 32,838,586 91 | 108,324,964 42 | 8,476,502 78 | ..... |
| 1875..... | 151,663.401 62 | 35,655,023 60 | 116,008,378 02 | 7,683,413 60 | ..... |
| 1876..... | 161,204.687 86 | 36,653,173 78 | 124,551,514 08 | 8,543,136 06 | ..... |
| 1877..... | 174,675,834 97 | 41,440,525 94 | 133,235,309 03 | 8,683,794 95 | ..... |
| 1878..... | 174,957,268 96 | 34,595,199 05 | 140.362,069 91 | 7,126,760 88 | ..... |
| 1879..... | 179,483,871 21 | 36,493,683 85 | 142,990,187 36 | 2,628,117 45 | ..... |
| 1880..... | 194,634,440 68 | 42.182,852 07 | 152,451,588 61 | 9,461,401 25 | ..... |
| 1881..... | 199,861,537 51 | 44,465,757 11 | 155,395,780 40 | 2,944,191 79 | ..... |
| 1882..... | 205,365,251 97 | 51,703,601 19 | 153,661,650 78 | ..... | 1,734,129 62 |
| 1883..... | 202,159,104 30 | 43,692,389 84 | 158,466,714 46 | 4,805,063 68 | ..... |
| 1884..... | 242,482,416 21 | 60,320,565 95 | 182,161,850 26 | 23,695,135 80 | ..... |
| 1885..... | 264,703,607 43 | 68,295,915 29 | 196,407,692 14 | 14,245,841 88 | ..... |
| 1886..... | 273,164,341 11 | 50,005,234 02 | 223,159,107 09 | 26,751,414 95 | ..... |
| 1887..... | 273,187,626 43 | 45,872,850 99 | 227,314,775 44 | 4,155,668 35 | ..... |
| 1888..... | 284,513,841 89 | 49,982,483 73 | 234,531,358 16 | 7,216,582 72 | ..... |
| 1889..... | 287,722.062 76 | 50,192,021 11 | 237,530,041 65 | 2,998,683 49 | ..... |
| 1890..... | 286,112,295 10 | 48,579,083 33 | 237,533,211 77 | 3,170 12 | ..... |
| 1891..... | 289,899,229 62 | 52,090,199 11 | 237,809,030 51 | 275,818 74 | ..... |
| 1892..... | 295,333,274 10 | 54,201,839 66 | 241,131,434 44 | 3,322,403 93 | ..... |
| 1893..... | 300,054,524 74 | 58.373,485 13 | 241,681,039 61 | 549,605 17 | ..... |
| 1894..... | 308,348,023 96 | 62,164,994 48 | 246,183,029 48 | 4,501.989 87 | ..... |
| 1895..... | 318,048,754 87 | 64,973,827 78 | 253,074,927 09 | 6,891,897 61 | ..... |
| 1896..... | 325,717,536 73 | 67,220,103 96 | 258,497,432 77 | 5,422,505 68 | ..... |
| 1897..... | 332,530,131 33 | 70,991,534 87 | 261,538,596 46 | 3,041,163 69 | ..... |
| 1898..... | 338,375,984 23 | 74,419,585 32 | 263,956,398 91 | 2,417,802 45 | ..... |
| 1899..... | 345,160,902 54 | 78,887,455 94 | 266.273,446 60 | 2,317,047 69 | ..... |
| 1900..... | 346,206,979 92 | 80,713,173 03 | 265,493,806 89 | ..... | 779,639 71 |
| 1901..... | 354,732,432 52 | 86,252,428 83 | 268,480,003 69 | 2,986,196 80 | ..... |
| 1902..... | 366,358,476 59 | 94,529.386 97 | 271,829,089 62 | 3,349,085 93 | ..... |
| 1903..... | 361,344,098 37 | 99,737,109 50 | 261,606,988 87 | ..... | 10,222,100 75 |
| 1904..... | 364,962,512 17 | 104,094,793 57 | 260,867.718 60 | ..... | 739,270 27 |
| 1905..... | 377,678,579 80 | 111,454,413 20 | 266,224,166 60 | 5,356,448 00 | ..... |
| 1906..... | 392,269,680 39 | 125,226,702 64 | 267,042,977 75 | 818,811 15 | ..... |
| 1907 (9 mois. | 379,966,826 09 | 116,294,966 13 | 263,671,859 96 | ..... | 3,371,117 79 |
| 1908..... | 408,207,158 25 | 130,246,298 41 | 277,960,859 84 | 14,288,999 88 | ..... |
| 1909..... | 478,535,427 02 | 154,605,147 85 | 323,930,279 17 | 45,969,419 33 | ..... |
| 1910..... | 470,663,045 99 | 134,394,499 66 | 336,268,546 33 | 12,338,267 16 | ..... |
| 1911..... | 474,941,487 42 | 134,899,435 39 | 340,042,052 03 | 3,773,505 70 | ..... |
| 1912..... | 508,338,591 77 | 168,419,131 06 | 339,919,460 71 | ..... | 122,591 32 |
| 1913..... | 483,232,555 24 | 168,930,929 56 | 314,301,625 68 | ..... | 25,617,835 03 |
| 1914..... | 544,391,368 86 | 208,394,518 72 | 335,996,850 14 | 21,695,224 46 | ..... |
| 1915..... | 700,473,814 37 | 251,097,731 16 | 449,376,083 21 | 113,379,233 07 | ..... |
| 1916..... | 936,987,802 42 | 321,831,631 40 | 615,156,171 02 | 165,780,087 81 | ..... |
| 1917..... | 1.382,003,267 69 | 502,816,969 89 | 879,186.297 80 | 264,030,126 78 | ..... |
| 1918..... | 1,863,335,898 89 | 671,451,836 39 | 1,191,884,062 50 | 312,697,764 70 | ..... |
| 1919..... | 2,676,635,724 77 | 1,102,104,692 33 | 1,574,531,032 44 | 382,646,969 94 | ..... |
| 1920..... | 3,041,529,586 91 | 792,660,963 12 | 2,248,868,623 79 | 674,337,591 35 | ..... |
| 1921..... | 2,902,482,117 04 | 561,603,133 35 | 2,340,878,983 69 | 92,010,359 90 | ..... |
| 1922..... | 2,902,347,136 96 | 480,211,335 23 | 2,422,135,801 73 | 81,256,818 04 | ..... |
| 1923..... | 2,888,827,236 65 | 435,050,367 91 | 2,453,776,868 74 | 31,641,067 01 | ..... |
| 1924..... | 2,819,610,470 28 | 401,827,195 40 | 2,417,783,274 88 | ..... | 35,993,593 86 |
| 1925..... | 2,818,066,522 94 | 400,628,837 35 | 2,417,437,685 59 | ..... | 345,589 29 |
| 1926..... | 2,768,779,184 55 | 379,048,085 13 | 2,389,731,099 42 | ..... | 27,706,586 17 |
| | | | | 2,421,138,136 66 | 107,135,678 61 |

# TABLEAU COMPARATIF DES RECETTES PROVENANT DES TAXES DE GUERRE

| Année | — | | | | | | Total des recettes de la taxe de guerre |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Banques | Compagnies de fiducie et de prêts | Compagnies d'assurance | Profits d'affaires | Impôt sur le revenu | Taxes sur ventes, chèques, transport, etc. | |
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| 1914-15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 98,056 95 | 98,056 95 |
| 1915-16 | 1,300,446 80 | 324,249 91 | 459,247 07 | ..... | ..... | 1,536,837 94 | 3,620,781 72 |
| 1916-17 | 1,114,023 30 | 202,415 48 | 419,698 83 | 12,506,516 72 | ..... | 2,059,583 81 | 16,302,238 14 |
| 1917-18 | 1,115,757 65 | 269,129 08 | 496,540 55 | 21,271,083 57 | ..... | 2,227,389 93 | 25,379,900 78 |
| 1918-19 | 1,099,764 44 | 323,340 02 | 546,113 86 | 32,970,061 81 | 9,349,719 80 | 11,888,508 40 | 56,177,508 33 |
| 1919-20 | 1,170,223 45 | 274,216 28 | 638,730 76 | 44,145,184 48 | 20,263,739 91 | 15,587,706 70 | 82,079,801 58 |
| 1920-21 | 1,257,533 70 | 293,801 94 | 807,667 12 | 40,841,401 25 | 46,381,824 31 | 78,803,099 18 | 168,385,327 50 |
| 1921-22 | 1,293,697 43 | 283,994 35 | 749,958 75 | 22,815,666 58 | 78,684,354 80 | 73,656,488 83 | 177,484,160 74 |
| 1922-23 | 1,244,437 14 | 312,391 39 | 852,328 12 | 13,031,461 80 | 59,711,538 37 | 106,482,718 08 | 181,634,874 90 |
| 1923-24 | 1,236,957 57 | 308,632 10 | 857,586 98 | 4,752,680 89 | 54,204,027 99 | 120,676,375 89 | 182,036,261 42 |
| 1924-25 | 1,217,753 85 | 315,314 88 | 867,901 96 | 2,704,427 37 | 56,248,042 82 | 85,810,717 42 | 147,164,158 30 |
| 1925-26 | 1,176,868 95 | 326,713 80 | 950,220 85 | 1,173,448 55 | 55,571,961 57 | 98,097,105 81 | 157,296,319 53 |

# APPENDICES

## Appendice n° 1

ÉTAT indiquant la partie de la dette consolidée du Canada payable au pays, au 31 mars 1926, ainsi que l'intérêt sur ledit montant

| — | À 3½ pour cent d'intérêt | À 4 pour cent d'intérêt | À 4½ pour cent d'intérêt | À 5 pour cent d'intérêt | À 5½ pour cent d'intérêt | À 6 pour cent d'intérêt | Total | Échéance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | |
| Fonds d'emprunt, C.L. | | | | | | | 400 00 | En souffrance. |
| Acte 28, Vic., chap. 11, N.-Brunswick | | | | | | | 600 00 | En souffrance. |
| Acte 31, Vic., chap. 4 | | | | | | 4,000 00 | 4,000 00 | |
| Acte 53, Vic., chap. 1 | 79,766 67 | | | | | | 79,766 67 | Dates diverses. |
| Certificats d'épargnes de guerre | | | | | | | 20,939 65 | En souffrance. |
| Timbres d'épargnes et de guerre | | | | | | | 125,671 75 | En souffrance. |
| Certificats d'épargne du Dominion du Canada | | | | | | | 48,761 63 | En souffrance. |
| Obligations | | | | | | | 1,000 00 | 1er oct. 1919 (en souf) |
| Obligations | | | | | | | 200 00 | 1er juin 1921 (en souf) |
| Obligations (Terres des écoles) | | | | 27,616,000 00 | | | 27,616,000 00 | |
| Emprunt de guerre 1915–25 | | | | | | | 875,100 00 | 1er déc. 1925 (en souf) |
| Emprunt de guerre 1916–31 | | | | 52,931,600 00 | | | 52,931,600 00 | 1er oct. 1931. |
| Emprunt de guerre 1917–37 | | | | 90,166,900 00 | | | 90,166,900 00 | 1er mars 1937. |
| Emprunt de la Victoire, 1917— | | | | | | | | |
| Dû en 1922 | | | | | | | 187,750 00 | 1er déc. 1922 (en souf) |
| Dû en 1927 | | | | | 63,437,250 00 | | 63,437,250 00 | 1er déc. 1927. |
| Dû en 1937 | | | | | 236,298,850 00 | | 236,298,850 00 | 1er déc. 1937. |
| Emprunt de la Victoire, 1918— | | | | | | | | |
| Dû en 1923 | | | | | | | 294,600 00 | 1er nov. 1923 (en souf) |
| Dû en 1923 | | | | | 446,658,800 00 | | 446,658,800 00 | 1er nov. 1933. |
| Emprunt de la Victoire, 1919— | | | | | | | | |
| Dû en 1924 | | | | | | | 311,650 00 | 1er nov. 1924 (en souf) |
| Dû en 1934 | | | | | 511,910,650 00 | | 511,910,650 00 | 1er nov. 1934. |
| Renouvellement de l'emprunt de 1922— | | | | | | | | |
| Dû en 1927 | | | | | 29,068,400 00 | | 29,068,400 00 | 1er nov. 1927. |
| Dû en 1932 | | | | | 85,395,750 00 | | 85,395 705 00 | 1er nov. 1932. |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Emprunt de remboursement, 1923— | | | | | | | | |
| Dû en 1928 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 53,000,000 00 | ..... | ..... | 53,000,000 00 | 15 oct. 1928. |
| Dû en 1943 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 147,000,000 00 | ..... | ..... | 147,000,000 0000 | 15 oct. 1943. |
| Emprunt de remboursement, 1924— | | | | | | | | |
| Dû en 1926 | ..... | 35,000,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 35,000,000 00 | 1er oct. 1926. |
| Dû en 1944 | ..... | ..... | 50,000,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50,000,000 00 | 15 oct. 1944. |
| Billets du Trésor, 1924— | | | | | | | | |
| Dus en 1926 | ..... | 8,000,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,000,000 00 | 15 nov. 1926. |
| Dus en 1927 | ..... | 8,000,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,000,000 00 | 15 nov. 1927. |
| Emprunt de remboursement, 1925–40 | ..... | ..... | 75,000,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 75,000 000 00 | 1er sept. 1940. |
| | 79,766 67 | 51,000,000 00 | 125,000,000 00 | 370,714,500 00 | 1,372,769,700 00 | 4,000 00 | 1,921,434,639 70 | |
| MOINS les bons et oblig. en souffrance | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,866,673 03 | |
| | 79,766 67 | 51,000,000 00 | 125,000,000 00 | 370,714,500 00 | 1,372,769 70 00 | 4,000 00 | 1,919,567,966 67 | |
| Total de l'intérêt | 2,791,83 | 2,040,000 00 | 5,625,000 09 | 18,535,725 00 | 75,502,333 50 | 240 00 | 101,706,090 33 | |

## Appendice n° 2

ÉTAT indiquant la partie de la dette consolidée payable à Londres, au 31 mars 1926, et l'intérêt annuel payable sur ladite dette

| — | À 2½ pour cent d'intérêt | À 3 pour cent d'intérêt | À 3½ pour cent d'intérêt | À 4 pour cent d'intérêt | Total Sterling | Total du numéraire | Echéance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | $ c. | |
| Acte 47 Vic., chap. 3 | ..... | ..... | 4,822,028 13 3 | ..... | 4,822,028 13 3 | 23,467,206 27 | A six mois d'avis ou le 1er juin 1934. |
| Acte 51 Vic., chap .2 | ..... | 1,658,471 18 11 | ..... | ..... | 1,658,471 18 11 | 8,071,230 16 | Le 1er juillet 1938. |
| Actes 54–56 Vic., chap. 3 et 57–58 Vic., chap. 1 | ..... | 6,000,000 0 0 | ..... | ..... | 6,000,000 0 0 | 29,200,000 00 | Le 1er juillet 1938. |
| Actes 60–61 Vic., chap. 3 | 1,004,421 14 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,004,421 14 2 | 4,888,185 63 | Le 1er octobre 1947. |
| Acte 51 Vic., chap. 32 | ..... | ..... | 3,093,700 0 0 | ..... | 3,093,700 0 0 | 15,056,006 66 | Le 1er juillet 1938. |
| Acte 3 Ed. VII, chap. 71 et 6–7 Ed. VII, chap. 7 et 7–8 Ed. VII, chap. 4, 8–9 Ed. VII, chap. 35 et 19, 2 Geo. V, chap. 1 | ..... | ..... | 28,162,775 11 0 | ..... | 28,162,775 11 0 | 137,058,841 00 | Le 1er juillet 1950 (le ou après le 1er juillet 1930, à 6 mois d'avis.) |
| 3–4 Geo. V, chap. 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19,300,000 0 0 | 19,300,000 0 0 | 93,926,666 66 | Le 1er oct. 1960 (le ou après le 1er oct. 1940, à 3 mois d'avis.) |
| Totaux portant intérêt | 1,004,421 14 2 | 7,658,471 18 11 | 36,078,504 4 3 | 19,300,000 0 0 | 64,041,397 17 4 | 311,668,136 39 | |
| Total de l'intérêt | 25,110 10 10 | 229,754 3 2 | 1,262,747 12 11 | 772,000 0 0 | 2,289,612 6 11 | 11,142,780 12 | |

## Appendice n° 3

ÉTAT indiquant la partie de la dette consolidée du Canada, payable à New-York, le 31 mars 1926, et l'intérêt annuel payable sur la dite somme

| — | Intérêt à 4 pour cent | Intérêt à 5 pour cent | Intérêt à 5½ pour cent | Total | Échéance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | |
| Emprunt de 1915-25 | ..... | 874,000 00 | ..... | 874,000 00 | 1er août1935. |
| Emprunt pour service public, 1916— | | | | | |
| Dû en 1926 | ..... | 25,000,000 00 | ..... | 25,000,000 00 | 1er avril 1926. |
| Dû en 1931 | ..... | 25,000,000 00 | ..... | 25,000,000 00 | 1er avril 1931. |
| Emprunt de 1919-29 | ..... | ..... | 60,000,000 00 | 60,000,000 00 | 1er août 1929. |
| Emprunt de 1922-52 | ..... | 100,000,000 00 | ..... | 100,000,000 00 | 1er mai 1952. |
| Billets à un an, dus le 15 septembre 1926 | 70,000,000 00 | ..... | ..... | 70,000,000 00 | 15 sept. 1926. |
| | 70,000,000 00 | 150,874,000 00 | 60,000,000 00 | 280,874,000 00 | |
| Intérêt total | 2,800,000 00 | 7,543,700 00 | 3,300,000 00 | 13,643,700 00 | |

## Appendice n° 4

ÉTAT du fonds consolidé du Canada, au 31 mars 1926

| — | — | Débit | Crédit |
|---|---|---|---|
| A balance d'après comptes publics 1924-25 | 918,759,925 76 | | |
| Rajustement de somme imputée à tort à la Commission du port de Québec durant l'année financière 1906-07 dans la construction de salle d'immigration à Québec | 2,354 00 | 918,762,280 66 | |
| A montant des dépenses pour 1925— | | | |
| Dépenses ordinaires (détails à la page 4) | ..... | 320,660,479 14 | |
| Dépenses spéciales— | | | |
| Ajustement des réclamations de guerre (détails à la page 31) | ..... | 319,210 31 | |
| Coût de l'émission des emprunts (détails à la page 32) | ..... | 3,523,925 13 | |
| Frais divers— | | | |
| Edwards, Morgan and Company pour enquêtes en vertu de l'article 56A de la Loi des banques | 2,087 75 | | |
| Loi de secours aux déposants de la banque Home 15-16 Geo. V, c. 45 | 2,521,082 63 | | |
| Loi de retraite du Service civil, 1924, 14-15 Geo. V, c. 69 (part du gouvernement à ce fonds) | 282,996 58 | 2,806,166 96 | |
| Par montant du revenu— | | | |
| Revenu ordinaire (détails à la page 5) | ..... | ..... | 380,745,505 58 |
| Recettes spéciales et crédits— | | | |
| Remboursements de guerre et de démobilisation sur dépenses de l'année précédente (détails à la page 39) | ..... | ..... | 127,817 52 |
| Recettes diverses et crédits— | | | |
| Versements de l'Allemagne sur réparations | 1,593,503 48 | | |
| Obligations de la Commission du port de Vancouver reçues pour l'élévateur du Gouvernement à Vancouver transféré à la commission du port | 550,000 00 | | |
| Effets du Dominion—Rente McGee, montant biffé | 4,000 00 | ..... | 2,147,503 48 |
| Par balance, 31 mars 1926 | ..... | ..... | 863,051,235 62 |
| | | 1,246,072,062 20 | 1,246,072,062 20 |

## Appendice n° 5

### FONDS D'AMORTISSEMENT

| A qui payé | Emprunts | Nature des placements | Taux de l'intérêt | Montant acheté | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Valeurs canadiennes* | % | $ c. | $ c. |
| Diverses personnes.. | Emprunt de 1909–34 | Emprunt de 1888 | 3 | 249,122 67 | |
| | | Emprunt de 1909–34 | 3½ | 373,106 10 | |
| | | Emprunt de 1930–50 | 3½ | 451,136 88 | |
| | | Emprunt de 1940–60 | 4 | 109,918 90 | |
| | | | | 1,183,284 55 | |
| | | Moins bons de 4 p.c., échangés | | 486,666 67 | 696,617 88 |
| Diverses personnes.. | Emprunt de 1930–50 | Emprunt de 1897 | 2½ | 9,180 33 | |
| | | Emprunt de 1888 | 3 | 503,670 74 | |
| | | Emprunt de 1909–34 | 3½ | 69,738 03 | |
| | | Emprunt de 1930–50 | 3½ | 1,938,894 01 | |
| | | Emprunt de 1940–60 | 4 | 715,342 25 | |
| | | | | 3,236,825 36 | |
| | | Moins bons de 4 p.c., échangés | | 1,460,000 00 | 1,776,825 36 |
| Diverses personnes.. | Emprunt de 1940–60 | Emprunt de 1897 | 2½ | 26,168 11 | |
| | | Emprunt de 1888 | 3 | 129,741 87 | |
| | | Emprunt de 1909–34 | 3½ | 32,182 24 | |
| | | Emprunt de 1930–50 | 3½ | 1,555,738 69 | |
| | | Emprunt de 1940–60 | 4 | 535,566 41 | |
| | | | | 2,279,397 32 | |
| | | Moins bons de 4 p.c., échangés | | 1,168,000 00 | 1,111,397 32 |
| | | | | | 3,584,840 56 |
| | | Moins emprunt de guerre, 5 p. 100, 1915-25, annulé par rachat | | | 776,000 00 |
| | | | | | 2,808,840 56 |

## Appendice n° 6

ÉTAT des dépenses du gouvernement civil et de divers services, etc., par départements, en 1925–26

| — | | Gouvernement civil | | Services divers | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Appointements | Dépenses contingentes | Gratifications aux familles des employés décédés (statutaires) | Dépenses imprévues | Revisions d'appointements, etc. | Générales |
| | | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Le Gouverneur Général | | 48,666 66 | | | | | |
| Le lieutenant Gouverneur de— | | | | | | | |
| Alberta | $ 9,000 00 | | | | | | |
| Colombie britannique | 8,250 00 | | | | | | |
| Manitoba | 9,000 00 | | | | | | |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 9,000 00 | | | | | | |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | 10,500 00 | | | | | | |
| Ontario | 10,000 00 | | | | | | |
| Ile du Prince-Edouard | 7,000 00 | | | | | | |
| Québec | 10,000 00 | | | | | | |
| Saskatchewan | 9,000 00 | | | | | | |
| | | 81,750 00 | | | | | |
| Départements de— | | | | | | | |
| Agriculture | | 697,647 62 | 128,341 19 | 2,535 32 | | | |
| Archives | | 60,770 00 | 14,967 81 | 180 00 | | | 89,475 62 |
| Auditeur général | | 290,670 03 | 52,773 35 | | | | 25,682 30 |
| Commission du Service civil | | 216,678 95 | 47,187 72 | | | | |
| Douanes et Accise | | 544,206 75 | 30,085 48 | 10,289 55 | | 2,898 41 | |
| Affaires extérieures | | 96,415 90 | 27,361 06 | | 4,243 35 | 2,890 56 | 261,884 75 |
| Finance | | 365,905 47 | 28,233 68 | 420 00 | 3,052 62 | 7,340 49 | 160,381 57 |
| Inspecteur général des banques | | 15,000 00 | 5,098 29 | | | | |
| Bureau du secrétaire du Gouv. général | | 37,049 97 | 65,984 39 | | | | |
| Comité de surveillance des contrats du gouvernement | | | | | | | 21,655 68 |
| Santé | | 154,503 99 | 45,591 95 | 350 00 | 97 45 | | 28,000 00 |
| Bureau du Haut Commissaire | | 33,020 00 | 83,652 03 | | | | |
| Immigration et colonisation | | 246,720 76 | 36,362 47 | 2,823 32 | 3,365 09 | 7,470 94 | |
| Affaires indiennes | | 150,095 03 | 17,225 94 | 570 01 | | 41,267 16 | |
| Assurance | | 77,153 33 | 48,880 08 | | | | 16,907 41 |
| Intérieur | | 1,398,893 79 | 91,029 40 | 2,810 00 | | 30,290 33 | 840,399 43 |
| Justice | | 242,327 54 | 32,288 39 | 8,166 64 | 1,330 00 | 100,000 00 | 84,594 83 |
| Travail | | 165,614 66 | 24,151 45 | | 1,000 00 | | |
| Législation | | | | 2,840 00 | | 10,593 74 | 26,120 31 |

## Appendice n° 6—Fin

ÉTAT des dépenses du gouvernement civil et de divers services, etc., par département, en 1925–26—*Fin*

| — | Gouvernement civil | | Services divers | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Appointements | Dépenses contingentes | Gratifications aux familles des employés décédés (statutaires) | Dépenses imprévues | Revisions d'appointements, etc. | Générales |
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Départements de—*Fin* | | | | | | |
| Marine et Pêcheries | 493,854 16 | 60,775 86 | 3,760 99 | ..... | 32,000 00 | 5,758 33 |
| Mines | 504,091 65 | 4,670 11 | 2,080 00 | ..... | ..... | 3,000 00 |
| Défense Nationale | 686,758 08 | 41,935 61 | 866 67 | ..... | 81,461 31 | 652,941 58 |
| Brevets et droits d'auteur | 149,839 13 | 24,154 76 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 34,972 98 |
| Pensions | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,000 00 |
| Postes | 1,177,345 81 | 177,349 20 | 11,926 67 | 600 00 | 232,736 97 | |
| Impressions et papeterie | 76,113 23 | 10,478 94 | 240 00 | | | |
| Conseil privé | 44,788 50 | 3,944 26 | ..... | 690 80 | | |
| Travaux publics | 616,034 45 | 68,268 06 | 6,503 34 | ..... | 269,225 49 | 34,206 63 |
| Chemins de fer et Canaux | 217,922 45 | 32,383 31 | 2,990 26 | ..... | 75,884 59 | 209,035 56 |
| Royale Gendarmerie canadienne | 38,785 00 | 2,858 47 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,823 55 |
| Secrétaire d'Etat | 134,369 42 | 16,068 52 | ..... | ..... | 742 71 | 11,726 43 |
| Rétablissement civil des soldats | 28,780 00 | ..... | 476 60 | | | |
| Commerce | 450,943 04 | 14,521 10 | 1,670 00 | 16,143 50 | | |
| Divers, annexe 22, page 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 701,123 12 |
| | 9,542,715 37 | 1,236,622 88 | 61,499 37 | 30,522 81 | 894,802 70 | 3,215,690 08 |
| | | 9,542,715 37 | | | | |
| Dépense totale imputable au gouvernement civil | ..... | 10,779,338 25 | | | | |
| | | | | | | 894,802 70 |
| | | | | | | 30,522 81 |
| | | | | | | 61,499 37 |
| Dépense totale imputable à divers services | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,202,514 96 |

# Appendice n° 7

## INTÉRÊT SUR LA DETTE PUBLIQUE

| A qui payé | Désignation | Temps pour lequel l'intérêt a été payé | Date à laquelle l'intérêt a été payé | Taux de l'intérêt | Montant du principal | — | Intérêt payé | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | P.c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| | DETTE CONSOLIDÉE<br>Obligations et effets inscrits<br>*Payables à Londres* | | | | | | | |
| Banque de Montréal | Emprunt de 1884 non garanti | 1 an | 1er déc. 1925 | 3½ | 23,467,206 27 | | 821,352 20 | |
| " | " 1888 " | 1 " | 1er janv. 1926 | 3 | 8,071,230 16 | | 242,136 90 | |
| " | " 1892 " | 1 " | 1er janv. 1926 | 3 | 18,250,000 00 | | 547,500 00 | |
| " | " 1894 " | 1 " | 1er janv. 1926 | 3 | 10,950,000 00 | | 328,500 00 | |
| " | " 1897 " | 1 " | 1er avril 1926 | 2½ | 4,888,185 64 | | 122,204 63 | |
| " | " 1930–50 " | 1 " | 1er janv. 1926 | 3½ | 137,058,841 00 | | 4,797,059 42 | |
| " | " 1940–60 " | 1 " | 1er avril 1926 | 4 | 93,926,666 66 | | 3,757,066 66 | |
| " | Emprunt non garanti sur terres concédées du Pacifique Canadien | 1 an | 1er janv. 1926 | 3½ | 15,056,00 66 | | 526,960 22 | 11,142,780 03 |
| | *Payables au Canada* | | | | | | | |
| Diverses personnes | Effets A | 1 an | 1er avril 1926 | 6 | 4,000 00 | 240 00 | | |
| " | " A | 1 " | 1er nov. 1925 | 3½ | 2,200 00 | 77 00 | | |
| " | " A | Divers | | 3½ | | 13 34 | 330 34 | |
| " | " B | ½ année | 1er mai 1925 | 3½ | 34,500 00 | 603 75 | | |
| " | " B | ½ " | 1er nov. 1925 | 3½ | 32,200 00 | 563 50 | | |
| " | " B | Divers | | 3½ | | 40 08 | 1,207 33 | |
| " | " C | 1 an | 1er nov. 1925 | 3½ | 48,666 67 | | 1,703 34 | |
| " | " F | 1 " | 1er juil. 1925 | 3½ | 45,700 00 | | 799 72 | |
| Les hon. trés. de:— | | | | | | | | |
| Alberta | Capital-obligations (terres scol.) | 1 an | 1er avril 1926 | 5 | 7,489,000 00 | 360,150 00 | | |
| Manitoba | " " | 1 " | 1er avril 1926 | 5 | 5,820,000 00 | 289,275 00 | | |
| Saskatchewan | " " | 1 " | 1er avril 1926 | 5 | 14,307,000 00 | 681,675 00 | 1,331,100 00 | |
| Diverses personnes | Certificats d'épargne de guerre | Divers | 1926 | | * 20,939 65 | | 651 70 | |
| " | Timbres d'épargne de guerre | 1 an | 1926 | | * 125,671 75 | | 9,593 00 | |
| " | Certificats d'épargne du Dom. du Canada | 1 " | 1926 | | * 48,761 63 | | 105,883 64 | |
| " | Compensation aux seigneurs | 1 " | 1er janv. 1926 | 6 | * 12,140 15 | | 604 65 | |
| " | Compensation aux cantons | 1 " | 1er janv. 1926 | 5 | 153 00 | | 7 64 | |
| " | Emprunts de guerre 1915–25 | 1 " | 1er déc. 1925 | 5 | 42,014,500 00 | | 2,100,725 00 | |
| | A reporter | | | | | | 3,552,606 35 | 11,142,780 03 |

# Appendice n° 7—Fin

## INTÉRÊT SUR LA DETTE PUBLIQUE—*Fin*

| A qui payé | Désignation | Temps pendant lequel l'intérêt a été payé | Date à laquelle l'intérêt a été payé | Taux de l'intérêt | Montant du principal | — | Intérêt payé | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | P.c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| | Report | | | | | | 1,576,819 49 | 12,550,057 81 |
| | CONSOLIDÉE—*payable au Canada —Fin* | | | | | | | |
| Diverses personnes | Emprunts de guerre 1916-31 | 1 an | 1er avril 1926 | 5 | 52,931,600 00 | | 2,646,580 00 | |
| " | Emprunts de guerre 1917-37 | 1 " | 1er mars 1926 | 5 | 90,166,900 00 | | 4,508,345 00 | |
| " | Emptunt de la Victoire 1917 | 1 " | 1er déc. 1925 | 5½ | 299,736,100 00 | | 16,485,495 78 | |
| " | Emprunt de la Victoire 1918 | 1 " | 1er nov. 1925 | 5½ | 446,658,800 00 | | 24,566,344 28 | |
| " | Emprunt de la Victoire 1919 | 1 " | 1er nov. 1925 | 5½ | * 511,910,650 00 | | 28,155,100 37 | |
| " | Emprunt de renouvel. de 1922 | 1 " | 1er nov. 1925 | 5½ | 102,393,550 00 | | 5,631,651 22 | |
| " | Emprunt de remb. 1923 | 1 " | 15 oct. 1925 | 5 | 200,000,000 00 | | 10,000,000 00 | |
| " | Emprunt de remb. 1924 | 1 " | 15 oct. 1925 | 4½ | 500,000,000 00 | | 2,250,000 00 | |
| " | Emprunt à deux ans 1924-26 | 6 mois | 1er avril 1916 | 4 | 35,000,000 00 | | 1,400,000 00 | |
| " | Emprunt de remb. 1925-40 | 6 mois | 1er mars 1926 | 4½ | 75,000,000 00 | | 1,687,500 00 | |
| " | Billets du Trésor, 1924 | 1 an | 15 nov. 1925 | 4 | 24,000,000 00 | | 960,000 00 | |
| | | | | | | | | 101,843,523 00 |
| | *Payables à New-York* | | | | | | | |
| Diverses personnes— | Emprunt sur obligations, 1915-35 | 1 an | 1er fév. 1926 | 5 | 874,000 00 | | 43,700 00 | |
| " | Emprunt pour le service public 1916 | 1 " | 1er avril 1926 | 5 | 50,000,000 00 | | 2,500,000 00 | |
| " | Emprunt sur obligations, 1919-29 | 1 " | 1er fév. 1926 | 5½ | 60,000,000 00 | | 3,300,000 00 | |
| " | Emprunt de 1922-52 | 1 " | 1er nov. 1925 | 5 | 100,000,000 00 | | 5,000,000 00 | |
| " | Billets à un an 1924 | 6 mois | 15 sept. 1925 | 4 | 90,000,000 00 | | 1,800,000 00 | |
| " | Billets à un an 1925 | 6 " | 1er mars 1926 | 4 | 70,000,000 00 | | 1,400,000 00 | |
| | | | | | | | | 14,043,700 00 |
| | NON CONSOLIDÉE *Emprunts temporaires* | | | | | | | |
| Gardien des biens des ennemis. | Obligations payables sur demande | 1 an | 1er avril 1926 | 5 | 200,000 00 | | 10,000 00 | |
| Diverses personnes | Emprunt tempor.—New-York | | | 4 | 24,000,000 00 | | 253,128 81 | |
| | | | | | | | | 263,128 81 |
| | *Caisse d'épargnes* | | | | | | | |
| Diverses personnes | Caisse d'épargnes des Postes | 1 an | 1er avril 1926 | 3 | * 24,035,668 99 | | 705,176 45 | |
| " | Caisses d'épargnes du Dominion | 1 " | 1er avril 1926 | 3 | * 8,794,875 25 | | 257,569 09 | |
| | | | | | | | | 962,745 54 |
| | *Fonds en fiducie* | | | | | | | |
| Fonds des Indiens | Fonds en fiducie | 1 an | 1er avril 1926 | 6 | 1,089,844 37 | 65,390 65 | | |
| " | Fonds en fiducie | 1 " | 1er avril 1926 | 5 | 11,034,544 80 | 551,727 25 | 617,117 90 | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hon. Tré. Prov. Ontario... | Fonds en fiducie, part du fonds des écoles communes | 1 an | 1er avril 1926 | 5 | | | 73,623 96 | | |
| Hon. Tré. Prov. Québec... | Fonds en fiducie, part du fonds des écoles communes | 1 " | 4 avril 1926 | 5 | | | 59,257 38 | 132,881 24 | |
| Hon. Tré. Prov. Alta..... | Terres des écoles d'Alberta | 1 " | 1er avril 1926 | 5 | * | 475 58 | 8,859 79 | | |
| Hon. Tré. Prov. Man..... | Terres des écoles du Manitoba | 1 " | 1er avril 1926 | 5 | * | 540 17 | 684 91 | | |
| Hon. Tré. Prov. Sask..... | Terres des écoles de la Saskatchewan | 1 " | 1er avril 1926 | 5 | * | 495 34 | 15,957 79 | 25,502 49 | |
| Fonds d'assurance des Terres. | Fonds en fiducie | 1 " | 1er avril 1926 | 3 | * | 10,651 11 | | 307 98 | |
| Diverses personnes..... | Garantie des entrepreneurs | 1 " | 1er avril 1926 | 3 | * | 581,032 84 | | 17,698 96 | |
| " | Fonds des pilotes invalides | 1 " | 1er avril 1926 | 3 | * | 5,161 32 | | 336 11 | |
| " | Fonds depens. des pilotes d'Halifax | 1 " | 1er avril 1926 | 3 | * | 7,637 32 | | 160 93 | |
| " | Fonds de pension des pilotes de St. John | 1 " | 1er avril 1926 | 3 | * | 5,505 03 | | 174 20 | |
| " | Fonds de pension des pilotes de Sydney | 1 " | 1er avril 1926 | 3 | * | 3,951 76 | | 126 06 | |
| " | Fonds de prévoyance des employés de l'I.C. et du chemin de fer I. P.-E. | 1 " | 1er janv. 1926 | 3 | | | | 1,689 15 | |
| Conseil de la Milice..... | Emprunt spécial pour pontons de cale-sèche de Burrard | 6 mois | 1er avril 1926 | 3 | | 1,190 93 | | 17 86 | |
| " | Fonds de fiducie Strathcona | 1 an | 12 nov. 1925 | 4 | | 300,000 00 | 12,000 00 | | |
| Fonds régimentaires..... | Fonds de fiducie | 1 " | 14 nov. 1925 | 4 | | 200,000 00 | 8,000 00 | 20,000 00 | |
| | | | 1er avril 1926 | 3 | * | 114,472 98 | | 3,330 70 | |
| | | | | | | | | | 819,343 58 |
| | *Fonds de rachat de circulation des banques* | | | | | | | | |
| Banques diverses..... | Fonds de rachat de circulation des banques | 1 " | 1er juil. 1925 | 3 | * | 5,894,254 25 | | | 190,412 01 |
| | *Fonds d'assurance et de retraite* | | | | | | | | |
| Diverses personnes..... | Fonds d'assurance Serv. Civil | 1 " | 1er avril 1926 | 6 | * | 3,291,484 17 | | 174,555 62 | |
| " | Rentes viagères du gouvernement | 1 " | 1er avril 1926 | 4 | * | 10,021,705 50 | | 358,366 86 | |
| " | Fonds de retraite | 1 " | 1er avril 1926 | 5 | * | 6,237,805 15 | | 335,489 71 | |
| " | Fonds d'assurance, soldats rapatriés | 1 " | 1er avril 1926 | 4 | * | 4,231,207 22 | | 140,875 24 | |
| " | Fonds de retraite n° 2 | 1 " | 1er avril 1926 | 6 | * | 1,768,060 87 | | 101,415 34 | |
| " | Fonds de retraite n° 5 | 1 " | 1er avril 1926 | 4 | * | 10,652,791 89 | | 315,157 47 | |
| | | | | | | | | | 1,425,860 24 |
| | | | | | | | | | 130,691,493 21 |

*Balance au 31 mars 1926.

## Appendice n° 8

### FRAIS D'ADMINISTRATION

| A qui payé | Service | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | CAISSES D'ÉPARGNES ET BUREAUX DES ADJOINTS DU RECEVEUR GÉNÉRAL | | |
| | *Bureau de l'adjoint du Receveur Général, Calgary, Alta.* | | |
| Geo. S. Nicol | Salaire, 1er avril 1925 au 31 mars 1926 | 3,059 99 | |
| Jas. Parry | " 1925 " 1926 | 1,800 00 | |
| R. T. Waymark | " 1925 " 1926 | 1,440 00 | |
| R. N. Genge | " 1925 " 1926 | 960 00 | |
| M. H. O'Neil | " 1925 au 31 oct. 1925 | 420 00 | |
| D. Davis | Salaire 17 août 1925 au 5 sept. 1925 | 50 00 | |
| E. J. Wilson | Salaire, 27 oct. 1925 au 31 mars 1926 | 309 68 | |
| | | 8,039 67 | |
| | Dépenses contingentes y compris impressions et papeterie | 480 96 | |
| | | | 8,520 63 |
| | *Bureau de l'adjoint du Receveur Général, Charlottetown, I. P.-E.* | | |
| P. Pope | Salaire, 1er avril 1925 au 31 mars 1926 | 2,900 00 | |
| F. Loughran | " 1925 " 1926 | 1,900 00 | |
| D. A. McKinnon | " 1925 " 1926 | 1,800 00 | |
| H. S. Stewart | " 1925 " 1926 | 1,500 00 | |
| H. T. Currie | " 1925 " 1926 | 1,260 00 | |
| | | 9,360 00 | |
| | Dépenses contingentes y compris impressions et papeterie | 422 24 | |
| | | | 9,782 24 |
| | *Bureau de l'adjoint du Receveur Général, Halifax, N.-E.* | | |
| A. C. Johnston | Salaire, 1er avril 1925 au 31 mars 1926 | 2,610 00 | |
| R. W. Congdon | " 1925 " 1926 | 1,830 00 | |
| F. J. Wilks | " 1925 " 1926 | 1,560 00 | |
| G. D. Hamlin | " 1925 " 1926 | 1,380 00 | |
| A. M. Burgoyne | " 1925 " 1926 | 1,110 00 | |
| J. H. Webber | " 1925 " 1926 | 1,260 00 | |
| M. Weldon | Salaire, 20 juillet 1925 au 8 août 1925 | 48 39 | |
| | | 9,798 39 | |
| | Dépenses contingentes y compris impressions et papeterie | 622 26 | |
| | | | 10,420 65 |
| | *Bureau de l'adjoint du Receveur Général, Montréal, Qué.* | | |
| Banque d'Epargnes de la ville et du district de Montréal, Qué | Montant payé à cette institution pour avoir agi comme Adjoint du Receveur Général pendant l'exercice fini le 31 mars 1926 | 12,000 00 | |
| | Service pour enregistrement de bons | 4,000 00 | |
| | | 16,000 00 | |
| | Dépenses contingentes y compris impressions et papeterie | 913 99 | |
| | | | 16,913 99 |
| | *Bureau de l'adjoint du Receveur Général, Regina, Sask.* | | |
| Wm. Morton | Salaire, 1er avril 1925 au 31 mars 1926 | 2,610 00 | |
| E. P. Blyth | " 1925 " 1926 | 1,830 00 | |
| G. M. Bury | " 1925 " 1926 | 1,515 00 | |
| M. E. Ficking | " 1925 " 1926 | 765 00 | |
| | | 6,720 00 | |
| | Dépenses contingentes y compris impressions et papeterie | 430 93 | |
| | | | 7,150 93 |
| | A reporter | | 52,788 44 |

## Appendice n° 8—Suite

FRAIS D'ADMINISTRATION—*Suite*

| A qui payé | Service | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Report | | 52,788 44 |
| | *Bureau de l'adjoint du Receveur Général, St. John, N.-B.* | | |
| J. E. Wilson | Salaire, 1er avril 1925 au 31 mars 1926 | 3,060 00 | |
| E. H. Cameron | " 1925 " 1926 | 1,980 00 | |
| G. T. Corbett | " 1925 " 1926 | 1,500 00 | |
| H. C. Ellis | " 1925 " 1926 | 1,545 00 | |
| E. L. Byron | " 1925 " 1926 | 1,320 00 | |
| F. J. Ord | " 1925 " 1926 | 840 00 | |
| | | 10,245 00 | |
| | Dép. contingentes y comp. impressions et papeterie | 550 29 | |
| | | | 10,795 29 |
| | *Bureau de l'adjoint du Receveur Général, Toronto, Ont.* | | |
| K. Frederickson | Salaire, 1er avril 1925 au 31 mars 1926 | 3,540 00 | |
| S. A. Staden | Salaire, 1er sept. 1925 " 1926 | 1,645 47 | |
| N. R. Vinton | Salaire, 1er avril 1925 " 1926 | 1,620 00 | |
| Jas. Hannon | " 1925 " 1926 | 1,605 00 | |
| A. McDonald | " 1925 " 1926 | 1,380 00 | |
| W. A. Douglas | " 1925 au 30 sept. 1925 | 660 00 | |
| J. E. Lawrence | " 1925 au 31 mars 1926 moins 1 jour | 1,316 34 | |
| Alf. Maude | " 1925 " 1926 | 1,260 00 | |
| M. A. Livingstone | " 1925 " 1926 | 1,005 00 | |
| J. H. O'Neill | " 1925 " 1926 | 1,260 00 | |
| F. C. McMillan | " 1925 " 1926 moins 2 jours | 954 67 | |
| J. J. McCheyne | " 1925 " 1926 | 900 00 | |
| L. Reynolds | " 1925 " 1926 | 900 00 | |
| E. F. Grandy | " 1925 " 1926 | 750 00 | |
| S. Brooks | " 1925 " 1926 | 720 00 | |
| G. M. Dibble | " 1925 " 1926 | 900 00 | |
| Jas. Marsh | " 1925 " 1926 | 1,260 00 | |
| Wm. Whiteside | Salaire, 19 oct. 1925 " 1926 | 433 55 | |
| | | 22,110 03 | |
| | Dép. contingentes y comp. impressions et papeterie | 2,029 60 | |
| | | | 24,139 63 |
| | *Bureau de l'adjoint du Receveur Général, Victoria, C.-B.* | | |
| D. B. McConnan | Salaire, 1er avril 1925 au 31 mars 1926 | 3,060 00 | |
| S. A. Staden | " 1925 au 31 août 1925 | 900 00 | |
| Geo. Watts | " 1925 au 31 mars 1926 | 1,530 00 | |
| G. H. Llewellyn | " 1925 " 1926 | 1,440 00 | |
| A. W. Webb | " 1925 " 1926 | 1,320 00 | |
| I. M. Cutler | " 1925 au 11 oct. 1925 | 474 19 | |
| D. Officer | Salaire, 21 avril 1925 au 9 mai 1925 | 46 79 | |
| W. J. Mullin | Salaire, 27 avril 1925 au 31 mars 1926 | 890 66 | |
| E. Michaelis | Salaire, 26 au 27 juin 1925 | 5 00 | |
| N. D. Bates | Salaire, 17 août 1925 au 31 mars 1926 | 449 03 | |
| F. Oates | Salaire, 1er août 1925 au 15 août 1925 | 36 30 | |
| | | 10,151 97 | |
| | Dép. contingentes y comp. impressions et papeterie | 647 17 | |
| | | | 10,799 14 |
| | *Bureau de l'adjoint du Receveur Général, Winnipeg, Man.* | | |
| W. Winsby | Salaire, 1er avril 1925 au 31 mars 1926 | 3,540 00 | |
| T. Knight | " 1925 " 1926 | 2,040 00 | |
| E. W. H. Armstrong | " 1925 " 1926 | 2,000 00 | |
| H. E. Copeland | " 1925 " 1926 | 1,740 00 | |
| G. L. Bamford | " 1925 " 1926 | 1,260 00 | |
| J. B. Quinn | " 1925 " 1926 | 1,260 00 | |
| A. O. Anderson | " 1925 " 1926 | 1,200 00 | |
| F. D. Ross | " 1925 " 1926 | 1,260 00 | |
| | | 14,300 00 | |
| | Dép. contingentes y comp. impressions et papeterie | 709 73 | |
| | | | 15,009 73 |
| | A reporter | | 113,532 23 |

## Appendice n° 8—Suite

### FRAIS D'ADMINISTRATION—*Suite*

| A qui payé | Service | | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Report | | | 113,532 23 |
| | *Caisses d'épargne* | | | |
| | Dép. contingentes, y comp. impressions et papeterie | | | 51 80 |
| | | | | 113,584 03 |
| | *Récapitulation* | | | |
| | Salaires, bureaux des Adjoints du Receveur Général | | 90,725 06 | |
| | Payements à la Banque d'Epargnes de la ville et du dist. de Montréal, Qué., pour agir comme adjoint du Receveur Général et pour transfert des bons | | 16,000 00 | |
| | Dép. contingentes, y comp. impressions et papeterie | | 6,858 97 | |
| | | | | 113,584 03 |
| | *Timbres de billets, timbres-poste, etc.* | | | |
| Banque de Montréal, Londres, Ang. | Timbres de billets | | 1,858 36 | |
| " " " | Timbres-poste | | 1,008 90 | |
| " " " | Droit de composition de timbre | | 175 19 | |
| | | | 3,042 45 | |
| " " " | MOINS—Divers honoraires reçus pour émission de certificats d'actions au porteur | | 884 27 | |
| | | | | 2,158 18 |
| | *Prime pour paiement d'intérêt sur la dette publique, etc.* | | | |
| Banque de Montréal, Londres, Ang. | Courtage sur achat de fonds d'amortissement | | 16,747 54 | |
| " " " | Pour services comme agents financiers à Londres, Ang., pendant l'année finie le 31 décembre 1925 à £150 par million de dette | | 46,750 22 | |
| Banque de Montréal, New-York | Prime de $\frac{1}{8}$ de 1 pour cent pour encaisser les intérêts et les coupons enregistrés du Dominion du Canada | | 16,985 01 | |
| " " " | Prime de $\frac{1}{8}$ de 1 pour cent sur l'intérêt semi-annuel des billets à un an à 4% du Dominion du Canada, dus le 15 sept. 1925 | | 1,125 00 | |
| " " " | Prime de $\frac{1}{32}$ de 1 pour cent pour rachat de bons du Dominion du Canada | | 0 94 | |
| " " " | Honoraires d'enregistrement des bons pour domiciliés à New-York | | 5,000 00 | |
| Chase National Bank, New-York | Prime $\frac{1}{8}$ de 1 p. 100 pour encaisser coupons de billets de 1 an 4% du Canada dus le 15 sept. 1925 | | 2,250 00 | |
| " " " | Prime $\frac{1}{16}$ de 1 p. 100 pour encaisser coupons de billets de 1 an 4% du Canada dus le 1er sept. 1926 | | 437 50 | |
| Diverses banques | Prime de $\frac{3}{16}$ de 1 pour cent pour encaisser les coupons du Dominion du Canada | | 19,815 65 | |
| | | | | 109,111 86 |
| | *Impressions, annonces, messageries, etc.* | | | |
| Banque de Montréal, New-York | Frais du bureau de l'essayage | | 1,174 87 | |
| " " " | Messageries | | 14 68 | |
| " " " | Assurance | | 1 48 | |
| Banque de Montréal, Londres, Ang. | Annonces | | 356 56 | |
| " " " | Impressions et papeterie | | 309 40 | |
| " " " | Messageries | | 79 75 | |
| " " " | Câblogrammes | | 22 70 | |
| " " " | Caisses d'emballage | | 51 10 | |
| Diverses compagnies de messageries | Messageries | 73,703 58 | | |
| | Moins remboursements | 971 03 | | |
| | | | 72,732 55 | |
| | A reporter | | 74,743 09 | 224,854 07 |

## Appendice n° 8—Suite

### Frais d'administration—*Suite*

| A qui payé | Service | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Report | 74,743 09 | 224,854 07 |
| | *Impressions, annonces, messageries, etc.*—Fin | | |
| Canadian Bank Note Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. | Prépar. et gravure de plaques, y comp. taxe de vente | 1,837 50 | |
| E. Y. Cooper | Inspection de serrure-horloge | 22 00 | |
| Goldie & McCulloch, Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont. | Main-d'œuvre et frais *re* porte de coffre-fort | 61 60 | |
| Grant-Holden-Graham, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. | Sacs pour monnaie | 336 00 | |
| L. I. Merlin, Ottawa, Ont. | Réparation de machine compte-lettres | 12 75 | |
| Postage Meter Co., Ottawa, Ont. | Pièces de machine à oblitérer les obligations | 2 65 | |
| Pritchard-Andrews Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. | Fournitures y compris timbres en caoutchouc | 7 31 | |
| Porter Safety Seal Co., Chicago, Ill. | Sceaux et matériel de scellement | 138 00 | |
| Office Specialty Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. | Réparations, etc. | 45 40 | |
| Steel Equipment Co., Ltd., Pembroke, Ont. | Réparations, etc. | 1 58 | |
| Thornton & Truman, Ottawa, Ont. | Fabrication de clefs, réparations ,etc. | 418 32 | |
| Départ. des Impres. et de la Papeterie publiques, Ottawa, Ont. | Impressions et papeterie | 7,889 16 | |
| Diverses personnes | Factage | 55 | |
| " | Fret | 3 17 | |
| Courtney, Sears & Brennan. | Assurance ... 731 55 | | |
| Green & Robertson | " ... 9,128 10 | | |
| Diverses compagnies | " ... 2 05 | | |
| | 9,861 70 | | |
| | Moins remboursements ... 330 07 | | |
| | | 9,531 63 | |
| Diverses personnes | Fournitures de bureau, division du numéraire | 27 91 | |
| C. S. Tompkins | Frais de voyage | 65 30 | |
| S. P. McCavour | " | 433 75 | |
| C. E. Campbell | " | 304 65 | |
| P. Gordon | " | 993 17 | |
| E. A. Henderson | " | 16 85 | |
| J. W. MacFarlane | " | 224 15 | |
| J). P. Melvin | " | 469 76 | |
| S. J. Perkins | " | 225 13 | |
| R. B. Ray | " | 64 75 | |
| A. Schryer | " | 61 15 | |
| W. Sellar | " | 134 61 | |
| G. Sheraman | = | 340 22 | |
| S. A. Staden | " | 1,172 49 | |
| F. M. Peters | " | 75 00 | |
| H. S. Narraway | " | 95 02 | |
| P. B. Wooster | " | 82 28 | |
| Capital MotorsLtd.,Ottawa | Auto Franklin $5,250, moins remise de $1,250 pour auto Reo | 4,000 00 | |
| Diverses personnes | Entretien et réparations d'auto et camion du ministère | 1,489 34 | |
| C. E. Clark (chauffeur) | Salaire, 1er avril 1925 au 31 mars 1926 | 1,440 00 | |
| W. A. Bradley (chauffeur | Salaire, 1er avril 1925 au 31 mars 1926 | 1,533 31 | |
| Min. des Douanes et de l'Accise | Droits, etc., sur sceaux Porter | 47 82 | |
| | | | 108,347 37 |
| | *Impression de billets du Dominion, etc.* | | |
| Canadian Bank Note Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. | Impression de billets du Dominion | 438,101 62 | |
| Canadian National Railway | Camionnage et fret | 7 66 | |
| Ayers Ltd., Lachute Mills, Qué. | Feutre de cellulose | 112 93 | |
| Canada Printing Ink Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. | Encre | 3 35 | |
| | A reporter | 438,225 56 | 333,201 44 |

## Appendice n° 8—*Fin*

### Frais d'administration—*Fin*

| A qui payé | Service | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Report | 438,225 56 | 333,201 44 |
| | *Impression de billets du Dominion, etc.*—Fin | | |
| Capital Wire Cloth & Mfg., Co., Ltd., Ottawa | Recouvrement de matrices cyl | 100 00 | |
| Imperial Oil Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont | Huile, graisse, etc | 37 22 | |
| Pénitencier de Kingston | Sacs pour numéraires | 802 34 | |
| Laurentian Stone Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont | Chaux | 83 27 | |
| Lymans' Ltd., Montréal, Qué | Carbonate de soude (brut) | 36 00 | |
| Ottawa Drug Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont | Carbonate de soude | 272 48 | |
| Royal Mint, Ottawa, Ont | Coins d'acier | 45 00 | |
| J. S. Robertson, Montréal, Qué | Rouleaux de presse cyl., etc | 153 37 | |
| A. Workman & Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont | Fournitures diverses | 9 77 | |
| F. Rowe | Salaire, 1er avril 1925 au 31 mars 1926 | 1,440 00 | |
| P. S. Harper | " 1925 " 1926 | 960 00 | |
| M. J. Hickson | " 1925 " 1926 | 1,680 00 | |
| E. J. Theobalds | " 1925 " 1926 | 1,200 00 | |
| B. Becker | " 1925 " 1926 moins 1½ jrs. | 717 11 | |
| D. Campbell | " 1925 " 1926 moins 6½ jrs. | 707 14 | |
| F. Jones | " 1925 " 1926 moins 12½ jrs | 695 55 | |
| Y. Lamoureux | " 1925 " 1926 moins 7 jrs. | 706 04 | |
| M. Paget | " 1925 " 1926 moins 2 jrs. | 716 07 | |
| D. M. Racine | " 1925 " 1926 moins 4½ jrs. | 710 91 | |
| A. Vallière | " 1925 " 1926 moins 9 jrs. | 702 17 | |
| | | | 450,000 00 |
| | *Salaire et dépenses contingentes de Walter Duncan, officier spécial de recherches sous la direction du ministère des Finances* | | |
| Walter Duncan | Salaire, 1er avril 1925 au 31 mars 1926 | 3,550 00 | |
| | Dépenses contingentes | 1,160 36 | |
| | | | 4,710 36 |
| | *Aide d'office pour transfert et enregistrement des bons* | | |
| Diverses personnes | Aide d'office | ..... | 87,456 08 |
| | | | 875,367 88 |

## Appendice n° 9

### Frais pour primes, escompte et change

| — | Taux | Montant des achats | Montant de la prime | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | % | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Prime payée sur achat de fonds de New-York | $\frac{17}{32}$ | 500,000 00 | 2,656 25 | |
| | $\frac{9}{16}$ | 250,000 00 | 1,406 25 | |
| | $\frac{5}{8}$ | 750,000 00 | 4,687 50 | 8,750 00 |
| Ajustement pour différence entre le pair et le taux courant du change sur les remises des colons de l'empire | ..... | ..... | ..... | 101 66 |
| Escompte et échange sur divers item | ..... | ..... | ..... | 168 53 |
| | | | | 9,020 19 |

## Appendice n° 10

MONTANTS payés en pensions de retraite durant l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926 aux employés retraités avant le 31 mars 1925—*Suite*

| Retraité en | Nom | Montant payé |
|---|---|---|
| | PENSION DE RETRAITE N° 1 | $ c. |
| 1912 | Abbott, S. A. | 1,746 60 |
| 1922 | Aikens, J. | 1,941 24 |
| 1922 | Ainsborough, Thos. | 909 96 |
| 1919 | Alford, Wm. | 1,285 20 |
| 1921 | Allan, F. J. | 2,375 33 |
| 1897 | Allard, Wm. | |
| 1918 | Allen, Geo. G. | 809 03 |
| 1904 | Allen, H. S. | 694 32 |
| 1918 | Allwell, R. J. | 525 84 |
| 1920 | Almon, A. U. | 1,119 96 |
| 1910 | Ami, M. H. | 1,280 83 |
| 1921 | Amor, Wm. | 1,042 56 |
| 1922 | Anderson, F. C. | 1,559 04 |
| 1919 | Anderson, W. P. | 2,566 67 |
| 1895 | Archambault, Marie P. | 277 66 |
| 1924 | Archambault, R. | 909 96 |
| 1904 | Archer, Wm. | 176 00 |
| 1905 | Ardagh, Henry H. | 388 56 |
| 1922 | Arland, W. H. | 1,260 00 |
| 1921 | Armstrong, B. M. | 2,880 84 |
| 1923 | Armstrong, Thos. | 930 00 |
| 1923 | Ashby, A. H. | 960 00 |
| 1922 | Ashe, Ed. | 910 00 |
| 1922 | Ashmead, H. A. | 855 48 |
| 1915 | Asselin, J. E. | 840 00 |
| 1922 | Ayotte, J. E. | 890 66 |
| 1911 | Backhouse, Wm. | 454 92 |
| 1897 | Bailey, Geo. O. | 360 00 |
| 1897 | Balderson, J. H. | 682 50 |
| 1911 | Baldwin, H. A. | 648 00 |
| 1921 | Bale, Thos. | 683 76 |
| 1922 | Ball, Thos. | 818 40 |
| 1920 | Ballantine, Elizabeth | 946 08 |
| 1923 | Barber, K. A. | 1,367 28 |
| 1924 | Barcelo, Edouard | 2,940 00 |
| *1918 | Barrett, D. A. (A.A. $1,450.55) | 241 76 |
| 1917 | Barrett, John K. | 2,239 92 |
| 1920 | Bathurst, Jas. W. | 979 92 |
| 1904 | Bayly, L. D. | 371 41 |
| 1920 | Beahen, Denis | 902 22 |
| 1908 | Beale, Thomas | 408 36 |
| 1923 | Beard, F. | 2,215 37 |
| 1923 | Beatty, A. | 1,260 00 |
| 1906 | Beaudry, P. A. | 432 00 |
| 1922 | Beddoe, C. H. | 2,788 33 |
| 1924 | Beers, J. M. | 1,035 96 |
| 1903 | Belford, Ethel | 314 64 |
| 1922 | Bell, John | 699 96 |
| 1911 | Belleau, E. | 624 00 |
| 1913 | Bellerive, George | 210 00 |
| *1921 | Bellyea, T. H. (A.A. $1,568.77) | 130 73 |
| 1904 | Benjamin, E. H. | 985 83 |
| 1897 | Bennet, J. H. | 540 00 |
| 1922 | Bennett, W. E. | 2,102 64 |
| 1919 | Benson, Martin | 1,755 72 |
| 1887 | Bergin, W. | 156 00 |
| 1915 | Bérubé, Pierre A. | 501 48 |
| 1919 | Binks, Geo. J. | 2,344 92 |
| 1923 | Bishop, R. S. | 1,958 04 |
| 1914 | Blackadar, A. H. | 2,485 00 |
| 1920 | Blair, H. C. | 2,085 42 |
| 1920 | Bliss, T. A. D. | 1,959 96 |
| 1905 | Blomfield, Geo. H. | 152 04 |
| 1922 | Blondeau, D. S. | 1,642 08 |
| 1922 | Boddy, J. S. | 1,410 12 |
| 1923 | Bollard, J. H. | 1,936 56 |
| 1921 | Booth, Geo. | 1,120 00 |

| Retraité en | Nom | Montant payé |
|---|---|---|
| | PENSION DE RETRAITE N° 1 | $ c. |
| 1918 | Borden, J. W. | 1,904 65 |
| 1907 | Bourgeois, Joseph | 299 00 |
| 1921 | Bouteiller, G. A. | 1,893 84 |
| 1920 | Boville, T. C. | 3,733 32 |
| 1917 | Bowell, John M. | 2,799 96 |
| 1921 | Bowman, A. | 900 00 |
| 1908 | Bowser, Francis | 447 97 |
| 1897 | Boys, T. R. | 189 24 |
| 1905 | Bradley, James | 260 88 |
| 1922 | Bray, S. | 2,190 96 |
| 1924 | Brennan, J. | 109 66 |
| 1916 | Brennan, P. J. | 1,179 72 |
| 1921 | Brett, Wm. | 1,054 90 |
| 1915 | Briegal, Frederick | 1,749 96 |
| 1915 | Brophy, W. | 686 40 |
| 1916 | Brough, James S. | 1.662 48 |
| 1917 | Broughton, Jas. L. | 1,435 56 |
| *1921 | Brown, Adam (A.A. $2,400.00) | 1,800 00 |
| 1919 | Brown, J. H. | 1,697 40 |
| 1904 | Buckley, Jas. | 339 96 |
| 1921 | Bull, G. H. | 1.185 33 |
| 1913 | Burrows, Wm. | 482 01 |
| 1904 | Bush, H. T. | 138 63 |
| 1910 | Bussell, John | 309 03 |
| 1921 | Butler, J. | 1,042 20 |
| 1918 | Butler, R. J. | 1,238 08 |
| *1913 | Byshe, F. R. (A.A. $528.00) | 440 00 |
| 1922 | Cairns, A. W. | 2,746 20 |
| 1901 | Caldwell, Thos. | 522 00 |
| 1916 | Cameron, Alex. McK. | 1,155 72 |
| 1906 | Cameron, J. W. H. | |
| 1915 | Campbell, J. J. | 1,033 29 |
| 1921 | Campbell, Jos. H. | 951 11 |
| *1924 | Campbell, R. H. | 2,100 00 |
| 1911 | Capbert, Emile | 956 64 |
| 1921 | Caron, A. E. | 1,950 60 |
| *1901 | Carrière, A. (A.A. $228.00) | 114 00 |
| 1917 | Carrier, Jos. E. | 979 92 |
| 1900 | Carruthers, John | 1,399 92 |
| 1911 | Carty, Wm. | 249 55 |
| 1911 | Casault, Napoléon | 559 98 |
| 1911 | Chamberlain, A. J. | 504 00 |
| 1922 | Chamberlain, H. | 679 92 |
| 1907 | Chase, Isaac S. | 840 00 |
| 1923 | Cheyne, A. J. | 1,092 00 |
| 1910 | Chubbuck, C. E. D. | 1,373 64 |
| 1918 | Churchill, James | 840 00 |
| 1895 | Clark, B. | 254 76 |
| 1921 | Clarke, G. W. | 583 32 |
| 1907 | Clute, John S. | 1,263 84 |
| 1924 | Cochrane, J. B. | 998 80 |
| 1905 | Cochrane, W. C. | 361 08 |
| 1920 | Code, W. A. | 1,411 58 |
| 1913 | Coleman, Charles | 726 00 |
| 1918 | Coleman, Lilian | 624 00 |
| 1918 | Comer, Geo. W. H. | 558 00 |
| 1919 | Connolly, Peter | 1,120 00 |
| 1916 | Cook, G. D. | |
| 1924 | Cook, M. E. | 1,369 56 |
| 1921 | Cooper, W. J. | 1,450 80 |
| 1916 | Corbeil, Ed. | 450 72 |
| 1923 | Courtman, Jno. | 1,008 00 |
| 1906 | Cowan, E. | 419 25 |
| 1914 | Cowan, J. A. | 1,030 44 |
| 1923 | Cox, R. H. | 1,176 00 |
| 1924 | Cox, R. S. | 1,266 96 |
| 1920 | Creighton, H. S. | 1,120 00 |

## Appendice n° 10—Suite

MONTANTS payés en pensions de retraite durant l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926 aux employés retraités avant le 31 mars 1925—*Suite*

| Retraité en | Nom | Montant payé | Retraité en | Nom | Montant payé |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PENSION DE RETRAITE N° 1 | $ c. | | PENSION DE RETRAITE N° 1 | $ c. |
| 1909 | Crisp, A. C. | 840 00 | 1922 | Fisher, C. E. | 2,407 92 |
| 1918 | Crowe, Wm. J. | 747 96 | 1922 | Fleming, J. B. | 1,960 00 |
| 1920 | Cunningham, F. H. | 2,566 63 | *1922 | Fletcher, E. H. (A.A. $2,775.50). | 1,619 03 |
| 1910 | Curran, Alfred | 1,042 56 | 1923 | Florence, C. | 1,050 00 |
| 1918 | Cushing, James | 619 68 | 1909 | Flynn, D. J. | 680 52 |
| 1924 | Cushing, Jno. | 882 00 | 1916 | Flynn, Wm. | 1,096 56 |
| 1922 | Cuthbert, W. J. | 981 83 | 1922 | Forest, S. | 921 60 |
| 1906 | Dale, Miss L. E. | 329 28 | 1920 | Fortier, L. M. | 1,903 92 |
| 1922 | D'Aoust, Omer | 951 96 | 1924 | Foster, A. B. | 2,152 44 |
| *1914 | Darcy, W. (A.A. $420.00) | 35 00 | 1924 | Foster, Jas. | 831 30 |
| 1914 | Daubney, E. | 1,344 00 | 1916 | Frank, E. | 638 52 |
| 1919 | Davidson, J. J. | 1,188 00 | 1922 | Fraser, A. T. | 1,890 00 |
| 1923 | Davison, L. D. | 665 64 | 1897 | Frazer, M. H. White | 260 00 |
| 1924 | Deacon, J. L. | 1,386 00 | 1922 | Frazer, Peter | 1,152 00 |
| *1920 | DeCelles, A. D. (A.A. $3,772.22). | 2,200 57 | 1910 | Fréchette, Achille | 1,952 16 |
| 1914 | DeLaney, E. J. | 939 17 | 1916 | French, J. L. | 867 96 |
| 1911 | De Lisle, Joseph | 1,013 28 | 1922 | Frigon, J. A. | 2,550 00 |
| 1914 | DeLong, Isaiah P. E. | 430 68 | 1903 | Gabriel, J. McN. | 432 00 |
| 1923 | Desaulniers, D. L. | 2,656 50 | 1899 | Galbraith, J. | 197 52 |
| 1924 | Desjardins, A. W. | 1,119 96 | 1918 | Gallet, Alphonse | 777 27 |
| 1918 | Devinney, F. J. | 951 96 | 1912 | Gariépy, J. B. | 343 92 |
| 1901 | Dickinson, W. E. | 176 00 | 1922 | Gass, W. H. | 979 92 |
| 1913 | Dingman, N. J. | 2,205 00 | 1909 | Gauthier, Avila | 204 00 |
| 1902 | Doane, Isaac | 272 80 | 1912 | Gauthier, Pierre | 476 16 |
| 1900 | Dodds, E. W. | 351 00 | 1923 | Gendreau, A. B. | 1,176 00 |
| 1920 | Dodds, Jno. | 1,270 80 | 1919 | Genest, J. A. | 735 96 |
| 1909 | Doller, W. J. | 526 20 | 1914 | George, F. J. | 623 88 |
| 1917 | Doray, J. L. E. | 979 92 | *1921 | Gibson, N. M. H. (A.A. $970.75). | 161 78 |
| 1913 | Doucet, Eugène | 1,032 48 | 1915 | Gilkie, H. A. | 454 92 |
| 1914 | Dougherty, W. A. | 552 00 | 1916 | Gillespie, Ed. | 699 96 |
| 1906 | Doyle, James J. | 556 80 | 1901 | Girard, F. X. | 480 00 |
| 1924 | Doyle, Mary C. | 1,630 20 | 1911 | Giroux, Jos. | 561 48 |
| 1920 | Doyon, J. A. | 1,959 96 | 1921 | Giroux, O. J. | 979 92 |
| 1920 | Driver, Thos. | 1,337 76 | 1922 | Gisborne, F. H. | 4,200 00 |
| 1921 | Drouillard, A. | 823 66 | 1920 | Glover, J. E. | 342 72 |
| 1923 | Drouin, A. | 1,596 00 | 1908 | Gobeil, A. | 2,160 00 |
| 1918 | Drummond, Robt. F. | 1,057 44 | 1921 | Godwin, Jas. | 806 40 |
| 1922 | Duboulay, A. | 841 44 | 1922 | Golden, J. J. | 1,083 96 |
| *1912 | Dufresne, Auguste (A.A. $743.75). | 557 75 | 1897 | Gordon, J. McD. | 785 28 |
| 1912 | Duggan, E. J. | 1,579 46 | 1917 | Gosnell, Thos. S. | 1,633 33 |
| 1901 | Duncan, R. | 792 00 | *1918 | Gouin, J. A. (A.A. $2,800.00) | 2,333 30 |
| 1922 | Dunnett, E. H. | 1,252 20 | 1894 | Gouin, W. G. | 150 00 |
| 1911 | Dunn, John | 381 08 | 1924 | Goulet, I. | 998 40 |
| *1906 | Dunne, J. P. (A.A. $706.66) | 58 88 | 1920 | Gow, W. J. | 1,526 28 |
| *1887 | Dupont, C. T. (A.A. $1,100.00) | 91 66 | 1918 | Graham, Wm. J. | 1,399 92 |
| 1923 | Duplessis, L. J. T. R. | 2,013 60 | 1883 | Grant, G. W. | 450 00 |
| 1923 | Durocher, J. B. | 1,176 00 | 1922 | Gray, H. H. O. | 1,470 00 |
| 1922 | Durston, R. | 1,521 24 | 1903 | Grenier, Adolphe | 151 32 |
| 1917 | Eagleson, Wm. H. | 1,470 00 | 1921 | Grimason, T. | 1,399 92 |
| 1919 | Eaton, Wm. P. | 980 00 | 1889 | Grogan, S. P. | 186 96 |
| 1902 | Eckersley, John | 951 96 | 1895 | Guevremont, J. B. | 240 00 |
| 1922 | Eckhardt, W. H. M. | 1,764 00 | 1922 | Hale, J. S. | 1,805 13 |
| 1917 | Egener, A. | 1,050 00 | *1922 | Hall, J. P. (A.A. $1,084.07) | 542 04 |
| 1922 | Elbourne, Geo. | 1,035 14 | 1914 | Hall, William S. | 768 48 |
| 1914 | Ellis, Rachel G. | 484 00 | 1912 | Hambly, P. H. | 410 40 |
| 1897 | Embury, W. J. | 204 48 | 1919 | Hanley, Arch'd | 1,050 00 |
| *1903 | Fairman, Daniel (A.A. $576.00) | 576 00 | 1922 | Hanrahan, P. | 1,174 44 |
| *1901 | Farley, C. J. (A.A. $303.75) | 25 31 | 1903 | Harding, Thomas F. | 130 00 |
| 1905 | Farley, J. F. | 728 00 | 1909 | Harper, James F. | 300 00 |
| 1914 | Fenerty, A. H. | 896 91 | 1923 | Harris, G. M. | 1,848 00 |
| 1921 | Ferguson, Alex. | 688 32 | 1904 | Harris, J. H. | 168 00 |
| 1888 | Ferguson, Horace | 240 00 | 1892 | Hartley, H. E. | 188 64 |
| 1922 | Ferguson, J. C. | 1,040 00 | 1920 | Hartney, E. P. | 2,660 00 |
| 1912 | Filion, H. D. | 785 18 | 1909 | Hawkesworth, G. A. | 677 52 |
| 1912 | Finnegan, Edward | 595 87 | 1921 | Haycock, Thos. | 839 88 |
| 1909 | Firth, C. M. | 246 48 | 1920 | Hayes, E. C. | 1,890 00 |

## Appendice n° 10—Suite

MONTANTS payés en pensions de retraite durant l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926 aux employés retraités avant le 31 mars 1925—*Suite*

| Retraité en | Nom | Montant payé | Retraité en | Nom | Montant payé |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PENSION DE RETRAITE N°1 | $ c. | | PENSION DE RETRAITE N°1 | $ c. |
| 1922 | Hayes, Jeremiah | 817 44 | 1909 | LeBlanc, Chas. P. | 191 28 |
| 1924 | Hayes, John J. | 1,200 72 | 1921 | LeBlanc, J. J. | 330 00 |
| 1905 | Hayes, W. H. | 609 96 | 1923 | Ledoux, Jos. | 1,050 00 |
| 1914 | Hayward, W. G. | 446 64 | 1903 | Leduc, C. | 128 04 |
| 1888 | Heath, Daniel | 129 00 | 1915 | Lee, Edward | 1,007 16 |
| 1914 | Heath, E. L. | 760 20 | 1919 | Lefebvre, Louis | 1,119 96 |
| 1921 | Heintz, R. M. | 2,070 84 | 1907 | Legault, O. | 180 00 |
| 1918 | Helliwell, H. N. | 1,050 00 | 1903 | Leguerrier, J. B. | 112 20 |
| 1923 | Heming, A. E. | 1,470 00 | 1921 | LeMoine, Jules | 1,262 76 |
| 1914 | Henry, K. J. | 1,959 96 | *1913 | Leslie, John (A.A. $1,965.83) | 1,474 29 |
| 1921 | Hesson, C. A. | 1,301 16 | 1915 | LeSueur, C. P. | 1,749 96 |
| 1905 | Higgins, Richard | 228 84 | 1922 | Letteau, H. | 981 48 |
| 1920 | Hill, W. B. A. | 927 96 | 1914 | Levasseur, L. N. Z. | 913 80 |
| *1921 | Hitchings, H. S. (A.A. $640.00) | | 1897 | Lightfoot, F. C. | 502 80 |
| 1898 | Hopkirk, J. E. | 700 00 | 1895 | Lilley, J. H. | 142 80 |
| 1923 | House, W. H. | 1,287 96 | 1917 | Lithgow, J. T. | 2,520 00 |
| 1922 | Howard, J. P. | 1,035 20 | 1914 | Little, Hugh R. | 517 92 |
| 1887 | Howe, Sydenham | 1,215 96 | 1908 | Lloyd, Frank | 371 52 |
| 1897 | Hudon, A. | 399 96 | 1923 | Loan, J. B. | 979 20 |
| 1923 | Huggan, Wm. T. | 1,973 28 | 1892 | Loftus, A. | 350 00 |
| 1904 | Hunt, William Josiah | 321 96 | 1914 | Low, A. P. | 3,099 96 |
| 1921 | Hutty, R. H. G. | 1,042 20 | 1903 | Lussier, Joseph | 264 00 |
| 1921 | Iler, B. | 1,959 96 | 1899 | Lynes, K. | 441 96 |
| 1920 | Isaacson, H. N. | 1,559 76 | 1922 | Lynn, J. | 758 40 |
| 1922 | Jackson, E. S. | 794 64 | 1922 | Lynton, T. C. | 1,082 64 |
| 1901 | Jackson, J. A. | 340 00 | 1913 | Lyons, John M. | 1,343 30 |
| 1922 | James, T. C. | 1,610 00 | 1895 | Macdermid, A. J. | 420 00 |
| 1923 | Johnstone, G. | 1,475 76 | 1919 | Macdonald, A. B. | 1,452 00 |
| 1922 | Johnstone, W. J. | 2,799 96 | 1911 | Macdonald, James | 525 00 |
| 1912 | Jones, Albert | 559 92 | 1914 | MacDonald, Jno. G. | 520 44 |
| 1897 | Jones, Allan | 1,119 96 | 1921 | Mackay, J. E. B. | 1,030 44 |
| 1914 | Jones, C. J. | 2,449 92 | 1902 | MacKillop, J. | 240 00 |
| 1913 | Jones, James G. | 473 52 | 1910 | Mackinnon, W. C. | 637 92 |
| 1920 | Jones, L. K. | 2,799 96 | 1917 | MacLaren, Jno. S. | 2,100 00 |
| 1921 | Jones, R. | 1,568 76 | 1924 | MacLeod, J. O. | 2,100 00 |
| 1918 | Jones, W. E. C. | 952 00 | 1919 | Macpherson, Wm. | 1,260 00 |
| 1919 | Just, C. F. | 2,799 96 | 1919 | Macpherson, W. T. | 1,224 00 |
| 1922 | Kavanagh, C. E. | 1,991 16 | 1920 | Magee, R. G. | 979 92 |
| 1923 | Keating, C. J. | 2,016 00 | 1915 | Mahar, John | 640 56 |
| 1922 | Kemp, A. E. | 1,854 96 | 1912 | Mailman, J. A. | 464 76 |
| 1923 | Kennedy, R. D. | | 1907 | Mainguy, Philip | 559 92 |
| 1917 | Kent, S. B. | 1,948 32 | 1919 | Malcolm, Jas. | 951 96 |
| 1922 | Ketchum, F. E. | 1,092 00 | 1894 | Malone, Thos. | 54 00 |
| 1922 | Ketchum, W. A. | 1,050 00 | 1908 | Maracle, Miss F. K. | 366 36 |
| 1892 | Keys, Jas. | 180 96 | 1920 | Marceau, J. O. | 1,758 48 |
| 1922 | Kimber, W. | 874 92 | 1920 | Marshall, J. W. | 2,380 00 |
| 1917 | King, Richard M. | 1,189 92 | *1882 | Marter, W. P. (A.A. $196.00) | 81 65 |
| 1912 | Kinney, John | 610 68 | 1922 | Martin, J. C. | 2,166 84 |
| 1918 | Kirkpatrick, John A. | 1,260 00 | 1906 | Martin, Jules G. | 156 00 |
| 1918 | Kirwan, Philip T. | 1,470 00 | 1915 | Mason, Frederick | 1,516 56 |
| 1903 | Lagacé, P. | 336 00 | 1921 | Mathieu, A. | 1,033 20 |
| 1922 | Lalande, J. B. A. | 1,050 00 | 1922 | Matthewman, E. H. | 1,988 00 |
| *1905 | Lamer, J. E. (A.A. $639.83) | 426 48 | 1921 | Matthews, F. W. | 1,446 30 |
| 1920 | Landor, A. | 801 00 | *1919 | Matthews, J. S. (A.A. $1,680.00) | 700 00 |
| 1922 | Lane, H. B. S. | 1,960 00 | 1919 | Maxwell, S. R. | 1,232 76 |
| 1921 | Langstone, W. H. | 1,075 44 | 1916 | May, Ida M. | 696 00 |
| 1922 | Lantier, A. A. | 2,164 56 | 1920 | Maynard, M. W. | 1,959 96 |
| 1916 | Lapointe, T. | 979 92 | 1922 | Mercer, R. G. | 1,991 16 |
| 1923 | Larivière, C. | 1,780 32 | 1917 | Mercer, Wm. O. | 1,959 96 |
| 1907 | Larose, Anatole | 1,020 00 | 1922 | Merrick, K. | 1,171 32 |
| 1915 | Larose, Joseph | 792 00 | 1888 | Mickleburgh, F. H. | 26 66 |
| *1914 | Larue, E. P. (A.A. $980.00) | 734 94 | 1922 | Middleton, A. T. | 1,560 96 |
| 1921 | Lawless, M. | 785 34 | 1903 | Miggins, M. | 216 00 |
| 1924 | Lawrence, J. W. | 524 16 | 1907 | Miller, John G. | 687 12 |
| 1923 | Lawson, Jas. | 1,959 96 | *1921 | Milliken, E. (A.A. $910.00) | 606 64 |
| 1909 | Lawson, J. A. | 840 00 | 1907 | Milne, Chas. | 200 30 |
| 1907 | Lebel, J. A. W. | 816 00 | 1922 | Mitchell, Wm. | 1,082 64 |

## Appendice n° 10—Suite

MONTANTS payés en pensions de retraite durant l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926 aux employés retraités avant le 31 mars 1925—*Suite*

| Retraité en | Nom | Montant payé |
|---|---|---|
| | PENSION DE RETRAITE N°1 | $ c. |
| 1907 | Mitchell, W. F. | 328 53 |
| 1906 | Maloney, Daniel | 1,231 20 |
| 1924 | Moffat, R. B. E. | 1,745 26 |
| 1922 | Mollard, J. T. | 1,260 00 |
| 1920 | Montizambert, Dr. Fred | 3,475 67 |
| 1922 | Moon, F. G. | 2,162 16 |
| 1912 | Moore, T. E. | 360 48 |
| 1925 | Moren, M. J. | 1,431 48 |
| 1904 | Morris, Chas. E. | 66 00 |
| 1918 | Morrissey, John | 582 12 |
| 1922 | Mulcahy, P. J. | 1,252 20 |
| *1922 | Mulcahy, Jos. J. (A.A. $841.52) | 70 12 |
| 1909 | Mulhern, M.M. | 810 60 |
| 1912 | Mullin, Thos. | 288 24 |
| 1914 | Mundy, W. A. | 532 08 |
| 1918 | Munro, Hugh D. | 769 92 |
| 1901 | Murphy, Wm. | 415 92 |
| 1919 | Murray, J. P. | 1,119 96 |
| 1916 | Myers, Robt. | 654 36 |
| 1921 | McAuley, D. | 210 00 |
| 1925 | McCarthy, Nona | 1,056 96 |
| 1906 | McClive, John | 480 00 |
| 1921 | McConnell, R. G. | 3,950 88 |
| 1916 | McCormick, Edgar | 571 92 |
| 1921 | McCulloch, John Oliver | 1,148 64 |
| 1907 | McGee, John J. | 2,240 00 |
| 1906 | McGie, Donald B. | 163 31 |
| 1922 | McGill, A. | 2,940 00 |
| *1918 | McGirr, John (A.A. $1,470.00) | 367 50 |
| 1921 | McGovern, J. J. | 1,119 96 |
| 1913 | McKay, C. S. | 524 58 |
| 1923 | McKenzie, C. J. | 1,675 30 |
| 1919 | McKeown, J. A. | 544 56 |
| 1921 | McKinley, C. H. | 139 92 |
| 1922 | McKinnon, M. | 1,413 96 |
| 1924 | McLagan, John | 874 92 |
| 1918 | McLaren, Duncan | 319 32 |
| 1922 | McLellan, N. | 1,084 08 |
| 1910 | McMahon, Wm. | 1,155 00 |
| *1903 | McMillan, Robt P. (A.A. $560.00) | 139 98 |
| 1913 | McMordie, A. | 481 92 |
| 1909 | McNair, W. C. | 368 28 |
| 1922 | McNeil, Neil | 1,549 32 |
| 1911 | McNicol, John | 1,470 00 |
| 1899 | McRobert, W. H. | 288 00 |
| 1923 | McRobie, A. J. | 1,260 00 |
| 1923 | McRobie, J. T. | 1,092 00 |
| 1909 | McShane, J. F. | 372 00 |
| 1907 | McTaggart, John | 552 00 |
| 1922 | Nelson, Robt. | |
| 1917 | Nesbitt, Margaret W. | 699 96 |
| 1916 | Nevins, N. | 302 40 |
| 1909 | Newbury, C. W. | 550 00 |
| 1897 | Newberry, I. M. | 207 60 |
| 1906 | Newbigging, Thomas L. | 476 40 |
| 1923 | Newbury, J. C. | 2,799 96 |
| 1911 | Newby, Frank | 1,119 96 |
| 1917 | Newcomb, Geo. H. | 1,560 24 |
| 1907 | Newman, John J. | 404 52 |
| 1914 | Newsome, A. E. | 297 26 |
| 1922 | Nicholls, Wm. | 1,046 04 |
| *1925 | Nidle, Henry (A.A. $975.33) | 578 61 |
| 1922 | Noel, J. P. | 841 44 |
| 1912 | Nolet, J. G. | 636 96 |
| 1897 | Nugent, James | 156 00 |
| 1912 | Nunn, George | 310 05 |
| 1920 | O'Brien, J. S. | 1,310 85 |
| 1912 | O'Brien, W. D. | 1,464 12 |
| 1924 | O'Connell, Ellen M. | 1,512 00 |
| 1904 | O'Connor, Mme Eleanor | 367 92 |
| 1922 | O'Connor, Jas. | 1,256 64 |
| 1917 | O'Connor, John F. | 1,650 72 |
| 1918 | O'Donoghue, D. | 1,497 24 |
| 1922 | O'Donoghue, M. J. | 1,239 96 |
| *1916 | O'Dowd, F. (A.A. $952.00) | 475 98 |
| 1914 | O'Gorman, Cornelius | 357 24 |
| 1887 | O'Hara, James | 519 96 |
| 1914 | O'Leary, Thos. Jos. | 919 92 |
| 1922 | Oliver, F. A. | 639 96 |
| 1922 | O'Loane, J. T. | 1,082 64 |
| 1919 | O'Meara, D. D. | 2,100 00 |
| 1922 | O'Neil, H. T. | 1,050 00 |
| *1913 | Orchard, L. D. (A.A. $409.11) | 272 72 |
| 1915 | O'Regan, W. H. | 972 12 |
| *1909 | O'Rielly, Mlle M.A. (A.A. $272.00) | 22 66 |
| 1913 | Ouellet, F. X. | 499 20 |
| 1912 | Owen, Charles | 489 96 |
| 1921 | Panneton, C. E. | 932 88 |
| 1920 | Paradine, Thos. | 594 48 |
| 1919 | Parish, G. H. | 1,312 44 |
| 1914 | Park, Robt. H. | 741 00 |
| 1909 | Parker, Lewis | 1,189 92 |
| 1924 | Parry, W. S. | 1,008 00 |
| 1923 | Parson, B. A. | 1,092 00 |
| 1922 | Patrick, Mary | 1,046 04 |
| *1915 | Patterson, Thos. (A.A. $1,193.89) | 99 49 |
| 1922 | Payne, Edward | 960 00 |
| *1909 | Payne, M. (A.A. $237.50) | 138 53 |
| 1904 | Pearce, Wm. | 1,380 00 |
| 1918 | Pearson, Wesley | 1,189 92 |
| 1912 | Pearson, W. O. | 468 65 |
| 1917 | Perkins, Francis N. | 469 44 |
| 1920 | Philibert, J. E. | 927 96 |
| 1922 | Pierson, Chas. | 1,084 08 |
| *1898 | Pilson, Hy. (A.A. $295.62) | 49 26 |
| 1910 | Plamondon, O. | 495 96 |
| 1897 | Plante, Gaspard | 264 00 |
| 1907 | Plunkett, Joseph M. | 296 28 |
| 1921 | Plunkett, Wm. | 903 00 |
| 1902 | Poirier, A. | 170 28 |
| 1913 | Polkinghorne, John A. | 1,134 00 |
| 1921 | Pollock, G. B. | 1,032 48 |
| 1918 | Pope, Chas. | 1,470 00 |
| 1923 | Pope, G. D. | 2,781 00 |
| 1912 | Porter, E. H. | 210 00 |
| 1918 | Potter, M. J. | 1,539 96 |
| 1913 | Pottinger, David | 4,899 96 |
| *1897 | Powell, John (A.A. $357.06) | 297 50 |
| 1919 | Power, F. J. | 1,119 96 |
| 1917 | Power, John R. | 1,050 00 |
| 1922 | Pringle, Jas. | 1,084 08 |
| 1924 | Prud'homme, L. T. | 1,680 00 |
| 1914 | Pryor, Oswald | 1,034 40 |
| 1915 | Ralph, Arthur R. F. | 603 96 |
| 1921 | Ramsden, J. A. | 372 00 |
| 1917 | Ramsey, W. J. | 924 00 |
| 1922 | Ratchford, P. E. | 1,050 00 |
| 1924 | Raymond, R. | 1,119 96 |
| 1897 | Reed, Hayter | 1,109 29 |
| 1912 | Reeves, O. | 602 52 |
| 1921 | Renaud, J. E. | 1,026 60 |
| 1917 | Renton, John L. | 909 96 |
| 1914 | Richard, Alphonse | 420 00 |
| 1921 | Richardson, H. E. | 752 16 |

## Appendice n° 10—Suite

MONTANTS payés en pensions de retraite durant l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926 aux employés retraités avant le 31 mars 1925—*Suite*

| Retraité en | Nom | Montant payé |
|---|---|---|
| | PENSION DE RETRAITE N° 2 | $ c. |
| 1906 | Richardson, William | 388 20 |
| 1902 | Richey, W. M | 534 60 |
| 1902 | Rivers, Robt | 281 58 |
| 1922 | Robert, P | 841 44 |
| 1923 | Robinson, L | 1,099 56 |
| 1923 | Roche, Geo | 1,088 00 |
| 1922 | Rochester, F. K | 2,171 17 |
| 1921 | Rodgers, Geo | 723 72 |
| *1922 | Roeske, F. W. (A.A. $841.52) | 210 36 |
| *1922 | Rondeau, U. (A.A. $1,260.00) | 420 00 |
| 1908 | Root, Albert | 174 96 |
| 1923 | Ross, Geo | 3,861 60 |
| 1923 | Ross, Jas. W | 990 00 |
| *1914 | Ross, John D. (A.A. $893.41) | 670 05 |
| 1917 | Rousseau, H. B | |
| 1913 | Routhier, A. A | 659 16 |
| 1890 | Roy, Joseph | 85 36 |
| 1895 | Russell, A. J. H | 672 00 |
| 1915 | Russell, Wm | 1,245 72 |
| 1922 | Rutherford, Jas | 1,899 24 |
| *1907 | Sancton, G. F. (A.A. $1,008.00) | 924 00 |
| 1903 | Sargent, Robert | 201 24 |
| 1922 | Saucier, X. A | 2,346 24 |
| 1918 | Saulnier, John | 181 92 |
| 1921 | Saunders, C. J | 746 64 |
| 1910 | Scholes, Adam | 422 76 |
| *1907 | Scholfield, Fergus (A.A. $245.00) | |
| 1919 | Scott, Andrew | 1,119 96 |
| 1903 | Scott, John | 504 00 |
| *1903 | Scott, J. H. (A.A. $440.00) | 256 62 |
| 1923 | Séguin, F. O. O | 1,936 56 |
| 1903 | Seely, Neil | 216 00 |
| 1924 | Sewell, T. C | 1,218 00 |
| 1909 | Seymour, A. J. B | 540 00 |
| 1923 | Shannon, S. L | 4,200 00 |
| 1917 | Shaughnessy, John | 768 00 |
| 1888 | Shaw, G. A | 403 20 |
| 1922 | Shaw, H. S | 1,556 52 |
| *1922 | Shaw, J. F. (A.A. $2,362.50) | 1,378 09 |
| 1919 | Shaw, Mary | 736 20 |
| 1913 | Shaw, M. M | 388 92 |
| 1914 | Sherritt, James | 539 16 |
| 1921 | Sherwood, H | 1,872 48 |
| 1906 | Short, W. S | 357 60 |
| 1924 | Simard, Jean B. M | 1,073 28 |
| 1921 | Simard, Léon | 564 36 |
| 1922 | Simons, J. R | 1,260 00 |
| 1922 | Simpson, A. F | 2,358 00 |
| 1919 | Simpson, H. E | 1,008 00 |
| 1899 | Sims, J. C | 840 00 |
| 1922 | Skelly, E. J | 1,084 08 |
| 1921 | Smith, C. E | 1,260 00 |
| 1921 | Smith, D. J | 1,119 96 |
| 1908 | Smith, E. L | 480 96 |
| 1921 | Smith, Geo | 1,423 32 |
| 1913 | Smith, Gertrude | 546 00 |
| 1897 | Smith, H. H | 1,590 00 |
| 1914 | Smith, John | 509 51 |
| 1902 | Smith, J. Rose | 980 00 |
| 1922 | Smith, Mark | 750 84 |
| 1922 | Smith, T. J | 1,119 96 |
| 1916 | Soutter, A. R | 1,469 00 |
| 1918 | Sparks, Geo. A. S | 1,680 00 |
| 1918 | Sparks, Robert | 1,248 24 |
| 1919 | Spence, F. H | 1,050 00 |
| 1921 | Spencer, J. H | 1,119 96 |
| *1921 | Spittal, Robt. (A.A. $1,187.73) | 890 73 |

| Retraité en | Nom | Montant payé |
|---|---|---|
| | PENSION DE RETRAITE N° 3 | $ c. |
| 1924 | Springate, Geo | 895 92 |
| 1921 | Sproule, J. F | 953 40 |
| 1914 | Standish, John G | |
| 1920 | Stanton, C | 2,916 60 |
| 1921 | Steacy, C | 805 92 |
| 1919 | Steele, E. Y | 1,119 96 |
| 1909 | Stein, L. F. L | 921 72 |
| 1924 | Stephenson, E. F | 2,799 96 |
| 1905 | Stewart, Chas. R | 452 16 |
| 1924 | Stewart, D | 2,100 00 |
| 1921 | Stewart, Edmund | 642 30 |
| 1914 | Stewart, Mlle H. E. | 712 92 |
| 1921 | Stewart, W. C. E | 2,055 91 |
| 1919 | Stokes, Wm | 980 00 |
| 1919 | Storr, Ira W | 2,310 00 |
| 1924 | St. Denis, E. H | 2,965 04 |
| 1922 | St. Onge, J. A | 721 20 |
| 1916 | Sutherland, Geo. C | 223 92 |
| 1901 | Suthern, F | 270 00 |
| 1921 | Sutton, R | 937 92 |
| 1922 | Sweetnam, G. B | 1,512 00 |
| 1911 | Symes, P. B | 1,454 42 |
| 1920 | Taché, J. C | 2,046 24 |
| 1915 | Talbot, Octave Z | 1,749 96 |
| 1897 | Tansey, D | 300 00 |
| 1901 | Taylor, Amos | 228 00 |
| 1924 | Taylor, C. J | 2.719 50 |
| 1918 | Taylor, Hugh W | 510 07 |
| 1917 | Theakston, Major John | 657 24 |
| 1901 | Thomas, G. A | 351 96 |
| 1922 | Thompson, A. G | 1,913 16 |
| 1920 | Thompson, W. H | 1,856 88 |
| 1922 | Throop, A. W | 2,535 24 |
| 1921 | Tighe, Ed | 1,040 16 |
| 1921 | Till, Thomas M | 1,423 20 |
| *1919 | Tomkins, Patrick (A.A. $840.00) | 210 00 |
| 1913 | Toupin, F. X. J. A | 1,635 00 |
| 1912 | Tremaine, R. W | 318 24 |
| *1907 | Turcotte, J. B. (A.A. $266.00) | |
| 1912 | Turgeon, C. E | 1,120 00 |
| 1918 | Turner, H | 1,434 96 |
| 1906 | Upper, A. H | 187 08 |
| 1921 | Valeur, Jos. A | 1,027 80 |
| 1919 | Vavasour, Edwin W | 979 92 |
| 1911 | Venning, R. V | 1,981 32 |
| *1897 | Verreault, J. E. (A.A. $150.00) | 12 50 |
| 1917 | Vezina, Ulrich | 1,256 04 |
| 1923 | Waddell, K. T | 1,126 92 |
| 1921 | Wagner, M. A | 889 68 |
| 1921 | Walker, E. M | 1,445 64 |
| 1897 | Walker, Wm. B | 207 96 |
| 1906 | Walker, W. H (A.A. $432.00) | 108 00 |
| 1907 | Wallace, J. J | 1,749 96 |
| 1919 | Walsh, Robert | 979 92 |
| 1915 | Ward, Joseph | 648 12 |
| 1908 | Warwicker, F. S | 727 32 |
| 1915 | Warwicker, W. S | 655 80 |
| 1923 | Watson, C | 1,224 00 |
| 1921 | Watson, Jas. W | 1,218 00 |
| 1922 | Watt, J. H | 1,092 00 |
| 1913 | Webber, E. M | 552 00 |
| 1922 | Wells, W. J | 1,016 22 |
| 1903 | Wheeler, F. C | 351 96 |
| *1921 | Wheeler, P. (A.A. $693.00) | 115 50 |
| 1916 | Whitcher, A. H | 1,470 00 |
| 1921 | White, G. R | 1,907 76 |
| 1905 | White, Michael | 224 52 |

## Appendice n° 10—Suite

MONTANTS payés en pensions de retraite durant l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926 aux employés retraités avant le 31 mars 1925—*Suite*

| Retraité en | Nom | Montant payé |
|---|---|---|
| | PENSION DE RETRAITE N° 1 | $ c. |
| 1917 | White, Robt. S. | 1,575 00 |
| 1922 | Wigle, A. | 2,196 84 |
| 1900 | Williams, Jos. | 300 00 |
| 1908 | Williams, Thomas | 1,782 00 |
| 1918 | Wills, Geo. W. | 1,302 00 |
| 1901 | Wilson, I. H. | 261 24 |
| 1909 | Wilson, John | 380 28 |
| 1920 | Wilson, Jos. | 1,016 88 |
| 1922 | Wilson, W. T. | 1,875 14 |
| 1887 | Winters, W. | 100 53 |
| 1918 | Wood, E. B. | 1,470 00 |
| 1920 | Wood, John | 619 74 |
| 1901 | Woodland, I. H. | 120 36 |
| 1917 | Wright, Jos. | 1,734 36 |
| 1922 | Wright, R. P. | 1,084 08 |
| 1912 | Young, G. H. | 1,749 96 |
| | Total, pension de retraite n° 1 | 701,115 65 |
| | PENSION DE RETRAITE N° 2 | |
| 1920 | Alteman, P. J. | 720 00 |
| 1918 | Begin, Ludger | 431 88 |
| 1916 | Bernard, Henry | 431 88 |
| 1922 | Caron, Louis | 702 36 |
| 1923 | Coulter, R. M. | 4,200 00 |
| 1917 | Davieau, P. | 384 00 |
| 1920 | Farrel, F. J. | 1,052 76 |
| 1920 | Farrow, H. W. | 799 20 |
| 1921 | Francis, Jno. | 625 08 |
| 1917 | Frank R. | 450 72 |
| 1922 | Grey, C. L. | 1,386 00 |
| 1919 | Harrison, G. | 488 28 |
| 1912 | Hoey, Wm. | 327 00 |
| 1922 | Johnston, R. A. A. | 2,593 44 |
| 1919 | Kennedy, J. | 699 96 |
| 1924 | Lambert, T. E. | 2,064 60 |
| 1922 | Leyden, M. | 597 38 |
| 1919 | Loftus, S. R. | 714 92 |
| 1924 | Martin, Emma S. | 1,011 12 |
| 1923 | McLaughlin, T. J. | 1,592 50 |
| 1921 | Mitchell, Thos. | 923 28 |
| 1921 | Montanari, A. N. P. | 575 40 |
| 1913 | Morgan, M. H. | 313 77 |
| 1917 | McIntosh, J. F. | 625 13 |
| 1923 | McLeod, E. B. | 1,080 00 |
| 1920 | McMartin, D. | 723 60 |
| 1913 | O'Brien, A. H. | 1,741 44 |
| 1913 | Osborne, F. A. | 578 64 |
| 1921 | Paradis, Eugène | 1,944 00 |
| 1916 | Phelan, Dr Daniel | 1,512 00 |
| 1923 | Porter, N. | 1,117 92 |
| 1925 | Ring, M. J. | 949 08 |
| 1913 | Roe, Geo. H. | 452 76 |
| 1922 | Rogers, T. | 626 40 |
| 1913 | Ross, H. E. | 144 00 |
| 1917 | Rouillard, A. | 643 80 |
| 1911 | Ryan, W. L. | 384 00 |
| 1914 | Scott, Jno. L. | 376 08 |
| 1917 | Shaw, Margaret | 528 00 |
| 1922 | Simpson, A. M. | 909 96 |
| 1923 | Sinclair, James | 1,238 64 |
| 1924 | Skead, James | 1,941 24 |
| 1924 | Thompson, W. H. | 882 00 |
| 1915 | Trudel, J. B. | 1,105 92 |
| 1913 | Wood, S. J. | 328 68 |

| Retraité en | Nom | Montant payé |
|---|---|---|
| | PENSION DE RETRAITE N° 2 | $ c. |
| 1920 | Wright, J. P. | 733 26 |
| 1915 | Young, R. St. B. | 436 32 |
| | Total, pension de retraite n° 2 | 44,088 40 |
| | PENSION DE RETRAITE N° 3 (Imprimerie Nationale | |
| 1920 | Allan, William C. | 864 27 |
| 1920 | Annand, William J. | 304 72 |
| 1920 | Askwith, Francis | 566 16 |
| 1920 | Aubin, Norbert | 158 61 |
| 1920 | Baker, Alexander | 678 00 |
| 1920 | Baker, Guy C. | 678 00 |
| 1921 | Beaudry, Edmond F. | 309 65 |
| 1920 | Beaumont, Albert | |
| *1920 | Becquart, L. Jules (A.A. $677.99) | 621 50 |
| 1920 | Belleau, Laurent A. | 922 68 |
| 1920 | Bergeron, Adrien | 98 75 |
| 1920 | Bettez, Charles J. | 290 02 |
| 1920 | Bonnell, Amos | 678 12 |
| 1920 | Braithwaite, George | 452 87 |
| 1920 | Cairns, Hugh H. | 922 68 |
| 1920 | Charrier, Méderic | 514 56 |
| 1920 | Connelly, Margarite | 165 12 |
| 1920 | Côté, Joseph | 46 17 |
| 1920 | Demers, Hubert | 46 17 |
| 1920 | Donnelly, John | 677 88 |
| 1920 | Doyle, Michael H. | 161 60 |
| 1920 | Ducharme, Alfred | 678 00 |
| 1920 | Farrell, Martha | 4 70 |
| 1920 | Farrer, Sarah | 284 88 |
| 1920 | Forget, Joseph | 98 75 |
| 1920 | Fortier, Rodolphe | 41 91 |
| 1920 | Gagne, Napoleon | 678 00 |
| 1920 | Gagnon, Nelson | 38 14 |
| *1920 | Gaultier, Mme Philomine (A.A. $414.56) | 26 48 |
| 1920 | Gliddon, Hannah | 8 08 |
| 1920 | Gliddon, James F. | 276 29 |
| 1920 | Godin, Theophile | 678 00 |
| 1920 | Gorman, Thos. M. | 678 12 |
| 1920 | Jobin, Jean-Baptiste | 710 40 |
| 1920 | Jolicoeur, Eugène | 38 34 |
| 1920 | Joubarne, Alphonse | 38 14 |
| 1920 | Juneau, Pierre A. | 678 00 |
| 1920 | King, Wm. G. | 586 08 |
| 1920 | Langlois, Joseph | 23 08 |
| 1920 | Langlois, Wilfred | 38 14 |
| 1920 | Lecourt, Alexander | 76 68 |
| 1920 | Lecourt, Raphael | 686 64 |
| 1920 | Lepage, Napoleon | 76 68 |
| 1920 | Lepine, Jos. | 611 28 |
| *1920 | Lepine, Mme Philomine (A.A. $284.88) | 198 34 |
| *1920 | Letch, Henry G. (A.A. $922.64) | 76 89 |
| 1920 | Lewis, F. Patrick | 323 20 |
| 1920 | L'Héreault, Georges | 152 60 |
| 1920 | Mahoney, Johanna | 284 88 |
| 1920 | Marshall, John H. | 138 88 |
| *1920 | Mercure, Geo. C. (A.A. $469.68) | 80 88 |
| 1920 | Moffett, Thomas | |
| 1920 | Mourier, Marius J. | 683 64 |
| 1920 | McCann, James | 197 35 |
| 1920 | Niles, Richard | 678 00 |
| 1920 | O'Brien, Joseph | 152 32 |

## Appendice n° 10—Suite

MONTANTS payés en pensions de retraite durant l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926 aux employés retraités avant le 31 mars 1925—*Suite*

| Retraité en | Nom | Montant payé |
|---|---|---|
| | PENSION DE RETRAITE N° 3 | $ c. |
| 1920 | O'Connor, Margaret | 121 17 |
| 1920 | O'Keefe, Frederick J | 23 08 |
| 1920 | Patterson, James W | 711 00 |
| *1920 | Pearce, John K. (A.A. $677.99) | 87 48 |
| 1920 | Pender, James E | 36 00 |
| *1920 | Pepper, Chas. G. (A.A. $543.59) | 386 47 |
| 1920 | Reny, Joseph W | 355 28 |
| 1921 | Reynolds, James C | 148 59 |
| 1920 | Reynolds, William H | 922 68 |
| 1920 | Richard, Joseph E | 678 00 |
| 1920 | Richer, Hector | 43 86 |
| 1920 | Riendeau, Nap | 28 29 |
| 1920 | Rigby, Catharine T | 290 88 |
| 1920 | Samson, Adjutor | 157 20 |
| 1920 | Savery, Sophie | 290 88 |
| 1920 | Scott, Anna (A.A. 165.17) | 38 98 |
| 1920 | Seguin, Joseph | 613 08 |
| 1920 | Servant, Louis | 553 92 |
| 1920 | Smith, Henry H | 108 75 |
| 1920 | Soulard, Joseph | 161 60 |
| 1920 | Stewart, John | 157 88 |
| 1920 | St-Jacques, Charles | 366 24 |
| *1920 | Taylor, Wm. A. (A.A. 683.59) | 461 27 |
| 1920 | Teague, Wm. C | 683 64 |
| 1920 | Thoburn, Daniel | 780 96 |
| 1920 | Trowbridge, John J | 46 18 |
| 1920 | Twoy, Mary | 290 76 |
| 1920 | Twoy, Sarah M | 60 62 |
| 1920 | Valentine, McGill | 8 78 |
| 1920 | Valiquette, Mary Ann | 165 12 |
| 1920 | Wellard, Alfred | 678 00 |
| 1920 | Wilson, J. Chalmers | 678 72 |
| | Total, pension de retraite n° 3. | 29.314 68 |
| | PENSION DE RETRAITE N° 4 | $ c. |
| | Loi de retraite du service | |
| 1922 | Abbey, A. B | 471 24 |
| 1922 | Abercrombie, R | 145 80 |
| 1924 | Ackerman, A | 507 48 |
| 1921 | Adair, T. J | 231 60 |
| 1920 | Adams, J. A | 398 88 |
| 1924 | Adams, W. A | 966 00 |
| 1921 | Adamson, W. J | 573 72 |
| 1924 | Addison, Robt | 845 88 |
| 1924 | Aird, G. D | 561 60 |
| 1921 | Aitkens, Alex | 473 20 |
| 1921 | Alexander, F. J | 1,094 76 |
| 1924 | Alexander, John F | 497 10 |
| 1923 | Allan, H | 933 96 |
| 1924 | Allan, J. B | 896 83 |
| 1923 | Allen, J. W | 106 48 |
| 1924 | Allen, W. A | 209 70 |
| 1924 | Allin, W. W | 360 00 |
| 1924 | Almon, G. W. R | 1,014 96 |
| *1921 | Almas, A. A. (A.A. $773.33) | 708 84 |
| 1924 | Amey, W. J | 533 21 |
| 1921 | Amira, C. A | 402 36 |
| 1924 | Andrews, S. D | 727 92 |
| 1922 | Annand, T. E | 794 52 |
| 1923 | Antoney, C. C | 632 28 |
| 1924 | Appleton, Edward | 975 48 |
| 1921 | Archer, W. A | 263 28 |

| Retraité en | Nom | Montant payé |
|---|---|---|
| | PENSION DE RETRAITE N° 3 | $ c. |
| 1924 | Ard, John | 216 00 |
| *1923 | Armstrong, Bridget B. (A.A. $468.00) | 390 00 |
| 1921 | Armstrong, E. M | 985 32 |
| 1922 | Armstrong, F | 750 00 |
| 1924 | Armstrong, F. S | 649 92 |
| 1924 | Armstrong, H. A | 702 24 |
| 1924 | Armstrong, Captain John | 756 24 |
| 1924 | Armstrong. John | 117 24 |
| 1923 | Armstrong, Nelson | 108 48 |
| 1921 | Atkins, B. R | 651 00 |
| 1924 | Atkinson, H | 1,997 40 |
| 1922 | Atkinson, W | 216 12 |
| 1924 | Aube, W | 524 64 |
| 1922 | Auger, A. L | 1,390 00 |
| 1922 | Auger, V | 897 72 |
| *1924 | Auldjo, W. D. (A.A. $461.33) | 301 32 |
| 1924 | Aylesworth, Geo. A | 504 00 |
| 1924 | Babin, E | 750 00 |
| 1924 | Babington, F. W | 1,650 00 |
| 1921 | Bacon, J | 118 44 |
| 1921 | Badeau, N | 881 52 |
| 1924 | Bagnell, E | 199 30 |
| 1924 | Baillie, C. H | 480 00 |
| 1924 | Bajus, W. J | 840 00 |
| *1924 | Baker, Henry (A.A. $259.00) | 215 92 |
| 1924 | Baker, Wm | 849 96 |
| 1924 | Ballantine, A | 447 84 |
| 1924 | Bambrick, Edward | 487 56 |
| 1924 | Bannerman, J | 691 92 |
| 1922 | Barbour, J. G | 673 40 |
| 1921 | Barfoot, S. R | 1,200 00 |
| 1923 | Baril, J. A | 601 56 |
| 1922 | Barnes, C | 1,452 48 |
| 1924 | Barry, E. J | 291 00 |
| 1924 | Bart, Alfred | 924 12 |
| *1924 | Bartlett, Walter (A.A. $460.50) | 375 03 |
| 1922 | Barton, A | 267 00 |
| 1924 | Barton, Samuel | 227 52 |
| 1924 | Bastien, J. A | 235 68 |
| 1924 | Batterton, Thos | 420 00 |
| 1923 | Battle, K. M | 431 88 |
| 1924 | Baylie, Chas | 1,128 40 |
| *1924 | Bean, Wm. (A.A. $143.50) | 6 55 |
| *1924 | Beard, Chas. (A.A. $508.50) | 359 46 |
| 1924 | Beardsley, G | 447 96 |
| 1922 | Beauchesne, J. A | 468 78 |
| 1924 | Beaudet, Captain J | 418 20 |
| 1923 | Beauregard, F. X | 177 48 |
| 1921 | Beaver, W. S | 1,233 00 |
| 1922 | Beckett, E. W | 393 33 |
| 1921 | Beckwith, C | 99 96 |
| 1924 | Bedard, Eugène | 661 68 |
| 1922 | Bedard, J | 626 28 |
| 1924 | Bedard, V | 462 00 |
| 1924 | Beddoe, W. A | 985 60 |
| 1924 | Beer, F. H | 452 40 |
| 1924 | Beers, F | 226 32 |
| 1924 | Begin, P. A | 1,050 00 |
| 1920 | Bigney, J. E | 733 32 |
| 1921 | Belanger, Adrien | 171 05 |
| 1922 | Belanger, August | 405 00 |
| 1921 | Belanger, G | 644 52 |
| 1922 | Belanger, L | 533 28 |
| 1924 | Belanger, Philias | 660 00 |
| 1924 | Bell, F. S | 393 24 |
| 1924 | Bell, J. J | 560 36 |

## Appendice n° 10—Suite

MONTANTS payés en pensions de retraite durant l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926 aux employés retraités avant le 31 mars 1925—*Suite*

| Retraité en | Nom | Montant payé | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | PENSION DE RETRAITE N° 4 | $ | c. |
| 1924 | Bell, Robt. | 106 | 20 |
| 1924 | Belleau, J. A. | 1,290 | 00 |
| 1924 | Belleperche, A. J. E. | 888 | 96 |
| 1924 | Bennett, C. | 468 | 72 |
| 1921 | Bennett, B. C. | 518 | 76 |
| 1923 | Bennett, W. A. | 299 | 09 |
| 1924 | Bennett, W. V. | 1,469 | 86 |
| 1924 | Bennie, J. K. | 804 | 96 |
| 1921 | Benoit, A. | 405 | 00 |
| 1924 | Benson, P. H. C. | 1,165 | 44 |
| 1924 | Berard, J. C. | 747 | 48 |
| 1922 | Bergeron, Jos. | 541 | 44 |
| 1921 | Bergeron, N. | 632 | 50 |
| 1921 | Bergevin, W. | 265 | 68 |
| 1924 | Bergin, Jas. | 819 | 00 |
| 1923 | Berlinquet, F. X. T. | 1,440 | 00 |
| 1922 | Bernasconi, G. A. | 1,509 | 36 |
| 1924 | Bernatchez, Mme J. | 75 | 84 |
| *1920 | Bernier, A. (A.A. $312.71) | 332 | 13 |
| 1924 | Bernier, Chas. C. | 700 | 00 |
| 1924 | Bernier, Jean A. | 472 | 20 |
| 1922 | Bernier, Jos. Z. | 882 | 84 |
| 1921 | Beroard, C. P. V. | 1,404 | 12 |
| *1924 | Bertrand, A. (A.A. $293.22) | 293 | 16 |
| 1924 | Binks, T. C. | 324 | 48 |
| 1924 | Bishop, Thos. | 438 | 36 |
| 1924 | Bishop, Wm. | 363 | 96 |
| 1922 | Bissonnette, L. | 750 | 12 |
| 1924 | Black, John | 2,400 | 00 |
| 1924 | Black, T. McC. | 539 | 52 |
| 1923 | Blackman, C. | 450 | 00 |
| 1924 | Blais, J. C. F. | 495 | 00 |
| 1923 | Blake, F. L. | 1,260 | 00 |
| 1924 | Blanchard, I. M. | 244 | 42 |
| 1923 | Blaxland, S. W. | 186 | 29 |
| 1924 | Blette, P. | 679 | 32 |
| 1922 | Blois, J. | 709 | 44 |
| 1924 | Boileau, J. | 240 | 72 |
| 1922 | Boisvert, A. | 459 | 69 |
| 1924 | Boivin, F. | 282 | 00 |
| 1924 | Boles, Thos. | 389 | 28 |
| 1921 | Bolton, M. E. | 502 | 56 |
| 1924 | Booth, John | 109 | 92 |
| 1922 | Booth, Thos. | 124 | 60 |
| 1924 | Bottomley, W. G. | 223 | 92 |
| 1922 | Bouchard, P. A. | 340 | 20 |
| *1922 | Boudet, J. E. (A.A. $486.50) | 445 | 94 |
| 1922 | Boudreault, F. | 133 | 36 |
| 1924 | Boulais, D. | 197 | 76 |
| 1924 | Boulay, M. L. C. | 650 | 00 |
| *1923 | Bourbon, L. (A.A. $238.00) | 123 | 46 |
| 1922 | Bourbonnais, O. | 89 | 64 |
| 1922 | Bourgault, C. E. | 316 | 56 |
| 1924 | Bourget, A. | 473 | 88 |
| 1924 | Bourke, M. | 446 | 64 |
| 1924 | Bouvier, Ulric | 200 | 76 |
| 1921 | Bowden, G. H. M. | 649 | 92 |
| 1924 | Bowers, Wm. | 419 | 04 |
| 1924 | Bowman, A. | 168 | 00 |
| 1921 | Boyd, J. C. | 918 | 60 |
| 1922 | Boyd, Jno. | 390 | 60 |
| 1922 | Boyd, W. S. | 510 | 00 |
| 1924 | Boyer, M. A. | 940 | 56 |
| 1923 | Boyle, Jas. | 280 | 80 |
| 1923 | Boyle, Robt. | 259 | 20 |
| 1924 | Brabazon, A. J. | 1,560 | 00 |
| 1923 | Braden, E. P. | 647 | 91 |

| Retraité en | Nom | Montant payé | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | PENSION DE RETRAITE N° 4 | $ | c. |
| 1921 | Brady, J. C. | 483 | 00 |
| 1924 | Brault, L. | 463 | 92 |
| 1921 | Breen, R. | 559 | 92 |
| 1923 | Bremner, C. | 351 | 00 |
| 1921 | Brice, E. E. | 404 | 43 |
| 1924 | Brisson, J. B. | 223 | 60 |
| *1924 | Broadfoot, G. (A.A. $215.66) | 197 | 67 |
| 1924 | Brodie, A. W. | 324 | 00 |
| 1922 | Brooks, H. | 163 | 08 |
| 1924 | Brossard, T. | 367 | 92 |
| 1922 | Brousseau, S. | 153 | 01 |
| 1923 | Brosseau, S. H. | 283 | 32 |
| 1922 | Brown, A. | 316 | 20 |
| 1922 | Brown, Agnes L. | 495 | 66 |
| 1924 | Brown, Alex. | 1,104 | 96 |
| 1924 | Brown, Allan | 685 | 44 |
| 1924 | Brown, Denis | 414 | 60 |
| *1921 | Brown, F. (A.A. $348.00) | 34 | 61 |
| 1924 | Brown, George B. | 474 | 36 |
| 1921 | Brown, J. C. | 1,998 | 24 |
| 1922 | Brownlow, W. | 1,099 | 92 |
| 1924 | Brunet, L. B. C. | 636 | 00 |
| 1921 | Bryce, P. H. | 1,133 | 28 |
| 1924 | Buchanan, D. J. | 405 | 00 |
| 1922 | Buchanan, G. | 175 | 92 |
| 1921 | Bucke, M. | 530 | 04 |
| 1924 | Bunelle, Geo. L. | 1,050 | 00 |
| 1923 | Burchill, W. F. | 163 | 08 |
| 1921 | Burgess, T. | 548 | 28 |
| 1923 | Burke, Hy. | 360 | 60 |
| 1924 | Burnett, W. B. | 680 | 94 |
| 1924 | Burns, A. W. | 783 | 00 |
| 1923 | Burns, Margaret | 409 | 44 |
| 1923 | Burns, Mary | 409 | 44 |
| 1923 | Burns, R. J. | 688 | 30 |
| *1921 | Burpee, G. F. (A.A. $231.61) | 12 | 86 |
| 1924 | Burroughs, A. | 756 | 00 |
| 1924 | Burrows, Jos. | 277 | 20 |
| 1921 | Burt, D. | | |
| 1924 | Burton, Thos. H. | 266 | 16 |
| 1922 | Bushen, Josiah | 351 | 24 |
| 1924 | Busselle, A. W. | 840 | 00 |
| 1923 | Cairns, A. E. | 553 | 68 |
| *1924 | Cairns, S. (A.A. $227.01) | 151 | 28 |
| 1921 | Caldwell, J. W. | 1,026 | 60 |
| 1921 | Cameron, E. | 168 | 24 |
| 1924 | Cameron, H. | 705 | 42 |
| 1921 | Cameron, Jno. | 366 | 60 |
| 1923 | Cameron, P. A. | 934 | 44 |
| 1924 | Campbell, A. E. | 396 | 60 |
| 1924 | Campbell, D. A. | 240 | 00 |
| 1922 | Campbell, David | 212 | 52 |
| 1924 | Campbell, George | 225 | 29 |
| 1921 | Campbell, J. M. | 612 | 84 |
| 1924 | Campbell, Jno. | 820 | 56 |
| 1921 | Campbell, M. | 532 | 14 |
| 1923 | Campbell, Thos. | 124 | 92 |
| 1921 | Card, Chas. | 248 | 64 |
| 1922 | Carey, B. T. | 547 | 44 |
| 1921 | Carey, Jno. | 158 | 28 |
| 1924 | Carmichael, D. | 350 | 40 |
| 1924 | Caron, L. N. H. | | |
| 1924 | Caron, F. X. | 394 | 32 |
| 1923 | Carpentier, C. | 306 | 00 |
| 1921 | Carr, G. P. | 502 | 56 |
| 1923 | Carr, Thos. | 232 | 32 |
| 1924 | Cartier, L. A. D. | 924 | 00 |

## Appendice n° 10—Suite

MONTANTS payés en pensions de retraite durant l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926 aux employés retraités avant le 31 mars 1925—*Suite*

| Retraité en | Nom | Montant payé |
|---|---|---|
| | PENSION DE RETRAITE N° 4 | $ c. |
| 1924 | Carty, John | 399 96 |
| 1923 | Cashen, Jas | 250 58 |
| 1922 | Casselman, L. J | 144 96 |
| 1924 | Caven, John | 483 00 |
| 1924 | Cere, T | 195 00 |
| 1924 | Chadwick, F | 1,140 00 |
| 1922 | Chagnon, J. E | 265 68 |
| 1923 | Chamberland, H | 121 20 |
| 1921 | Chamberland, H. C | 203 65 |
| 1920 | Chambers, L. H | 1,396 56 |
| 1922 | Chambers, S. E | 609 48 |
| 1924 | Champagne, T | 511 80 |
| 1924 | Chapais, J. C | 1,110 00 |
| 1922 | Chaplin, T | 314 40 |
| 1921 | Chaput, N. J | 425 40 |
| 1921 | Chaput, Z | 436 80 |
| 1924 | Charbonneau, N | 605 94 |
| 1923 | Charland, J | 406 08 |
| 1924 | Charlier, E | 1,095 48 |
| 1924 | Charlton, C. H | 531 24 |
| 1924 | Chartrand, Chas | 594 60 |
| 1924 | Chartrand, D | 231 48 |
| 1921 | Chartrand, G | 240 20 |
| 1922 | Chevrier, B | 630 48 |
| 1922 | Chinic, C. H | 589 92 |
| 1924 | Chisholm, John J | 759 96 |
| 1923 | Christensen, A | 576 12 |
| 1924 | Chrystal, A. S | 234 00 |
| 1924 | Church, Geo. C | 372 00 |
| 1923 | Chute, F. B | 128 28 |
| 1924 | Clancy, M | 660 00 |
| 1922 | Clapin, E | 307 80 |
| 1921 | Clapin, S | 806 88 |
| *1921 | Clark, M. M. (A.A. $645.84) | 72 92 |
| 1922 | Clarke, C. H | 795 00 |
| 1922 | Clarke, H. G | 540 00 |
| 1924 | Clarke, John, D | 1,733 28 |
| 1924 | Clarke M. F | 1,248 84 |
| 1924 | Clarke, N | 300 00 |
| 1923 | Clarke, R. O | 447 36 |
| 1924 | Cleary, M | 305 88 |
| 1923 | Clement, A | 379 44 |
| 1923 | Clement, G. T | 540 00 |
| 1921 | Clements, Jas | 108 60 |
| 1924 | Clendinnen, C. A. E | 900 00 |
| 1924 | Clerke, Robt | 661 20 |
| 1922 | Cliff, E. P | 302 06 |
| 1922 | Close, C. W | 979 92 |
| 1923 | Coates, J. T | 609 96 |
| 1921 | Coburn, Jno | 206 88 |
| 1924 | Cochrane, Leo. W | 688 68 |
| 1924 | Cogswell, O. H | 877 56 |
| 1924 | Cohoon, Thos | 288 00 |
| 1921 | Colley, F | 474 84 |
| 1924 | Collins, F. A | 607 44 |
| 1924 | Colvin, R. M | 598 00 |
| 1921 | Comptois, T. H | 473 64 |
| 1924 | Connell, T. J | 690 00 |
| 1921 | Connolly, W | 1,087 92 |
| 1921 | Connors, P | 438 12 |
| 1924 | Cooke, Chas. A | 1,089 96 |
| 1921 | Copp, A. O | 336 00 |
| 1922 | Corbeil, L | 885 00 |
| 1924 | Corkery, John | 1,496 64 |
| 1924 | Corkum, J. S | 39 96 |
| 1921 | Corner, K | 475 31 |
| 1924 | Cosgrave, Robt | 549 36 |
| 1924 | Cosgrave, T | 484 99 |
| 1921 | Cosgrove, Geo | 622 20 |
| 1924 | Cosky, L | 900 00 |
| *1923 | Costin, F. (A.A. $328.95) | 88 41 |
| 1924 | Cote, Alfred | 936 48 |
| 1923 | Cote, I | 362 04 |
| *1924 | Cottingham, W. S. (A.A. $525.00) | 206 04 |
| 1922 | Coulter, D. T | 853 32 |
| 1924 | Courbron, E | 399 50 |
| 1923 | Cournoyer, B | 570 48 |
| 1924 | Cournoyer, Jean | 98 70 |
| 1924 | Courtney, D. G | 1,136 64 |
| 1921 | Courville, L | 176 64 |
| 1922 | Coutts, J. J | 575 64 |
| 1922 | Couture, C | 1,035 00 |
| 1923 | Couturier, J | 495 72 |
| 1921 | Cowie, H | 235 40 |
| 1921 | Cowling, R | 549 24 |
| 1924 | Cox, Mrs. S. S | 805 92 |
| 1924 | Cragg, Jno | 195 00 |
| 1924 | Craig, B. F | 1,092 00 |
| 1921 | Craig, Geo | 1,393 32 |
| 1921 | Craig, Jas | 265 80 |
| 1923 | Craig, J. A | 396 00 |
| 1921 | Craig, R. W | 552 48 |
| 1923 | Craig, W. E | 410 76 |
| 1924 | Cranston, A. J | 600 72 |
| 1924 | Creamer, J. P | |
| *1923 | Crean, M. W. (A.A. $1,300.00) | 482 24 |
| 1921 | Crépeau, Wm | 331 08 |
| 1924 | Crilly, Wm. H | 189 00 |
| 1924 | Crites, D. A | 776 52 |
| 1921 | Croteau, J. M. (A.A. $352.98) | 275 12 |
| 1922 | Croucher, Geo. A | 429 96 |
| 1924 | Crowell, J | 799 34 |
| 1924 | Cruickshank, Geo. A | 645 60 |
| *1922 | Cullison, L. (A.A. $396.00) | 165 00 |
| 1921 | Cummings, W | 336 85 |
| 1924 | Currie, Archibald | 243 75 |
| 1924 | Curry Chas | 204 00 |
| 1924 | Custaloe, R | 451 36 |
| 1924 | Cyr, E | 349 01 |
| 1923 | D'Aoust, A | 174 72 |
| 1924 | Daley, Robt | 436 44 |
| 1924 | Dalglish, G. M | 624 00 |
| 1924 | Dallain, A. J | 1,140 00 |
| 1921 | Dargavel, W. G | 416 64 |
| 1921 | Dauphin, A | 216 60 |
| 1924 | Daveluy, J. A. P | 857 76 |
| 1921 | David, T | 264 48 |
| 1922 | Davidson, T | 607 44 |
| 1924 | Davis, J. H | 293 26 |
| 1924 | Davis, L. C | 266 64 |
| 1921 | Davis, W. F | 285 00 |
| 1924 | Davy, Edward | 828 00 |
| 1924 | Davy, E. S. F | 566 55 |
| 1924 | Dawson, J. P | 1,380 00 |
| 1924 | Dawson Dr. W. B | 2,100 00 |
| 1924 | Deasy, Thos | 1,106 64 |
| 1924 | Deavy, Thos | 659 40 |
| 1923 | Dechêne, A. M | 906 84 |
| 1924 | Delahay, Wm | 749 16 |
| 1924 | Delaney, John | 750 00 |
| *1921 | Delaney, M. (A.A. $203.60) | 50 88 |
| 1923 | Delfosse, A. P. V | 281 64 |
| 1922 | Deneault, Wm | 143 88 |
| 1921 | Denechaud, C | 502 56 |

## Appendice n° 10—Suite

MONTANTS payés en pensions de retraite durant l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926 aux employés retraités avant le 31 mars 1925—*Suite*

| Retraité en | Nom | Montant payé | Retraité en | Nom | Montant payé |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PENSION DE RETRAITE N° 4 | $ c. | | PENSION DE RETRAITE N° 4 | $ c. |
| 1924 | Depencier, L. | 180 00 | 1922 | Eldridge, C. C. | 900 00 |
| 1924 | Dery, Joseph | 727 44 | 1924 | Elliott, Chas. | 910 56 |
| 1924 | Deschesnes, M. | 203 16 | 1921 | Elliott, C. H. | 812 50 |
| 1924 | Desforges, X. | 236 16 | 1921 | Elliott, Eliza | 263 40 |
| 1924 | Desilets, J. A. | 754 08 | 1924 | Elliott, G. W. | 1,029 08 |
| *1924 | Desjardins, Jas. (A.A. $465.81) | 319 24 | 1924 | Elliott, Thos. | 478 08 |
| 1921 | Desjardins, P. | 544 44 | 1924 | Ellis, Chas. S. | 888 00 |
| 1922 | Desmarais, O. | 139 68 | 1921 | Ellis, J. H. | 732 48 |
| 1923 | Desmarais, S. | 472 68 | 1924 | Ellis, Wm. T. | 535 92 |
| 1923 | Desrochers, Z. | 609 36 | 1924 | Elsden, C. S. | 1,338 26 |
| 1924 | Desroches, M. L. C. | 393 72 | 1921 | Elsterman, F. W. B. | 311 64 |
| 1922 | Desrosiers, L. A. | 1,754 16 | 1924 | Emery, H. | 727 92 |
| 1924 | Devine, Patrick | 594 00 | 1921 | Emmett, C. D. | 354 34 |
| 1923 | Dickson, W. H. | 790 20 | 1921 | Emmett, F. | 289 08 |
| 1924 | Dionne, P. | 461 63 | 1924 | England, Frederick | 306 96 |
| 1924 | Dobbs, O. G. | 300 00 | 1923 | Erratt, W. H. | 295 08 |
| 1924 | Doherty, Chas. J. | 211 56 | 1922 | Ewing, R. | 697 44 |
| 1924 | Doherty, I. W. | 539 52 | 1924 | Eynouf, Geo. | 146 52 |
| 1924 | Doig, James | 467 16 | 1923 | Fahey, J. | 681 00 |
| 1922 | Donaldson, Jno. | 294 12 | 1923 | Fahey, W. | 441 00 |
| 1924 | Donovan, W. M. | 779 76 | *1922 | Fairbairn, W. J. (A.A. $588.63) | 26 90 |
| 1922 | Dooley, J. J. | 244 08 | 1924 | Fairen, F. | 760 44 |
| 1924 | Doran, Wm. | 108 00 | 1924 | Fairley, Wm. | 420 48 |
| 1924 | Dorian, D. N. | 505 08 | 1921 | Farquaharson, D. R. | 715 56 |
| 1924 | Dorian, G. E. | 516 00 | 1923 | Farrel, Julia | 534 96 |
| 1922 | Dorval, G. S. | 549 60 | 1924 | Farrell, Minnie J. | 832 50 |
| 1924 | Doucet, Jas. H. | 324 00 | 1924 | Farrel, P. | 495 00 |
| 1921 | Douglas, R. C. | 1,399 92 | 1924 | Farrell, Wm. J. | 933 24 |
| *1924 | Dowton, Jas. (A.A. $401.31) | 367 84 | 1924 | Farrow, M. Y. | 795 00 |
| 1923 | Doyle, E. F. | 577 44 | 1922 | Farrer, Emma | 229 56 |
| 1922 | Doyle, H. E. | 496 92 | 1924 | Faulkner Geo. | 156 72 |
| 1923 | Drake, E. F. | 2,274 96 | 1924 | Favelle, John | 375 56 |
| 1924 | Drapeau, J. A. P. | 936 24 | 1924 | Ferguson, D. | 832 47 |
| 1924 | Drapeau, P. | 771 60 | 1923 | Ferguson, J. N. | 871 80 |
| 1924 | Drew, A. G. F. | 493 44 | 1924 | Ferriman, W. J. | 714 48 |
| 1924 | Drillio, Geo. | 565 44 | 1921 | Finkle, H. J. | 665 76 |
| 1924 | Driscoll, Daniel | 529 56 | 1921 | Finlayson, A. | 664 08 |
| 1924 | Driscoll, James L. | 539 52 | 1920 | Finlayson, W. | 633 12 |
| 1924 | Driscoll, Patrick | 306 00 | 1921 | Fisher, C. A. L. | 762 12 |
| 1922 | Drolet, A. | 250 68 | 1924 | Fitzgerald, E. W. | 943 32 |
| 1921 | Drolet, J. | 220 08 | *1924 | Fitzpatrick, Owen (A.A. $288.69) | 149 73 |
| 1924 | Drolet, Pierre | 277 20 | 1924 | Fjeldsted, T. | 139 92 |
| 1924 | Dube, E. | 252 00 | 1924 | Fleming, G. S. | 1,274 00 |
| 1922 | Dube, Jas. | 503 88 | 1921 | Fleming, Wm. | 289 92 |
| 1924 | Dubois, A. | 546 60 | 1924 | Fletcher, Hugh | 465 72 |
| 1923 | Duclos, Geo. | 862 92 | 1921 | Fletcher, R. W. | 923 52 |
| 1924 | Duclos, P. | 954 24 | 1923 | Flett, Chas. | 113 50 |
| 1924 | Dugal, A. | 660 00 | 1921 | Flett, Jas. | 219 36 |
| 1921 | Dunbar, R. C. | 1,031 28 | 1921 | Flynn, M. | 304 92 |
| 1921 | Duncan, W. | 315 00 | 1924 | Foran, J. K. | 1,722 48 |
| 1921 | Dunlop, Jno. | 425 04 | 1922 | Ford, Mabel | 666 36 |
| 1924 | Dunn, J. A. | 714 12 | 1924 | Foreman, H. | 693 48 |
| 1922 | Duplesis, L. | 430 56 | 1923 | Forest, S. | 753 96 |
| *1921 | Dupré, A. (A.A. $1,131.25) | 537 33 | 1924 | Forget, A. | 647 40 |
| 1924 | Dupuis, A. | 213 48 | 1924 | Forrest, Alex. | 1,625 28 |
| 1924 | Durantaye, G. de la | 1,369 44 | 1924 | Forsyth, J. R. | 1,078 68 |
| *1921 | Dwyer, D. T. (A.A. $506.67) | 1,349 70 | 1924 | Fortier, A. | 1,780 22 |
| 1924 | Dyble, John, H. | 378 00 | 1924 | Fortier, F. X. | 786 48 |
| 1924 | Dye, Benjamin | 198 00 | 1921 | Fortin, J. | 216 00 |
| 1922 | Earl, R. W. | 474 96 | 1924 | Fortin, P. | 392 52 |
| 1921 | Ebbs, Thos. | 416 64 | 1924 | Fortune, Robt. | 315 72 |
| 1924 | Eddie, Chas. | 722 42 | 1924 | Foster, J. H. | 476 64 |
| 1921 | Eddy, J. A. | 778 08 | 1924 | Fotheringham, Geo. | 666 60 |
| 1922 | Edgar, J. | 699 96 | 1922 | Fowler, J. J. | 241 56 |
| 1924 | Edgar, W. W. | 900 00 | 1921 | Francoeur, A. | 166 56 |
| 1924 | Edwards, J. F. | 622 34 | 1924 | Fraser, D. | 295 56 |
| 1921 | Edwards, S. W. (A.A. $518.00) | 316 50 | 1924 | Fraser, Jas. L. | 128 16 |

## Appendice n° 10—Suite

MONTANTS payés en pensions de retraite durant l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926 aux employés retraités avant le 31 mars 1925—*Suite*

| Retraité en | Nom | Montant payé |
|---|---|---|
| | PENSION DE RETRAITE N° 4 | $ c. |
| 1924 | Fraser, J. McL. | 799 92 |
| 1921 | Fraser, M. | 601 08 |
| 1924 | Fraser, S. M. L. | 639 96 |
| 1923 | Fredenburgh, G. C. | 360 00 |
| 1922 | Frenett, L. | 147 48 |
| 1920 | Frink, J. H. | 980 52 |
| 1924 | Fuller, R. L. | 1,271 04 |
| 1924 | Fullerton, John | 518 76 |
| 1924 | Fullerton, R. | 80 80 |
| 1921 | Fulthorp, G. E. | 342 84 |
| 1923 | Furnival, S. | 270 00 |
| 1922 | Gagné, F. X. | 799 92 |
| *1924 | Gagnon, T. (A.A. $242.66) | 9 43 |
| 1921 | Galbraith, Wm. | 481 92 |
| 1924 | Gamble, S. | 142 92 |
| 1924 | Gammon, T. | 203 40 |
| 1924 | Gaston, John | 236 16 |
| 1924 | Gaudet, P. | 984 72 |
| 1921 | Gaumond, Thos. | 383 40 |
| 1922 | Gauvin, Joseph | 820 68 |
| 1924 | Gauvreau, Alex. | 342 76 |
| 1924 | Gauvreau, J. A. | 480 00 |
| 1924 | Gauvreau, N. B. | 1,032 00 |
| 1921 | Genest, J. B. | 611 11 |
| *1924 | Genest, T. (A.A. $960.00) | 38 70 |
| 1924 | Gent, A. | 368 52 |
| 1921 | Georgeson, H. | 848 98 |
| 1921 | Georgeson, J. | 609 96 |
| *1921 | Germain, H. R. (A.A. $184.16) | 7 91 |
| 1921 | Germain, M. | 245 76 |
| 1924 | Gervais, Wm. | 620 28 |
| 1923 | Gibbons, John | 216 58 |
| 1921 | Gibbons, J. A. | 523 77 |
| 1924 | Gibson, John | 309 22 |
| 1923 | Giddens, F. W. | 1,264 92 |
| 1922 | Gidney, A. M. | 232 92 |
| 1923 | Giffen, I. L. | 415 56 |
| 1924 | Gilchrist, James | 231 12 |
| 1921 | Gill, Thos. | 216 00 |
| 1922 | Gillespie, Wm. | 401 76 |
| 1921 | Gillis, Jno. | 429 36 |
| 1924 | Gingras, E. X. | 1,050 00 |
| 1921 | Girard, Chas. | 250 08 |
| 1924 | Giroux, W. J. | 377 40 |
| 1924 | Glover, Thos. | 229 08 |
| 1921 | Gooday, L. | 401 28 |
| 1924 | Goodhue, M. L. E. B. | 603 72 |
| 1924 | Gordan, A. E. | 175 92 |
| 1924 | Gordan, F. G. | 637 44 |
| 1924 | Gore W. J. | 414 00 |
| 1922 | Goudie, John G. | 780 00 |
| 1924 | Gould, I. A. | 1,175 04 |
| 1922 | Goulet, A. | 622 08 |
| 1924 | Grace, P. J. | 316 56 |
| 1924 | Grace, Wm. | 549 00 |
| 1924 | Graham, A. | 78 72 |
| 1924 | Graham, H. C. | 1,608 72 |
| 1921 | Graham, S. L. C. | 497 88 |
| 1922 | Graham, W. | 243 24 |
| 1921 | Graham, W. R. | 1,948 32 |
| 1924 | Granger, I. | 351 96 |
| 1921 | Grant, A. F. | 366 60 |
| 1922 | Grasse, P. L. | 470 25 |
| *1921 | Gravel, G. C. (A.A. $455.90) | 36 72 |
| 1922 | Graves, H. W. | 919 92 |
| 1924 | Gray, Alex. | 552 48 |
| 1924 | Gray, Geo. W. | 340 00 |
| 1924 | Green, M. | 505 08 |
| 1923 | Green, Thos. | 261 62 |
| 1924 | Gregory, Chas. | 300 00 |
| 1924 | Grenier, Jas. | 454 56 |
| 1924 | Grenier, S. | 235 80 |
| 1920 | Grey, F. W. | 492 60 |
| 1922 | Grice, Jno. | 627 25 |
| 1923 | Grieve, A. D. | 1,009 92 |
| *1924 | Griffith, A. H. (A.A. $372.66) | 166 26 |
| 1923 | Griffith, W. L. | 2,996 51 |
| 1924 | Grison, A. A. | 1,138 32 |
| 1924 | Guenet, A. | 354 96 |
| 1923 | Guerard, A. E. | 496 47 |
| 1924 | Guindon, A. | 415 92 |
| 1920 | Haanel, E. | 1,392 96 |
| 1924 | Hackett, Annie | 744 96 |
| 1921 | Hagan, S. | 257 62 |
| 1924 | Hagen, S. C. | 317 16 |
| 1921 | Hagerty, B. | 561 48 |
| 1924 | Hall, Geo. A. | 1,034 40 |
| 1924 | Hall, Richard | 469 92 |
| 1924 | Hall, R. P. | 1,041 30 |
| 1924 | Halle, F. | 1,072 20 |
| 1924 | Halpenny, J. H. | 540 00 |
| 1921 | Hamel, A. | 655 80 |
| 1924 | Hamel, M. | 360 96 |
| *1921 | Hamer, J. N. (A.A. $243.05) | 137 70 |
| 1922 | Hamilton, I. | 711 24 |
| 1921 | Hamilton, P. J. | 624 84 |
| 1924 | Hamilton, W. B. | 597 00 |
| 1924 | Hamlett, O. | 228 00 |
| 1924 | Hampshire, C. C. | 840 00 |
| 1924 | Hand, E. J. | 561 12 |
| 1924 | Handy, Jos. | 729 72 |
| 1924 | Hanley, H. | 293 76 |
| 1924 | Hanlon, Mary A. | 541 66 |
| 1921 | Hanlon, B. J. | 516 84 |
| 1923 | Hanson, P. | 289 52 |
| *1924 | Hanson, U. (A.A. $425.25) | 108 57 |
| 1924 | Harding, E. A. | 500 00 |
| 1922 | Harding, Jas. | 344 04 |
| 1924 | Harris, G. M. | 310 80 |
| *1924 | Harris, J. J. (A.A. $374.11) | 8 31 |
| 1924 | Harris, T. A. | 594 00 |
| 1923 | Harvey, J. W. | 1,008 00 |
| 1924 | Haskett, Elizabeth | 476 64 |
| 1923 | Hastings, T. A. | 828 00 |
| 1924 | Hawley, O. | 606 00 |
| 1921 | Haws, W. | 426 84 |
| 1924 | Hay, Jos. | 439 92 |
| *1924 | Hayden, Geo. (A.A. $637.50) | 559 61 |
| 1922 | Hayden, M. | |
| 1921 | Hayne, Thos. | 511 20 |
| 1920 | Heath, Geo. | 328 08 |
| 1923 | Hebert, John | 726 24 |
| 1924 | Heeschen, C. C. | 561 60 |
| 1921 | Heffler, E. | 412 92 |
| 1921 | Heise, W. | 272 64 |
| 1923 | Hembraugh, Thos. | 831 96 |
| 1924 | Henderson, A. | 517 44 |
| 1922 | Henderson, D. | 546 12 |
| 1924 | Henderson, Wm. | 1,500 00 |
| 1921 | Henley, I. C. | 385 22 |
| *1924 | Henry, T. (A.A. $201.05) | 150 75 |
| 1924 | Henshaw, G. H. | 941 04 |
| 1924 | Heppelle, E. | 165 36 |
| 1924 | Herbold, A. | 600 00 |

## Appendice n° 10—Suite

MONTANTS payés en pensions de retraite durant l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926 aux employés retraités avant le 31 mars 1925—*Suite*

| Retraité en | Nom | Montant payé |
|---|---|---|
| | PENSION DE RETRAITE N° 4 | $ c. |
| 1921 | Herchmer, F. K. | 1,434 96 |
| 1922 | Hicks, A. M. | 768 72 |
| 1921 | Hicks, E. B. | 489 12 |
| 1922 | Hickson, R. J. | 907 08 |
| 1924 | Higgins, Wm. | 196 56 |
| 1924 | Higman, O. | 2,179 08 |
| 1924 | Hill, J. F. | 1,168 20 |
| 1922 | Hill, J. H. | 108 48 |
| 1922 | Hill, R. T. | 437 40 |
| 1924 | Hill, T. H. | 450 00 |
| 1924 | Hillier, E. H. | 559 92 |
| *1921 | Hockin, R. (A.A. $847.50) | 84 29 |
| 1921 | Hodgson, G. | 705 00 |
| 1924 | Hoey, Jas. | 506 64 |
| 1921 | Hollins, J. M. | 712 80 |
| 1924 | Holmden, H. R. | 946 56 |
| 1921 | Holroyd, A. W. | 382 56 |
| 1923 | Homer, F. W. | 150 00 |
| 1924 | Hope, Geo. F. | 499 92 |
| 1924 | Hope, John | 330 72 |
| 1924 | Horner, F. B. | 634 61 |
| 1921 | Houde, C. D. | 650 00 |
| 1922 | Houde, G. | 643 44 |
| 1924 | Houle, Jos. | 283 92 |
| 1924 | Houston, Geo. | 239 04 |
| 1924 | Howard, E. | 320 04 |
| 1921 | Howard, T. A. | 390 00 |
| 1922 | Howden, J. | |
| 1924 | Howe, Thos. | 1,140 00 |
| 1921 | Howell, J. M. | 202 80 |
| 1924 | Howell, Thos. | 852 00 |
| 1924 | Howson, Geo. H. | 565 92 |
| 1921 | Hubbell, A. | 404 16 |
| 1924 | Hubley, C. F. | 775 92 |
| 1924 | Hudson, Chas. | 872 04 |
| 1924 | Hughes, J. W. | 424 92 |
| 1924 | Hughes, Wm. | 474 24 |
| 1922 | Humphries, T. | 1,380 00 |
| 1922 | Hunt, B. J. | 914 28 |
| 1923 | Hunt, Robert | 305 16 |
| 1923 | Hunter, Jas. | 821 88 |
| 1923 | Hunter, S. | 535 47 |
| 1924 | Hurst, John | 486 00 |
| 1921 | Hutchins, R. F. | 306 48 |
| 1921 | Hutchison, H. H. | 666 60 |
| 1921 | Hutton, H. W. | 319 44 |
| 1921 | Hynds, R. W. | 465 24 |
| 1924 | Imlah, J. | 717 24 |
| 1921 | Ireland, C. | 195 36 |
| 1924 | Jackson, F. N. | 726 00 |
| 1921 | Jackson, S. J. | 451 92 |
| 1922 | Jackson, W. | 160 56 |
| 1924 | James, R. F. | 481 56 |
| 1924 | Jamieson, Wm. A. | 735 48 |
| 1922 | Jean, E. | 333 24 |
| 1922 | Jeffcott, J. E. | 861 36 |
| 1921 | Jeffrey, C. | 170 16 |
| 1923 | Jenks, J. N. | 49 92 |
| 1924 | Jenkins, Wm. | 973 56 |
| 1924 | Johnson, I. S. | 540 00 |
| 1921 | Johnson, E. V. | 1,500 00 |
| 1921 | Johnston, C. W. | 838 44 |
| 1924 | Johnston, C. H. J. | 343 46 |
| 1924 | Johnston, David | 207 98 |
| 1924 | Johnstone, C. E. A. | 50 40 |
| 1924 | Johnstone, H. W. | 900 00 |
| 1924 | Johnston, Jane McI. | 300 00 |

| Retraité en | Nom | Montant payé |
|---|---|---|
| | PENSION DE RETRAITE N° 4 | $ c. |
| 1923 | Jones, A. E. | 747 48 |
| 1924 | Jones, C. H. | 1,203 60 |
| *1924 | Jones, G. G. (A.A. 838.00) | 200 17 |
| 1922 | Jones, Jno. | 598 74 |
| 1924 | Jones, Thos. | 351 96 |
| 1924 | Jones, W. D. | 497 40 |
| 1923 | Joubarne, A. | 364 20 |
| 1921 | Jukes, H. A. | 1,134 00 |
| 1924 | Kealey, H. | 270 00 |
| 1923 | Kealey, M. T. | 452 52 |
| *1924 | Kearns, F. A. (A.A. $561.17) | 561 12 |
| 1924 | Keays, E. M. | 660 00 |
| 1924 | Keeley, Jas. | 258 36 |
| *1921 | Keeley, Robert, (A.A. $910.41) | 437 45 |
| 1922 | Kelly, G. P. | 302 40 |
| 1924 | Kelly, J. | 1,607 40 |
| 1921 | Kemp, E. | 963 00 |
| 1924 | Kennedy, Wm. | 404 64 |
| 1924 | Kenney, J. J. | 189 00 |
| 1924 | Kerr, J. W. | 610 08 |
| 1921 | Kidd, A. R. | 349 92 |
| 1924 | Kilduff, P. A. | 480 00 |
| 1923 | Killins, W. D. | 406 92 |
| 1921 | King, G. C. | 1,999 86 |
| 1921 | Kingsmill, E. A. | 618 72 |
| 1924 | Kingston, J. S. | 493 32 |
| 1921 | Kinsman, R. W. | 346 56 |
| 1924 | Kirk, J. T. | 555 72 |
| 1924 | Kirkwood, J. S. | 1,107 48 |
| *1924 | Knox, E. E. (A.A. $539.58) | 139 23 |
| 1924 | Knox, Jos. | 363 96 |
| 1924 | Kuhlman, J. | 613 32 |
| 1924 | Kurs, Jos. | 637 44 |
| 1924 | Kylie, Richard | 451 92 |
| 1924 | Labelle, F. | 180 00 |
| 1924 | Labelle, Jos. E. | 288 00 |
| 1924 | Labine, G. | 1,366 56 |
| 1921 | Labonté, L. | 338 40 |
| *1921 | Lachapelle, P. (A.A. $420.41) | 28 25 |
| 1921 | Lacombe, A. | 432 48 |
| 1924 | Lacombe, L. | 222 48 |
| 1924 | Lacouture, L. | 711 72 |
| 1924 | Lacroix, E. O. H. | 767 40 |
| 1923 | Lacroix, O. | 577 20 |
| 1924 | Lacroix, S. C. | 722 64 |
| 1924 | Laflamme, V. | 639 60 |
| 1924 | Laforest, J. | 786 60 |
| 1924 | Lafortune, D. | 589 68 |
| 1924 | Lafrance, I. | 394 20 |
| 1924 | Lagace, O. | 169 20 |
| 1923 | Lahaye, O. | 614 28 |
| 1924 | Lake, Wm. | 582 72 |
| 1924 | Lally, F. | 993 28 |
| 1920 | Lalonde, E. | 162 72 |
| 1921 | Lalonde, L. N. | 512 88 |
| 1921 | Lamarre, A. | 248 52 |
| 1924 | Lambert, W. | 183 96 |
| 1924 | Lamoureux, A. | 428 40 |
| 1924 | Lamoureux, F. | 140 88 |
| *1922 | Lange, J. (A.A. $676.28) | 619 85 |
| 1921 | Langelier, F. | 487 49 |
| 1924 | Langevin, P. | 670 80 |
| 1921 | Langford, W. H. | 470 64 |
| *1923 | Langlois, John (A.A. $1,050.00) | 55 41 |
| 1924 | Lanteigne, G. | 339 96 |
| 1924 | Lapierre, L. | 94 44 |
| 1924 | Laplante J. B. | 273 65 |

## Appendice n° 10—Suite

MONTANTS payés en pensions de retraite durant l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926 aux employés retraités avant le 31 mars 1925—*Suite*

| Retraité en | Nom | Montant payé | | Retraité en | Nom | Montant payé | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PENSION DE RETRAITE N° 3 | $ | c. | | PENSION DE RETRAITE N° 2 | $ | c. |
| 1924 | Laprise, Jos | 609 | 84 | 1924 | MacGregor, Robt. (A.A. $372.00) | 29 | 96 |
| 1924 | Larivée, H | 767 | 40 | 1924 | MacKay, Robt | 756 | 00 |
| 1924 | Larivée, J. P | 235 | 56 | 1922 | MacKenzie, A. B | 621 | 79 |
| 1924 | Larivière, N | 453 | 20 | 1924 | Mackenzie, Jno | 583 | 32 |
| 1921 | Laroque, J | 364 | 68 | 1921 | MacKenzie, W | 1,716 | 96 |
| *1924 | Larose, Chas. O. (A.A. $368.00) | 99 | 89 | 1924 | MacKey, W. H | 389 | 16 |
| 1923 | Larose, G | 728 | 76 | 1924 | Mackie, Robt | 420 | 00 |
| 1924 | Larose, W | 1,369 | 44 | 1922 | MacKintosh, C. H | 451 | 36 |
| 1923 | Latendresse, M. A | 928 | 68 | 1921 | MacLennan, F | 1,094 | 28 |
| 1924 | Lavallee, Chas | 147 | 36 | *1921 | MacMaster, A. (A.A. $503.75) | 5 | 60 |
| 1924 | Lavallee, J. B | 839 | 40 | 1924 | MacMillan, A. T | 397 | 08 |
| 1924 | Lavictoire, E | 448 | 68 | 1921 | MacMillan, J. H | 640 | 68 |
| 1921 | Learmouth, A | 541 | 56 | 1921 | MacMurray, J. L | 807 | 72 |
| 1924 | Lebano, M | 46 | 40 | 1922 | MacPherson, Duncan | 1,319 | 16 |
| 1924 | Lebel, Chas. A | 840 | 00 | 1921 | MacRae, D. M | 343 | 85 |
| 1923 | LeBlanc, B | 429 | 96 | 1924 | Magee, D | 178 | 84 |
| 1921 | Leblanc, J | 420 | 36 | 1923 | Magee, W. D | 684 | 00 |
| 1920 | LeBlanc, R | 553 | 32 | 1921 | Maher, Jno | 177 | 96 |
| 1924 | Leblanc, S | 471 | 21 | 1923 | Mahood, Jas | 219 | 36 |
| *1924 | LeCappelain (A.A. $807.50) | 43 | 41 | 1924 | Mailleue, H. W. G | 647 | 40 |
| 1924 | Leclair, P | 637 | 44 | 1921 | Mair, Chas | 562 | 21 |
| 1924 | Lederman, Agnes | 526 | 68 | 1924 | Mair, Chas | 799 | 26 |
| 1924 | Lee, S | 443 | 28 | 1924 | Major, A | 345 | 24 |
| 1923 | Lefebvre, A | 91 | 85 | 1924 | Malcolmson, John | 330 | 00 |
| 1924 | Legendre, Mrs. L | 262 | 08 | 1924 | Malette, N | 135 | 46 |
| 1922 | Leitch, A. B | 756 | 72 | 1923 | Mallette, Nap | 407 | 52 |
| 1924 | Lemieux, J. A | 615 | 11 | 1924 | Malouin, A | 1,181 | 25 |
| 1924 | Lemieux, J. N | 798 | 00 | 1924 | Maloney, H. G | 567 | 80 |
| 1923 | Lemieux, Z | 595 | 44 | 1924 | Mann, G. G | 516 | 60 |
| 1924 | Lemire, J. N | 291 | 96 | *1921 | Manning, E. J. (A.A. $453.70) | 345 | 15 |
| 1924 | Lenghen, C. G | 319 | 68 | 1922 | Manson, D. A | 199 | 92 |
| 1924 | Leonard, J | 631 | 07 | 1921 | Marchant, W | 1,273 | 08 |
| 1924 | Lepage, A | 240 | 00 | 1921 | Marion, H. R | 694 | 32 |
| 1923 | Lepage, C | 748 | 80 | 1921 | Markle, J. A | 1,399 | 92 |
| 1922 | Lewis, A | 249 | 96 | 1923 | Martial, H | 454 | 81 |
| 1924 | Lewis, Lydia J | 738 | 72 | 1922 | Martin, A | 806 | 82 |
| 1923 | Lewis, M | 364 | 92 | 1924 | Martin, F. W | 924 | 00 |
| 1924 | Liberge, F | 379 | 56 | 1922 | Martin, I. E | 2,818 | 11 |
| 1921 | Limoges, A | 644 | 16 | 1922 | Martin, T. C | 270 | 00 |
| 1922 | Lindeburgh, A | 714 | 00 | 1922 | Martin, W | 104 | 40 |
| *1924 | Lindsay, H. St. G. (A.A. $882.72) | 882 | 72 | 1924 | Martineau, A. L. C | 563 | 28 |
| 1924 | Linloff, E | 162 | 00 | 1922 | Martineau, M. J | 724 | 92 |
| 1921 | Little, C | 725 | 88 | 1921 | Masson, A | 333 | 60 |
| 1924 | Logan, D | 686 | 40 | 1924 | Mathe, N. M | 1,050 | 00 |
| 1922 | Long, W. H. A | 753 | 24 | 1921 | Mathieu, P | 384 | 96 |
| 1924 | Longley, T. W | 315 | 00 | 1923 | Matthews, A. M | 238 | 32 |
| 1921 | Loring, R. E | 1,098 | 24 | 1924 | Matthews, C. A | 934 | 92 |
| 1921 | Lortie, V | 456 | 84 | 1924 | Matthews, P. H | 317 | 76 |
| 1924 | Low, E. J | 1,004 | 04 | 1924 | Mayes, John | 212 | 28 |
| 1923 | Lowery, J | 287 | 16 | 1922 | Maynard, Jos | 513 | 48 |
| 1922 | Loyer, E | 405 | 12 | 1924 | Meadows, Geo. A | 503 | 64 |
| 1924 | Lundy, Thos | 464 | 76 | 1924 | Meggs, A. E | 224 | 16 |
| 1924 | Lunney, J. P | 656 | 96 | 1922 | Menzies W | 1,359 | 96 |
| 1921 | Lusher, Thos | 207 | 72 | 1921 | Mercer, E. N. H | 646 | 32 |
| 1921 | Luttrell, Jos | 249 | 36 | 1924 | Mercier, J. B | 1,099 | 08 |
| 1924 | Lyman, C. C | 525 | 00 | 1921 | Merrick, H | 1,628 | 28 |
| *1924 | Lynch, D. (A.A. $395.66) | 315 | 67 | 1923 | Merrithew, J. N | 126 | 00 |
| *1921 | Macara, J. (A.A. $1,400.00) | 1,140 | 25 | 1923 | Merry, E | 518 | 76 |
| 1924 | Macarow, M. E | 447 | 96 | 1921 | Merson, Wm | 622 | 44 |
| 1921 | MacDonald, G | 597 | 48 | 1924 | Messenger, H. W | 574 | 92 |
| 1921 | MacDonald, J. B | 259 | 71 | 1922 | Might, S. H | 760 | 50 |
| 1924 | MacDonald, Jessie C | 515 | 52 | *1921 | Mignault, E. (A.A. $216.67) | 210 | 20 |
| 1924 | Macdonald, L. S | 496 | 56 | 1924 | Migneault, A | 528 | 00 |
| *1924 | Macdonald, Robt. C. (A.A. $1,219.44) | 806 | 18 | 1924 | Milette, Sara | 546 | 00 |
| 1921 | MacDonald, W | 560 | 64 | 1924 | Millner, Geo. F | 682 | 56 |
| 1924 | Macdonell, J. H | 274 | 56 | 1923 | Mills, N | 1,399 | 92 |
| | | | | 1924 | Mills, Wm | 785 | 40 |

## Appendice n° 10—Suite

MONTANTS payés en pensions de retraite durant l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926 aux employés retraités avant le 31 mars 1925—*Suite*

| Retraité en | Nom | Montant payé | Retraité en | Nom | Montant payé |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PENSION DE RETRAITE N° 4 | $ c. | | PENSION DE RETRAITE N° 4 | $ c. |
| 1924 | Milne, G. L. | 799 92 | 1922 | McCombs, W. A. | 262 68 |
| 1924 | Milne, W. J. | 1,378 58 | 1924 | McCoy, W. J. | 762 96 |
| 1924 | Milner, W. C. | 1,119 96 | 1924 | McCullough, J. H. | 207 96 |
| 1923 | Mitchell, G. H. | 1,587 39 | 1924 | McCully, G. A. | 609 00 |
| 1924 | Mitchell, G. L. | 273 00 | 1924 | McDonald, Flora, J. | 311 09 |
| 1924 | Mitchell, J. A. | 787 44 | 1924 | McDonald, Jas. | 382 32 |
| 1923 | Mitchell, J. T. | 540 00 | 1924 | McDonald, M. | 525 00 |
| 1921 | Mitchell, J. W. | 544 44 | 1924 | McDonald, Rev. M. | 624 96 |
| 1924 | Mitchell, Robt. | 873 96 | 1921 | McDonnell, T. | 307 20 |
| 1922 | Mitchell, Wm. | 205 08 | 1924 | McDougall, A. | 591 50 |
| 1921 | Moberly, Frank | 909 96 | 1922 | McDougall, Angus | 154 08 |
| 1921 | Moblo, Jno. | 825 00 | 1924 | McEachern, G. B. | 977 64 |
| 1924 | Moeser, Wm. | 615 96 | 1924 | McEwan, J. | 758 40 |
| 1924 | Moffet, P. E. | 804 96 | 1922 | McEwan, P. H. | 729 96 |
| *1921 | Molesworth, A. N. (A.A. $690.33) | 44 10 | 1923 | McEwan, R. H. | 232 92 |
| 1924 | Moloney, A. | 300 80 | 1922 | McGill, W. | 560 64 |
| 1924 | Monahan, P. | 623 76 | *1922 | McGirr, J. (A.A. $197.50) | 95 95 |
| 1924 | Monette, Adrien | 627 00 | 1922 | McGonnell, Peter | 894 36 |
| 1924 | Mongrain, E. | 165 00 | 1924 | McGovern, J. | 780 24 |
| 1924 | Montgomery, A. | 195 00 | 1921 | McGuire, T. | 615 24 |
| 1921 | Montpetit, J. | 84 47 | 1923 | McHugh, A. | 330 00 |
| 1922 | Mooney, M. | 405 12 | 1923 | McIvor, Isabella | 313 89 |
| *1921 | Moore, Chas. (A.A. $556.00) | 463 30 | 1920 | McKay, J. | 811 08 |
| 1924 | Moore, Robt. | 207 96 | 1923 | McKay, Jno. | 506 28 |
| 1921 | Morel, E. L. | 329 16 | 1921 | McKay, Robt. | 785 76 |
| *1921 | Morgan, T. H. (A.A. $497.92) | 35 95 | 1921 | McKean, M. | 728 16 |
| 1924 | Moriarty, B. | 195 00 | 1924 | McKenna, S. | 266 64 |
| 1922 | Morris, A. S. | 904 10 | 1924 | McKenzie, A. | 504 00 |
| 1924 | Morris, T. J. | 435 72 | 1921 | McKenzie, Jno. | 406 92 |
| 1921 | Morrish, T. H. | 217 44 | 1924 | McKenzie, M. (A.A. $330.00) | 130 40 |
| 1924 | Morrison, A. | 537 48 | 1921 | McKenzie, R. S. | 1,130 00 |
| 1924 | Morrison, A. J. | 108 24 | 1924 | McLachlan, G. A. | 1,110 78 |
| 1924 | Morrison, Peter | 368 29 | 1921 | McLean, Donald | 860 56 |
| 1924 | Morrison, W. J. | 333 96 | 1924 | McLean, W. J. | 450 00 |
| 1923 | Morton, Thos. | 780 00 | 1924 | McLenhan, A. | 564 96 |
| 1921 | Mothersill, G. A. | 1,762 44 | 1924 | McLennan, C. J. | 750 36 |
| 1924 | Mountain, G. A. | 3,000 00 | 1921 | McLennan, J. G. | 495 00 |
| 1924 | Mowat, W. J. | 647 04 | 1921 | McLeod, Alex. | 114 96 |
| *1924 | Moyneur, F. (A.A. $320.47) | 254 08 | 1924 | McLeod, J. | 607 75 |
| 1922 | Muhlig, G. E. | 662 40 | 1924 | McLeod, J. C. | 808 32 |
| 1920 | Muir, A. | 191 80 | 1922 | McLeod, W. McK. | 639 96 |
| 1924 | Mulligan, A. | 764 52 | 1924 | McNab, A. J. | 522 00 |
| 1924 | Mullin, J. | 274 32 | 1924 | McNeill, D. H. | 375 24 |
| 1924 | Mullins, M. | 103 44 | 1924 | McNeil, J. | 222 96 |
| 1924 | Mulroney, J. T. | 568 32 | *1923 | McPhail, A. (A.A. $612.66) | 510 50 |
| 1924 | Mumford, L. S. | 265 80 | 1923 | McPhee, Jas. | 198 24 |
| 1924 | Munn, A. | 1,668 24 | 1924 | McPherson, J. | 969 72 |
| 1924 | Munroe, J. J. | 374 28 | 1924 | McRae, A. | 420 00 |
| 1924 | Murdock, P. C. | 518 76 | 1920 | McRae, C. | 316 80 |
| 1924 | Murphy, C. | 517 71 | 1924 | McRoberts, R. C. | 727 92 |
| 1921 | Murphy, Jas. | 201 84 | 1924 | McShane, J. | 110 40 |
| 1924 | Murphy, J. A. | 498 36 | 1923 | McTiernan, C. | 282 84 |
| 1924 | Murphy, M. A. | 473 28 | 1924 | Nash, J. B. | 500 00 |
| 1924 | Murphy, W. | 280 26 | 1922 | Naubert, Bella | 393 00 |
| 1924 | Murray, D. J. | 500 40 | *1921 | Neil, Jas. (A.A. $513.88) | 299 74 |
| 1924 | Murray, J. B. | 230 00 | 1921 | Nesbit, Geo. | 200 52 |
| 1921 | Murray, W. H. | 494 40 | 1924 | Nesbitt, G. McQ. | 317 76 |
| 1921 | Murton, F. E. | 516 84 | 1921 | Nettle, F. J. | 437 40 |
| *1924 | McArthur, J. J. (A.A. $2,631.94) | 102 34 | 1922 | Neville, James | 370 44 |
| 1924 | McCaffery, T. L. | 650 00 | 1921 | Nevins, F. | 530 40 |
| 1924 | McCaffrey, John | 546 00 | 1924 | Nevins, J. | 780 36 |
| 1921 | McCliester, Wm. | 236 76 | 1924 | Nevins, Jos. | 450 00 |
| 1922 | McCliggott, Jas. | 262 44 | 1923 | Newcombe, H. | 991 56 |
| 1924 | McClintock, Jos. | 209 07 | 1924 | Newhall, J. (A.A. $100.19) | 25 05 |
| 1921 | McClory, D. | 618 96 | 1923 | Newland, A. | 252 93 |
| 1921 | McColl, A. | 549 96 | 1921 | Newling, H. P. | 516 50 |
| 1924 | McColl, W. | 203 88 | 1924 | Newman, J. A. | 195 00 |

## Appendice n° 10—Suite

MONTANTS payés en pensions de retraite durant l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926 aux employés retraités avant le 31 mars 1925—*Suite*

| Retraité en | Nom | Montant payé | | Retraité en | Nom | Montant payé | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | PENSION DE RETRAITE N° 4 | $ | c. | | PENSION DE RETRAITE N° 4 | $ | c. |
| 1924 | Nezan, L. | 360 | 24 | 1924 | Percival, T. M. | 600 | 00 |
| 1921 | Nichol, J. S. | 180 | 48 | 1924 | Perkins, S. C. | 741 | 00 |
| 1924 | Nichol, S. | 161 | 28 | 1922 | Perreault, E. E. | 774 | 00 |
| 1924 | Nicholson, T. | 490 | 92 | 1922 | Perry, F. C. | 1,158 | 04 |
| 1921 | Nicholson, W. B. | 538 | 80 | 1921 | Peters, J. N. | 373 | 56 |
| 1924 | Nicol, J. | 508 | 08 | 1924 | Peters, W. H. | 427 | 44 |
| 1924 | Nisbet, W. | 388 | 44 | 1924 | Pett, J. N. | 525 | 00 |
| 1924 | Noonan, H. T. | 672 | 00 | *1921 | Phelps, J. C. (A.A. $260.75) | 217 | 20 |
| 1922 | Noonan, M. W. | 898 | 32 | 1922 | Phibbs, C. J. | 273 | 00 |
| *1923 | Nothnagel, B. (A.A. $607.61) | 40 | 50 | *1923 | Phillips, G. M. (A.A. $162.00) | 32 | 85 |
| 1921 | Northwood, K. | 455 | 76 | 1921 | Phillips, J. | 279 | 96 |
| 1923 | Normand, N. M. | 244 | 27 | 1923 | Phillips, T. H. | 175 | 92 |
| 1924 | O'Brien, C.F.G. | 559 | 92 | 1924 | Phœnix, A. J. | 527 | 76 |
| 1923 | O'Brien, D. | 954 | 48 | 1924 | Picard, N. | 216 | 00 |
| 1924 | O'Brien, G. | 292 | 16 | 1924 | Pickins, J. M. | 87 | 00 |
| 1924 | O'Brien, J. | 384 | 24 | 1921 | Pigeon, H. H. | 560 | 00 |
| 1922 | O'Brien, J. C. | 549 | 60 | 1924 | Pilon, T. | 845 | 96 |
| 1924 | O'Brien, M. | 780 | 00 | 1921 | Pinard, H. | 266 | 64 |
| 1923 | O'Brien, W. | 459 | 80 | 1924 | Pinkerton, Robt. | 236 | 16 |
| 1921 | O'Connor, G. | 549 | 96 | 1924 | Plouffe, A. | 214 | 44 |
| 1922 | O'Connor, K. M. | 815 | 16 | 1924 | Plouffe, N. | 214 | 44 |
| 1923 | O'Flaherty, M. J. | 720 | 72 | 1924 | Poirier, M. O. | 1,125 | 00 |
| 1923 | Ogburn, R. J. | 396 | 00 | 1924 | Poirier, T. | 291 | 96 |
| 1924 | Ogilvie, J. | 939 | 00 | 1924 | Polley, W. H. | 371 | 52 |
| 1924 | O'Hanly, M. | 1,425 | 00 | 1922 | Pollock, R. | 479 | 38 |
| 1920 | O'Leary, D. | 1,425 | 00 | 1924 | Pope, E. | 1,350 | 00 |
| *1921 | Olive, I. J. (A.A. $1,018.50) | 268 | 29 | 1924 | Porteous, G. H. | 496 | 20 |
| 1921 | Oliver, E. C. | 709 | 92 | 1922 | Potter, Hy. | 466 | 56 |
| 1924 | O'Meara, M. T. | 233 | 28 | 1921 | Potter, W. | 579 | 87 |
| 1924 | O'Reilly, E. | 400 | 80 | 1922 | Poulin, J. | 657 | 60 |
| 1923 | O'Reilly, M. | 285 | 72 | 1924 | Pouliot, J. P. | 748 | 32 |
| 1924 | Orr, S. | 165 | 72 | *1924 | Prefontaine, F. H. (A.A. $402.72) | 369 | 16 |
| 1924 | Osborne, J. L. | 321 | 90 | 1924 | Preston, S. R. | 333 | 24 |
| 1924 | Osborne, N. P. | 342 | 48 | 1924 | Prevost, J. | 443 | 76 |
| *1921 | Ouellet, A. (A.A. $309.33) | 3 | 43 | 1920 | Prévost, J. E. W. | 629 | 52 |
| 1921 | Owen, N. C. | 682 | 32 | 1924 | Prince, E. E. | 1,999 | 92 |
| 1924 | Page, H. | 1,092 | 00 | 1921 | Probert, C. H. | 294 | 60 |
| 1921 | Page, W. | 269 | 40 | 1924 | Proulx, J. | 161 | 04 |
| 1921 | Palmer, S. A. | 331 | 67 | 1924 | Proulx, N. | 447 | 96 |
| 1923 | Panneton, C. | | | 1922 | Provost, G. | 172 | 20 |
| 1924 | Papillon, U. | 255 | 96 | 1921 | Pruneau, A. | 263 | 35 |
| 1923 | Papineau, G. B. | 634 | 92 | 1921 | Pye, J. R. | 600 | 00 |
| 1923 | Papineau, L. G. | 1,710 | 00 | 1924 | Quesnel, A. | 643 | 32 |
| 1924 | Paquet, J. B. | 271 | 92 | 1924 | Quilty, J. J. | 454 | 92 |
| 1921 | Paquet, F. X. | 1,409 | 16 | 1924 | Quinn, Martin | 380 | 52 |
| 1924 | Paradis, E. | 420 | 00 | 1924 | Quinn, Michael | 288 | 00 |
| 1924 | Paradis, P. | 643 | 32 | 1924 | Quinn, W. A. | 307 | 00 |
| 1924 | Paris, Z. | 674 | 52 | 1923 | Ralph, W. B. | 175 | 90 |
| 1922 | Parker, Thos. | 543 | 80 | 1924 | Ralston, B. W. | 882 | 00 |
| 1921 | Parkin, T. M. | 417 | 84 | 1924 | Raper, E. W. | 928 | 68 |
| 1922 | Parrington, Jas. | 882 | 84 | 1924 | Rathbone, C. F. A. | 226 | 38 |
| 1924 | Pasmore, C. J. | 483 | 00 | 1924 | Ray, G. H. | 129 | 15 |
| 1924 | Patchell, W. A. | 1,732 | 44 | 1924 | Ray, J. E. | 1,989 | 72 |
| 1924 | Patching, R. | 960 | 00 | 1924 | Raymond, M. L. | 360 | 00 |
| 1924 | Patenaude, J. | 307 | 92 | 1924 | Raymond, S. D. | 269 | 16 |
| 1924 | Paterson, J. | 358 | 20 | 1921 | Raymond, W. G. | 1,075 | 08 |
| 1924 | Patterson, C. C. | 1,152 | 58 | 1924 | Rayson, T. | 233 | 04 |
| 1921 | Patterson, C. E. A. | 420 | 48 | 1924 | Read, G. | 941 | 64 |
| 1921 | Pattie, R. P. | 297 | 84 | 1924 | Redhead, J. W. | 254 | 54 |
| 1924 | Pawling, J. | 556 | 08 | 1921 | Redmond, A. | 98 | 76 |
| 1922 | Payne, F. F. | 1,369 | 44 | 1924 | Regan, D. | 228 | 00 |
| 1921 | Payne, J. L. | 1,993 | 68 | 1924 | Regimbal, A. | 1,403 | 28 |
| 1924 | Pearce, E. J. | 1,144 | 92 | 1924 | Remillard, L. | 432 | 00 |
| 1924 | Pelletier, J. B. | 378 | 84 | 1922 | Richard, J. S. | 1,041 | 60 |
| 1924 | Pelletier, R. | 773 | 04 | 1924 | Richardson, A. K. | 615 | 96 |
| 1924 | Peloquin, J. | 425 | 52 | 1921 | Richer, A. M. | 395 | 52 |
| 1924 | Pennington, W. | 912 | 84 | 1924 | Rickey, J. A. | 561 | 84 |

## Appendice n° 10—Suite

MONTANTS payés en pensions de retraite durant l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926 aux employés retraités avant le 31 mars 1925—*Suite*

| Retraité en | Nom | Montant payé |
|---|---|---|
| | PENSION DE RETRAITE N° 4 | $ c. |
| 1922 | Riendieu, Arsene | 936 00 |
| 1924 | Riendieu, Avila | 841 92 |
| 1924 | Riggs, J. | 294 25 |
| 1923 | Riley, F. | 148 11 |
| 1921 | Riley, T. J. | 622 20 |
| 1924 | Ringrose, J. | 117 24 |
| 1924 | Rivers, C. A. | 463 56 |
| 1924 | Rivoire, J. D. | 181 08 |
| 1924 | Robert, P. G. | 288 00 |
| 1922 | Roberts, J. W. G. | 862 44 |
| 1921 | Roberts, T. | 900 00 |
| 1922 | Robertson, H. H. | 510 00 |
| 1922 | Robertson, J. J. B. | 882 84 |
| 1922 | Robertson, J. R. | 282 00 |
| 1924 | Robertson, R. J. | 881 64 |
| 1924 | Robertson, W. A. | 1,112 40 |
| 1924 | Robertson, W. B. | 924 44 |
| 1921 | Robertson, W. R. | 715 08 |
| *1922 | Robinson, Wm. (A.A. $162.50) | 83 42 |
| 1923 | Robitaille, S. | 649 92 |
| 1924 | Roche, C. P. | 945 00 |
| 1924 | Rochette, P. | 444 00 |
| 1924 | Rodman, E. A. | 585 00 |
| 1922 | Roe, Lottie | 405 12 |
| 1921 | Rogers, C. G. | 1,026 00 |
| 1921 | Rogers, F. | 273 13 |
| 1924 | Rombough, J. I. | 874 92 |
| 1923 | Rose, D. J. | 328 80 |
| 1924 | Ross, A. H. | 314 16 |
| 1924 | Ross, C. | 826 56 |
| 1924 | Ross, J. W. | 1,172 36 |
| 1923 | Ross, W. | 116 52 |
| 1921 | Rouleau, C. | 353 76 |
| 1924 | Routh, E. | 266 64 |
| 1921 | Routhier, A. M. | 1,073 28 |
| 1922 | Rowe, W. | 476 04 |
| 1924 | Rowen, M. B. | 874 20 |
| 1924 | Roy, A. J. | 899 64 |
| 1924 | Roy, J. A. | 729 72 |
| 1924 | Roy, L. | 313 80 |
| 1923 | Roy, M. F. | 580 68 |
| 1924 | Roy, M. L. | 498 24 |
| 1924 | Ruest, E. | 125 52 |
| 1924 | Runions, A. | 405 48 |
| 1921 | Russell, G. J. T. | 333 24 |
| 1924 | Russell, J. W. | 300 00 |
| 1924 | Russell, Robert | 687 83 |
| 1924 | Ryan, J. | 842 04 |
| 1923 | Ryan, John | 146 63 |
| 1922 | Rykart, J. C. | 550 00 |
| 1924 | Sales, Wm. | 399 96 |
| 1923 | Salkus, Albert | 425 28 |
| 1924 | Salton, W. H. | 498 72 |
| 1921 | Sampson, T. | 527 50 |
| 1921 | Sanagan, F. L. | 269 64 |
| 1924 | Sanderson, G. F. | 913 20 |
| 1924 | Sanderson, R. J. | 156 00 |
| 1922 | Saunders, C. E. | 1,128 88 |
| 1924 | Sauvageau, S. | 782 04 |
| 1923 | Sauve, Jas. | 239 76 |
| 1924 | Savard, H. | 226 80 |
| 1924 | Savard, J. B. | 482 04 |
| 1921 | Savard, J. J. | 361 44 |
| 1924 | Schuler, W. B. | 630 48 |
| 1924 | Scott, J. | 202 92 |
| 1924 | Scott, M. M. | 630 00 |
| *1921 | Sears, E. (A.A. $700.00) | 583 30 |

| Retraité en | Nom | Montant payé |
|---|---|---|
| | PENSION DE RETRAITE N° 4 | $ c. |
| 1922 | Secretan, J. H. | 540 12 |
| 1924 | Sedgwick, J. | 410 76 |
| 1921 | Seeber, E. | 249 96 |
| 1921 | Seguin, D. | 609 00 |
| 1924 | Seguin, V. | 253 56 |
| 1924 | Selby, W. D. | 900 00 |
| 1924 | Selwyn, P. H. | 1,312 44 |
| 1924 | Semple, M. L. | 682 44 |
| 1924 | Shanks, T. | 1,519 76 |
| 1923 | Shanahan, C. | 459 12 |
| 1921 | Sharp, A. | 885 24 |
| *1921 | Sharp, F. (A.A. $365.14) | 139 34 |
| 1924 | Sharpe, J. | 679 92 |
| *1921 | Sharpe, J. L. (A.A. $345.34) | 170 70 |
| 1921 | Shea, C. | 360 96 |
| 1924 | Shehyn, A. R. | 951 96 |
| 1923 | Shera, W. G. | 270 00 |
| 1924 | Sherk, D. | 476 04 |
| 1924 | Shortreed, R. J. | |
| 1924 | Shultis, G. T. | 104 40 |
| 1921 | Sidney, A. P. | 212 52 |
| 1924 | Simard, S. | 418 68 |
| 1924 | Simpson, F. | 415 92 |
| 1922 | Simpson, G. S. D. | 799 92 |
| 1922 | Simpson, H. V. | 369 96 |
| 1921 | Simpson, J. S. | 622 20 |
| 1924 | Simpson, P. E. | 262 44 |
| *1921 | Simpson, W. (A.A. $442.75) | 110 52 |
| 1924 | Sinclair, J. W. | 467 40 |
| 1924 | Sixsmith, B. F. | 890 88 |
| 1921 | Slater, M. A. | 647 88 |
| 1924 | Sloan, J. B. | 195 00 |
| 1924 | Sloan, W. | 633 33 |
| 1921 | Smith, A. H. | 757 32 |
| 1922 | Smith, B. R. | 68 75 |
| *1924 | Smith, H. (A.A. $330.85) | 79 95 |
| 1924 | Smith, J. | 1,500 00 |
| 1922 | Smith, Jno. | 861 72 |
| 1923 | Smith, Jno. F. | 401 40 |
| 1924 | Smith, Jos. | 167 88 |
| 1922 | Smith, J. C. | 678 00 |
| 1924 | Smith, J. Obed | 3,141 58 |
| 1921 | Smith, W. | 1,054 92 |
| 1922 | Smith, Wm. | 197 30 |
| 1921 | Smithers, R. O. | 461 16 |
| 1922 | Snetsinger, J. S. | 460 80 |
| 1922 | Snetsinger, R. | 660 12 |
| 1921 | Somers, Hy. | 210 00 |
| 1924 | Songhurst, J. R. | 317 04 |
| 1924 | Southcott, S. J. | 629 76 |
| 1924 | Stafford, J. P. | 900 00 |
| 1921 | Stagg, J. W. | 975 26 |
| 1924 | Stalker, M. | 606 00 |
| 1921 | Stanley, E. | 795 84 |
| 1923 | Stata, C. S. | 119 76 |
| 1921 | Steadworthy, Wm. | 1,076 16 |
| 1924 | Steele, Robt. | 258 96 |
| 1920 | Stephens, J. P. | 731 40 |
| 1921 | Stevens, A. | 643 68 |
| 1921 | Stevens, D. B. | 679 92 |
| 1922 | Stevenson, J. H. | 285 24 |
| 1921 | Stewart, E. | 307 92 |
| 1921 | Stewart, F. | 669 96 |
| 1921 | St. Louis, F. | 346 68 |
| *1921 | St. Marie, A. (A.A. $78.56) | 71 72 |
| 1922 | Ste. Marie, Jos. | 882 84 |
| 1924 | St. Marseille, A. | 110 64 |

## Appendice n° 10—Suite

MONTANTS payés en pensions de retraite durant l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926 aux employés retraités avant le 31 mars 1925—*Suite*

| Retraité en | Nom | Montant payé |
|---|---|---|
| | PENSION DE RETRAITE N° 4 | $ c. |
| 1923 | St. Maurice, A. | 99 00 |
| *1924 | St. Michel, F. X. (A.A. $675.00) | 506 25 |
| 1924 | Stewart, D. S. | 333 72 |
| 1924 | Stewart, T. | 499 92 |
| 1924 | Stewart, J. B. | 1,099 54 |
| 1924 | Stewart, L. J. G. | 665 16 |
| 1924 | Stingue, J. | 495 72 |
| 1921 | Stockdale, R. F. | 269 16 |
| *1923 | Strong, J. (A.A. $306.94) | 240 02 |
| 1924 | Stroulger, G. F. | 933 36 |
| 1924 | Stuart, S. G. | 390 96 |
| 1921 | Stubbs, W. | 662 64 |
| 1921 | Suffern, A. | 384 00 |
| 1924 | Sullivan, D. | 473 76 |
| 1923 | Sullivan, J. | 534 84 |
| *1921 | Sullivan, P. (A.A. $203.75) | 179 50 |
| 1924 | Sullivan, Wm. | 504 00 |
| 1924 | Sullivan, W. H. | 3,150 00 |
| 1921 | Summers, A. | 653 88 |
| 1924 | Sumner, F. E. | 514 44 |
| 1924 | Surtees, W. S. | 1,050 00 |
| 1922 | Suter, J. | 145 80 |
| 1921 | Sutherland, J. A. | 450 00 |
| 1924 | Sutton, L. L. | 649 92 |
| 1921 | Swindell, R. | 279 11 |
| 1921 | Sword, Jas. | 204 24 |
| 1921 | Taggart, Jas. | 540 48 |
| 1921 | Talbot, Jno. | 433 08 |
| 1924 | Tamblyn, J. F. | 966 00 |
| 1924 | Taunton, W. D. | 400 80 |
| 1924 | Taylor, G. J. | 615 96 |
| 1924 | Taylor, J. C. | 739 56 |
| 1924 | Taylor, Jno. | 624 24 |
| 1924 | Taylor, J. R. | 693 72 |
| 1921 | Taylor, N. H. | 569 88 |
| 1924 | Taylor, T. G. | 1,282 14 |
| 1924 | Taylor, W. W. | 303 30 |
| 1921 | Telford, D. M. | 889 68 |
| 1921 | Templeton, A. | 574 92 |
| 1922 | Tétrault, F. X. | 373 92 |
| 1921 | Tetu, A. | 819 56 |
| *1924 | Therien, J. N. (A.A. $570.55) | 441 66 |
| *1922 | Therrien, A. (A.A. $324.13) | 52 27 |
| 1924 | Thibault, Jos. | 336 00 |
| 1921 | Thibert, N. | 349 08 |
| 1924 | Thom, H. | 528 48 |
| 1923 | Thomas, F. R. | 934 44 |
| 1924 | Thomas, Geo. | 216 96 |
| 1921 | Thompson, John | 88 56 |
| 1922 | Thompson, T. | 247 83 |
| 1922 | Thompson, T. P. | 1,199 28 |
| 1924 | Thompson, W. G. | 754 02 |
| 1924 | Thomson, A. | 407 28 |
| *1924 | Thorne, S. S. (A.A. $296.88) | 24 52 |
| 1921 | Thrush, Jno. | 412 92 |
| 1924 | Tison, R. A. | 775 44 |
| 1924 | Toale, J. | 561 36 |
| 1924 | Todd, R. | 738 48 |
| 1921 | Tolson, F. G. | 507 48 |
| 1924 | Topham, F. | 549 36 |
| 1921 | Towill, J. | 231 00 |
| 1924 | Tramner, E. G. | 759 72 |
| 1924 | Tranter, K. | 450 00 |
| 1924 | Travis, C. A. | 922 59 |
| 1924 | Tremblay, F. | 197 16 |
| 1921 | Tremblay, J. A. | 1,146 48 |
| 1924 | Tremblay, O. | 540 84 |
| 1922 | Tremblay, P. | 453 12 |
| *1921 | Tremblay, R. (A.A. $1,503.61) | 1,248 95 |
| 1922 | Trépanier, L. A. | 908 52 |
| 1921 | Trevor, A. | 173 52 |
| 1924 | Trudeau, A. | 530 04 |
| 1924 | Trudel, E. | 1,183 32 |
| 1921 | Turner, Geo. | 500 00 |
| 1924 | Tuura, A. | 307 68 |
| *1923 | Upper, G. A. (A.A. $265.74) | 154 98 |
| 1923 | Upper, J. | 383 52 |
| 1924 | Valiquet, U. | 2,214 96 |
| 1922 | Valpy, J. T. | 199 20 |
| 1924 | Vanasse, A. P. | 348 00 |
| 1924 | Vanasse, F. | 1,219 44 |
| 1921 | Vanzant, G. R. | 89 40 |
| 1924 | Vaughan, T. | 283 20 |
| 1924 | Vermette, T. | 390 00 |
| 1922 | Verret, H. B. | 1,800 00 |
| 1924 | Vert, A. E. | 500 00 |
| 1924 | Vicars, J. R. | 1,786 05 |
| 1924 | Vigneault, P. E. | 1,062 50 |
| 1924 | Vincent, G. E. | 450 00 |
| 1924 | Voligny, L. R. | 1,740 00 |
| 1924 | Vrooman, N. B. | 1,140 00 |
| 1922 | Wagner, L. | 93 17 |
| 1924 | Waine, F. E. | 543 24 |
| 1924 | Wainwright, P. H. | 613 32 |
| 1923 | Wainwright, R. | 752 88 |
| 1924 | Walker, E. | 234 24 |
| 1924 | Walker, G. | 699 22 |
| 1924 | Walker, H. L. | 598 44 |
| 1922 | Walker, J. | 432 24 |
| 1924 | Walker, J. | 280 08 |
| 1921 | Walker, W. H. | 480 00 |
| 1924 | Wallace, J. M. | 541 32 |
| 1922 | Wallace, T. F. | 247 92 |
| *1923 | Wallace, T. J. (A.A. $345.00) | 240 20 |
| 1922 | Wallis, J. D. | 762 00 |
| 1924 | Walsh, E. | 346 08 |
| 1922 | Walsh, John | 637 68 |
| 1922 | Walsh, Thos. | 416 88 |
| 1922 | Walsh, W. | 750 00 |
| 1922 | Walters, H. | 841 62 |
| 1924 | Ward, A. E. | 705 36 |
| 1922 | Warren, G. S. | 530 76 |
| *1922 | Warren, W. (A.A. $410.00) | 71 73 |
| 1922 | Waterbury, D. H. | 1,303 32 |
| 1924 | Waters, J. | 160 22 |
| 1924 | Watson, Geo. A. | 284 57 |
| *1922 | Watson, L. W. (A.A. $611.66) | 180 86 |
| 1924 | Watson, Wm. | 175 92 |
| 1924 | Watterworth, E. | 252 00 |
| 1922 | Waye, Chas. | 79 92 |
| 1924 | Weasner, J. | 196 10 |
| 1922 | Weaver, Jas. A. | 83 49 |
| 1923 | Webber, B. C. | 1,883 28 |
| 1922 | Webster, C. E. | 374 40 |
| 1922 | Webster, Geo. | 241 84 |
| 1923 | Webster, J. | |
| 1924 | Weese, J. W. | 219 12 |
| *1922 | Welch, J. (A.A. $370.07) | 33 81 |
| 1924 | Werry, F. W. C. | 693 24 |
| 1922 | West, H. | 422 76 |
| *1922 | West, W. M. (A.A. $877.50) | 39 17 |
| 1924 | West, T. | 821 76 |
| 1922 | Weston, W. H. | 429 00 |
| 1924 | Wetmore, G. K. | 396 00 |

## Appendice n° 10—Suite

MONTANTS payés en pensions de retraite durant l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926 aux employés retraités avant le 31 mars 1925—*Suite*

| Retraité en | Nom | Montant payé |
|---|---|---|
| | PENSION DE RETRAITE N° 4 | $ c. |
| 1924 | Whalen, T. R. | 660 00 |
| 1922 | Whalen, W. H. | 416 99 |
| 1922 | Whare, A. | 275 28 |
| 1922 | Wheatley, G. H. | 1,125 00 |
| 1922 | Wheatley, R. | 156 24 |
| 1924 | Wheeler, A. O. | 733 32 |
| *1922 | White, C. A. (A.A. $606.67) | 363 96 |
| 1923 | White, D. | 186 96 |
| 1922 | White, E. P. M. | 656 32 |
| 1922 | White, G. A. | 879 24 |
| 1923 | White, J. B. | 540 00 |
| 1924 | White, W. J. | 2,250 00 |
| 1924 | Whitehead, J. P. | 788 64 |
| 1923 | Whitty, M. J. | 534 96 |
| 1923 | Williams, H. A. C. | 351 00 |
| 1922 | Williams, J. T. C. | 987 96 |
| 1924 | Williams, W. | 235 92 |
| 1923 | Williscraft, A. | |
| 1923 | Willson, J. D. | 720 96 |
| 1924 | Wilson, A. H. | 391 92 |
| 1924 | Wilson, G. | 275 16 |
| 1924 | Wilson, H. A. | 664 56 |
| 1924 | Wilson, J. A. | 737 40 |
| 1924 | Wilson, J. L. | 198 23 |
| 1923 | Wilson, W. J. | 159 48 |
| 1924 | Winchester, L. | 605 04 |
| 1924 | Withrow, J. F. D. | 1,008 00 |
| 1922 | Wolfenden, Wm. | 762 48 |
| 1924 | Woodill, J. S. | 845 40 |
| 1922 | Wright, E. | 481 44 |
| 1924 | Wright, J. P. | 1,155 00 |
| 1924 | Wright, L. K. | 541 56 |
| 1921 | Wurtele, S. T. | 454 92 |
| 1923 | Wynne, John | 334 68 |
| 1923 | Yeomans, E. H. | 873 96 |
| 1921 | Yeomans, L. B. | 440 36 |
| 1924 | Yerxa, L. | 432 00 |

| Retraité en | Nom | Montant payé |
|---|---|---|
| | PENSION DE RETRAITE N° 4 | $ c. |
| 1923 | Young, B. R. | 87 24 |
| 1921 | Young, U. | 501 60 |
| 1924 | Young, P. P. | 568 75 |
| 1924 | Zinkan, G. V. | 1,344 86 |
| | | 828,362 29 |
| | PENSION DE RETRAITE N° 5 | |
| 1924 | Beaulieu, Roméo | 1,235 52 |
| 1924 | Fagan, Michael, H. | 1,257 60 |
| 1925 | Fair, J. J. | 1,386 00 |
| 1924 | Flaglor, Jas. S. | 2,229 12 |
| 1925 | Giroux, Théophile, A. | 1,260 00 |
| 1925 | Harney, Wm. Thos. | 979 92 |
| 1924 | Landriau, F. Eugène | 1,276 32 |
| 1925 | Mathers, Isaac H. | 1,188 24 |
| 1925 | Ostigny, Louis R. | 910 21 |
| 1924 | Smith, Wm. Burton | 1,260 00 |
| | | 12,982 93 |
| | *Annuités payées aux dépendants d'employées décédés* | |
| 1924 | Deville, E. G. Daniel | 1,782 96 |
| 1924 | Kirk, Frederick | 636 84 |
| 1924 | Meiklejohn, Hy. James | 278 04 |
| 1924 | Whittaker, Edward James | 213 40 |
| 1924 | Williamson, John Gill | 165 00 |
| 1924 | Wise, Fred'k Ashford | 1,582 92 |
| | | 4,659 16 |

## Appendice n° 10—Suite

Allocations accordées en pensions de retraite et sommes payées aux employés retraités pendant l'exercice fini le 31 mars 1926

| Nom et nature du service | Cause de la retraite | Age à la retraite | Nombre d'années de service | Nombre d'années calculé | Salaire au temps de la retraite | Salaire moyen | Allocation annuelle | Somme payée pendant l'année financière |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| PENSION DE RETRAITE N° 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Bickle, J. W., agent de surveillance, Douane et Accise | Age | 76 | 38 | ..... | 1,080 00 | 1,252 50 | 876 74 | 803 66 |
| Bolger, M. K., surveillant, Québec, Douane et Accise | Loi de pension service civil. | 76 | 39 | ..... | 2,040 00 | 1,910 00 | 1,337 00 | 1,002 69 |
| Chillas, J. P., surintendant de district, service postal | Age | 74 | 54 | ..... | 3,780 00 | 3,246 33 | 2,272 43 | 2,158 70 |
| Clark, O. S., sous-percepteur, Douanes et Accise | Age | 76 | 33 | ..... | 1,680 00 | 1,546 66 | 1,020 79 | 935 66 |
| Crabbe, O. R., commis des postes, Postes | Age | 68 | 50 | ..... | 1,560 00 | 1,520 00 | 1,064 00 | 1,063 92 |
| Edwards, E. T., commis senior des fournitures, Postes | Age | 63 | 40 | ..... | 4,680 00 | 1,643 33 | 1,150 33 | 479 30 |
| *Flynn, Thos., homme de ronde de canal, Chem de fer et can. | Age | 77 | 49 | ..... | 780 00 | 780 00 | 546 00 | 354 00 |
| Garneau, A. L., greffier des procès-verbaux fr., Sénat | Mauvaise santé | 54 | 36 | ..... | 2,800 00 | 2,800 00 | 1,138 66 | 1,438 56 |
| Gaudry, H. D., commis des postes, Postes | Age | 71 | 51 | ..... | 1,680 00 | 1,626 66 | 1,138 66 | 1,138 56 |
| *Jenkins, S. J., commis prem. classe, Finance | Age | 75 | 38 | ..... | 2,800 00 | 2,800 00 | 1,960 00 | 1,796 63 |
| Johnson, B. E., agent, Douanes et Accise | Loi de pension | 66 | 35 | ..... | 800 00 | 800 00 | 560 00 | 559 92 |
| Massé, A., commis des postes, Postes | Age | 65 | 40 | ..... | 1,600 00 | 1,600 00 | 1,120 00 | 373 32 |
| McDonald, B. R., investigateur des valeurs, Douanes et Accise | Loi de pension | 59 | 38 | ..... | 3,120 00 | 3,080 00 | 2,156 00 | 2,155 92 |
| McNeal, W. L., courrier sur ch. de fer, Postes | Mauvaise santé | 62 | 42 | ..... | 1,740 00 | 1,650 97 | 1,155 67 | 559 16 |
| Orr, D. G. E., commis des postes, Postes | Mauvaise santé | 54 | 35 | ..... | 1,680 00 | 1,590 00 | 1,113 00 | 556 50 |
| Sowter, T. W. E., fabricant de cartes en relief, Intérieur | Mauvaise santé | 64 | 35 | ..... | 1,920 00 | 1,860 00 | 1,302 00 | 651 00 |
| Stevens, W. F., commis senior des postes, bur. de poste, Toronto | Mauvaise santé | 61 | 36 | ..... | 1,920 00 | 1,834 08 | 1,238 85 | 897 25 |
| Swaine, G. B., sous-percepteur, Douanes et Accise | Age | 76 | 39 | ..... | 425 00 | 425 00 | 297 50 | 173 53 |
| Wagner, D. J., comptable-vérificateur (D) bureau Aud.-Général | Mauvaise santé | 63 | 33 | ..... | 3,120 00 | 2,190 00 | 1,920 60 | 1,440 45 |
| | | | | | | | 23,870 57 | 18,573 17 |
| PENSION DE RETRAITE N° 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Atkinson, J. H. C., percepteur, Douanes et Accise | Age | 70 | 28 | ..... | 1,980 00 | 1,860 00 | 1,041 60 | 1,041 60 |
| Reading, W. B., surintendant des dépêches, Postes | Mauvaise santé | 50 | 30 | ..... | 2,880 00 | 2,653 34 | 1,591 00 | 1,193 94 |
| Riggs, Jas., commis des postes, Postes | Age | 70 | 31 | ..... | 1,680 00 | 1,610 00 | 998 20 | 166 36 |
| | | | | | | | 3,631 80 | 2,401 90 |
| PENSION DE RETRAITE N° 5 | | | | | | | | |
| Adam, J. W., facteur, Postes | Mise à la pension | 72 | $37\frac{11}{12}$ | 35 | 1,440 00 | 1,335 00 | 934 50 | 700 83 |
| Alkins, Wm., passeur, Chem. de fer et Canaux | Abolition de la position. | 68 | $12\frac{9}{12}$ | $12\frac{9}{12}$ | 1,080 00 | 800 00 | 204 00 | 136 00 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allen, G. H., commis des postes, Postes | Pension | 69 | 42 4/12 | 35 | 1,800 00 | 1,800 00 | 1,260 00 | 1,575 00 |
| Alton, S. E., garde-malade, Affaires indiennes | Retraite | 66 | 10 1/12 | 10 7/12 | 960 00 | 960 00 | 203 20 | 135 44 |
| Anderson, B., examinateur senior, Douanes et Accise | Pension | 77 | 63 | 35 | 1,860 00 | 1,745 00 | 1,221 50 | 1,119 69 |
| Armstrong, T. B., commis senior des postes, Postes | Pension | 67 | 37 5/12 | 35 | 1,860 00 | 1,718 33 | 1,202 83 | 902 07 |
| Belec, Jos., commis des postes, Postes | Pension | 37 | 12 4/12 | 12 4/12 | 1,680 00 | 1,418 00 | 349 77 | 378 82 |
| Boak, W. C., inspecteur, Douanes et Accise | Pension | 70 | 16 6/12 | 16 6/12 | 3,600 00 | 3,428 00 | 1,131 24 | 754 16 |
| Boivin, D., facteur, Postes | Pension | 66 | 33 6/12 | 33 6/12 | 1,440 00 | 1,329 00 | 890 43 | 74 20 |
| Bolduc, L. N., commis des postes, Postes | Pension | 70 | 28 8/12 | 29 | 1,680 00 | 1,615 00 | 936 70 | 78 05 |
| Brown, E. M., commis des comptes, Postes | Prnsion | 49 | 17 8/12 | 17 6/12 | 1,260 00 | 1,122 67 | 392 93 | 130 96 |
| Brown, J. L., direct. adj. de la Poste, C1, 4, Postes | Retraite | 53 | 13 1/12 | 13 1/12 | 2,100 00 | 1,992 00 | 521 24 | 651 45 |
| Bruce, D. A., surintendant de district, serv. postal, Postes | Pension | 65 | 41 5/12 | 35 | 4,500 00 | 4,455 00 | 3,118 50 | 779 61 |
| Brunelle, H., commis des postes, Postes | Retraite | 44 | 11 8/12 | 11 6/12 | 1,560 00 | 1,440 00 | 331 20 | 144 12 |
| Burns, W. P., commis des postes, Poste | Pension | 70 | 43 11/12 | 35 | 1,680 00 | 1,546 67 | 1,082 66 | 992 42 |
| Cameron, W. M., commis des postes, Postes | Pension | 68 | 34 6/12 | 34 6/12 | 1,680 00 | 1,560 50 | 1,092 35 | 1,083 13 |
| Campbell, A. C., éditeur des débats, Chambre des Communes | Pension | 68 | 31 11/12 | 32 | 4,500 00 | 4,475 00 | 2,864 00 | 715 98 |
| Canniff, W. H., commis principal des postes, Postes | Pension | 67 | 38 5/12 | 35 | 2,280 00 | 2,250 00 | 1,575 00 | 1,181 25 |
| Chambers, Chas., commis senior du génie, Intérieur | Abol. de la position. | 62 | 12 11/12 | 12 11/12 | 1,980 00 | 1,980 47 | 511 62 | 511 56 |
| Connelly, E., commis senior, Intérieur | Pension | 72 | 41 1/12 | 35 | 2,100 00 | 2,100 00 | 1,470 00 | 1,470 00 |
| Devlin, C. A., commis senior des postes, Postes | Pension | 73 | 32 11/12 | 32 11/12 | 1,680 00 | 1,653 33 | 1,091 20 | 181 86 |
| Dionne, J. L. A., courrier ch. de fer, Postes | Retraite | 42 | 11 10/12 | 11 10/12 | 1,740 00 | 1,463 61 | 346 38 | 309 08 |
| Dixon, Chas., sous-percepteur, Douanes et Accise | Pension | 71 | 27 9/12 | 27 4/12 | 1,140 00 | 902 00 | 493 09 | 246 54 |
| Doherty, T. K., commissaire Inst. Internat., Agriculture | Abol. de la position. | 67 | 28 11/12 | 28 11/12 | 4,000 00 | 4,000 00 | 2,320 00 | 1,739 97 |
| Dorion, G., commis, classe 1, Finance | Retraite | 58 | 43 6/12 | 30 3/12 | 1,000 00 | 963 33 | 582 81 | 388 48 |
| Dowd, E. C., commis des postes, Postes | Pension | 78 | 55 1/12 | 35 | 1,680 00 | 1,626 66 | 1,138 66 | 1,138 56 |
| Drysdale, Wm., estimateur, Dounaes et Accise | Pension | 78 | 19 5/12 | 19 5/12 | 2,580 00 | 2,312 00 | 897 82 | 748 10 |
| Dunlevie, S. A., commis vérific. princip. Douanes et Accise | Pension | 77 | 44 10/12 | 35 | 2,400 00 | 2,286 66 | 1,660 66 | 1,467 18 |
| Dussault, J. B., facteur senior, Postes | Pension | 67 | 35 4/12 | 35 | 1,620 00 | 1,545 00 | 1,081 59 | 270 36 |
| Eagleson, J. S., premier commis, Intérieur | Abol. de la position. | 69 | 39 3/12 | 35 | 2,880 00 | 28,80 00 | 2,016 00 | 1,512 00 |
| Elliott, R. J., facteur, Postes | Pension | 70 | 37 4/12 | 35 | 1,440 00 | 1,355 00 | 948 50 | 395 20 |
| *Evans, P. H., facteur, Postes | Retraite | 42 | 12 08/12 | 12 3/12 | 1,440 00 | 1,237 00 | 303 06 | 176 75 |
| Evereth, E. G., agent immigration, classe 2, Immig. et Col. | Abol. de la position. | 59 | 22 6/12 | 22 6/12 | 2,900 00 | 2,786 00 | 2,253 70 | 731 29 |
| Fitzgerald, R. M., commis senior, Postes | Abol. de la position. | 68 | 46 4/12 | 35 | 1,920 00 | 1,860 00 | 1,302 60 | 651 00 |
| Fitzgibbon, J. D., sous-directeur, Justice | Pension | 65 | 38 | 35 | 2,400 00 | 3,060 00 | 2,142 00 | 1,606 50 |
| Fraser, B. H., ingénieur en chef, Marine et Pêcheries | Retraite | 54 | 35 | 35 | 5,400 00 | 5,400 00 | 3,780 00 | 5,670 00 |
| Gaskin, Thos., commis, Douanes et Accise | Pension | 75 | 40 | 35 | 2,100 00 | 2,059 36 | 1,441 55 | 1,456 93 |
| Gauthier, A., commis senior des postes, Postes | Pension | 72 | 38 6/12 | 35 | 1,920 00 | 1,870 00 | 1,309 00 | 327 25 |
| Gauthier, G. H., examinateur, Douanes et Accise | Retraite | 63 | 22 5/12 | 22 5/12 | 1,680 00 | 1,365 00 | 611 97 | 356 92 |
| Gilmore, M. M., commis, Postes | Retraite | 56 | 19 4/12 | 19 4/12 | 1,300 00 | 1,271 67 | 491 71 | 450 67 |
| Greenfield, R., commis principal. Postes | Pension | 71 | 49 2/12 | 35 | 2,800 00 | 2,800 00 | 1,960 00 | 1,143 31 |
| Grenier, A., commis senior des postes, Postes | Pension | 69 | 35 | 35 | 1,920 00 | 1,863 33 | 1,304 33 | 543 45 |
| Guay, L. M., commis des postes, Postes | Retraite | 40 | 16 10/12 | 16 10/12 | 1,560 00 | 1,492 00 | 502 30 | 585 90 |
| Guillemette, J. E., commis senior des postes, Postes | Pension | 67 | 42 3/12 | 35 | 1,920 00 | 1,870 00 | 1,309 00 | 327 24 |
| Guppy, H. J., commis classeur, Travaux Publics | Pension | 73 | 42 | 35 | 2,100 00 | 2,100 00 | 1,470 00 | 1,102 50 |
| Hall, N. E., examinateur, Douanes et Accise | Pension | 71 | 31 8/12 | 32 | 1,860 00 | 1,770 00 | 1,132 80 | 566 40 |
| Hancock, Wm., facteur, Postes | Pension | 72 | 34 8/12 | 34 | 1,440 00 | 1,325 00 | 927 50 | 850 19 |
| Hannan, W. H., prep. jr., données hydrom., Intérieur | Abol. de la position. | 43 | 12 | 12 | 1,140 00 | 1,101 10 | 242 64 | 242 64 |
| Harding, S., percepteur, classe 2, Douanes et Accise | Pension | 76 | 19 6/12 | 19 6/12 | 2,460 00 | 2,350 00 | 916 50 | 763 36 |
| Hartley, H., éditeur, classe 1, Intérieur | Abol. de la position. | 48 | 16 | 16 | 2,400 00 | 2,160 00 | 691 20 | 691 20 |
| Harch, W., commis principal postes, Postes | Pension | 70 | 48 11/12 | 35 | 2,280 00 | 2,280 00 | 1,596 00 | 1,330 00 |

## Appendice n° 10—Suite

Allocations accordées en pensions de retraire et sommes payées aux employés retraités pendant l'exercice fini le 31 mars 1925 —Suite

| Nom et nature du service | Cause de la retraite | Age à la retraite | Nombre d'années de service | Nombre d'années calculé | Salaire au temps de la retraite | Salaire moyen des trois années précédentes | Allocation annuelle | Somme payée pendant l'exercice |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| PENSION DE RETRAITE N° 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Hegan, J. B., ingénieur spécial, Travaux Publics | Pension | 80 | 53 6/12 | 27 1/12 | 2,280 00 | 2,880 00 | 1,560 00 | 1,560 00 |
| Henry, M., infirmier, Santé | Pension | 66 | 32 6/12 | 16 6/12 | 700 00 | 700 00 | 231 00 | 231 00 |
| *Jack, S., courrier ch. de fer, Postes | Pension | 71 | 43 | 35 | 1,740 00 | 1,620 00 | 1,134 00 | 283 50 |
| Jarvis, A. L. F., sous-ministre adjoint, Agriculture | Penseion | 73 | 45 9/12 | 35 | 5,100 00 | 4,800 00 | 3,360 00 | 3,360 00 |
| Kahala, J. J., commis principal des postes, Postes | Retraite | 52 | 30 10/12 | 30 10/12 | 2,280 00 | 2.236 80 | 1,379 36 | 551 71 |
| Kemeys-Tynte, A. P. M., commis classeur, Intérieur | Pension | 75 | 33 11/12 | 33 10/12 | 1,600 00 | 1,600 00 | 1,082 67 | 1,108 83 |
| Kidner, E., commis des Postes, poste | Pension | 70 | 30 11/12 | 31 | 1,680 00 | 1,610 00 | 998 20 | 166 36 |
| Kinsman, M. B., commis-sténographe senior, Assurance | Retraite | 39 | 15 3/12 | 15 3/12 | 1,440 00 | 1,430 00 | 436 15 | 363 40 |
| Lamanque, Thos., commis des postes, Postes | Pension | 71 | 40 1/12 | 35 | 1,680 00 | 1,560 00 | 1,092 00 | 1,092 00 |
| Lamb, Jno., gardien, Travaux Publics | Pension | 76 | 17 7/12 | 9 9/12 | 1,380 00 | 1,125 00 | 208 12 | |
| Larkin, J. M., commis principal, Intérieur | Retraite | 53 | 22 5/12 | 22 5/12 | 2,280 00 | 2,164 45 | 970 40 | 586 17 |
| Learoyd, A. G., sous-registrat. gen, adj. Sec. d'Etat | Pension | 71 | 51 6/12 | 35 | 3,360 00 | 3,320 00 | 2,324 00 | 1,161 96 |
| Learoyd, E. L., commis senior, Postes | Retraite | 61 | 41 7/12 | 35 | 2,100 00 | 2,100 00 | 1,470 00 | 1,470 00 |
| Lortie, A., commis des postes, Postes | Retraite | 58 | 40 6/12 | 35 | 1,680 00 | 1,575 00 | 1,102 50 | 826 83 |
| Lynch, W. J., chef bureau brevets, Brevets et Dr. Aut. | Abolition de position | 72 | 58 7/12 | 35 | 3,960 00 | 3,960 00 | 2,772 00 | 2,772 00 |
| MacDonald, W., gardien de phare, cl. 3, Mar. et Pêcheries | Pension | 78 | 49 4/12 | 35 | 860 00 | 860 00 | 602 00 | 551 76 |
| MacKenzie, S. M., examinateur, Douanes et Accise | Pension | 75 | 17 6/12 | 17 6/12 | 1,680 00 | 1,417 55 | 496 14 | 240 03 |
| Manhard, L. E., commis des postes, Postes | Pension | 69 | 33 2/12 | 33 | 1,680 00 | 1,540 00 | 1,016 40 | 1,016 40 |
| Martin, A., examinateur, Douanes et Accise | Pension | 70 | 30 11/12 | 30 11/12 | 1,680 00 | 1,432 00 | 885 44 | 295 12 |
| Mathieu, J. O., facteur, Postes | Retraite | 56 | 36 4/12 | 35 | 1,440 00 | 1,317 74 | 922 42 | 957 03 |
| Montreuil, A. T., percepteur, cl. 5, Douanes et Accises | Retraite | 55 | 26 5/12 | 26 5/12 | 3,600 00 | 3,516 00 | 1,857 62 | 309 60 |
| McAllan, W. J., agent des sauvages, Affaires Indiennes | Retraite | 57 | 18 7/12 | 10 2/12 | 2,640 00 | 2,580 00 | 524 60 | 393 39 |
| McCreery, T. D., inspecteur de wagons, bestiaux, Agriculture | Pension | 70 | 15 | 10 10/12 | 1,440 00 | 1,301 93 | 282 08 | 61 40 |
| McDonald, M., commis principal des postes, Postes | Pension | 69 | 51 7/12 | 35 | 2,280 00 | 2,280 00 | 1,596 00 | 1,596 00 |
| McInerney, L., commis des postes, Postes | Abolition de position | 60 | 35 | 35 | 1,560 00 | 1,530 00 | 1,071 00 | 535 50 |
| McKendric, D., inspecteur service postal, Postes | Pension | 66 | 46 4/12 | 35 | 3,000 00 | 2,960 00 | 2,072 00 | 517 98 |
| McMinn, J. D., sous-percepteur, Douanes et Accise | Pension | 72 | 13 5/12 | 10 10/12 | 1,260 00 | 1,010 66 | 218 97 | 145 92 |
| McNeely, Jas., commis senior, Postes | Pension | 65 | 33 8/12 | 34 | 2,100 00 | 2,100 00 | 1,428 00 | 595 00 |
| McPherson, H. G., commis-sténographe senior, Travaux Publics | Retraite | 51 | 16 3/12 | 16 3/12 | 1,620 00 | 1,510 20 | 490 81 | 369 74 |
| Niven, T. D., prep. spécial Accise, cl. 1, Douanes et Accise | Pension | 75 | 14 3/12 | 14 3/12 | 2,040 00 | 1,848 00 | 526 68 | 438 90 |
| O'Brien, Jos., percepteur adjoint, Accise, Douanes et Accise | Pension | 71 | 23 11/12 | 23 11/12 | 2,400 00 | 2,400 00 | 1,148 00 | 669 62 |
| Paterson, A. C., inspecteur, Douanes et Accise | Pension | 72 | 37 | 35 | 3,600 00 | 3,600 00 | 2,520 00 | 1,470 00 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Patterson, W. L., examinateur, Douanes et Accise | Pension | 71 | $43\frac{10}{12}$ | 35 | 1,680 00 | 1,490 00 | 1,043 00 | 521 46 |
| Payne, A., investigateur, Commission Service Civil | Abolition de position | 59 | $39\frac{11}{12}$ | 35 | 3,380 00 | 3,100 00 | 2,170 00 | 1,084 98 |
| Pelletier, L. M., premier traducteur, Archives | Retraite | 61 | 19 | 19 | 3,300 00 | 3,201 00 | 1,219 80 | 1,524 75 |
| Pelletier, P., sous-sec. d'Etat adjoint, Secrétariat d'Etat | Pension | 76 | $37\frac{1}{12}$ | 35 | 4,500 00 | 4,233 33 | 2,963 33 | 2,963 36 |
| Preston, J. H., commis, gr. 4, Postes | Retraite | 45 | $17\frac{11}{12}$ | $17\frac{9}{12}$ | 1,680 00 | 1,604 00 | 569 42 | |
| Quinn, Thos., commis des postes, Postes | Pension | 70 | 35 | 35 | 1,680 00 | 1,560 00 | 1,092 00 | 1,092 00 |
| Reed, C. C., commis senior des postes, Postes | Pension | 73 | $37\frac{10}{12}$ | 35 | 1,920 00 | 1,840 00 | 1,288 00 | 1,287 96 |
| Regan, P., commis senior des comptes, Postes | Retraite | 60 | $40\frac{4}{12}$ | 35 | 2,100 00 | 2,100 00 | 1,470 00 | 612 50 |
| Reiffenstein, J. H., ingénieur de bureau adjt, Intérieur | Pension | 75 | 37 | 35 | 2,800 00 | 2,800 00 | 1,960 00 | 489 99 |
| Richard, L. N., fabricant de cartes en relief, Mines | Pension | 66 | $42\frac{2}{12}$ | 35 | 2,100 00 | 2,100 00 | 1,470 00 | 1,102 50 |
| Richardson, W. H., examinateur senior, Douanes et Accise | Pension | 75 | $43\frac{8}{12}$ | 35 | 1,860 00 | 1,753 33 | 1,227 33 | 1,227 24 |
| Ring, J. W., commis senior des postes, Postes | Pension | 72 | $54\frac{2}{12}$ | 35 | 1,920 00 | 1,860 00 | 1,302 00 | 651 00 |
| Robert, O. P., commis senior des postes, Postes | Pension | 79 | $12\frac{9}{12}$ | $7\frac{3}{12}$ | 1,740 00 | 1,587 10 | 230 13 | 57 51 |
| Robertson, A. R., commis, Douanes et Accise | Pension | 72 | $36\frac{3}{12}$ | 34 | 1,680 00 | 1,640 00 | 1,115 20 | 557 60 |
| Rolston, E., facteur, Postes | Retraite | 61 | $35\frac{8}{12}$ | 35 | 1,440 00 | 1,335 00 | 934 50 | 700 83 |
| Roy, F. A., inspecteur d'imigration, Immig. et Colonisation | Abolition de position | 55 | 12 | 12 | 1,500 00 | 1,377 74 | 330 66 | 343 04 |
| Sinclair, C. McL., courrier sur ch. de fer, Postes | Pension | 68 | $41\frac{6}{12}$ | 35 | 1,740 00 | 1,630 00 | 1,141 00 | 950 80 |
| Smith, H. I., commis statisticien principal, Douanes et Accise | Retraite | 53 | $29\frac{2}{12}$ | $29\frac{3}{12}$ | 2,280 00 | 2,260 00 | 1,318 33 | 1,098 00 |
| Stewart, E., commis junior du numéraire, Finances | Retraite | 58 | $19\frac{10}{12}$ | $19\frac{10}{12}$ | 1,000 00 | 1,000 00 | 396 66 | 330 50 |
| St. Germain, M., commis, Brevets et droits d'auteur | Abolition de position | 43 | $22\frac{5}{12}$ | $22\frac{5}{12}$ | 1,300 00 | 1,280 00 | 573 86 | 860 76 |
| Strachan, A., percepteur, Douanes et Accise | Pension | 75 | $16\frac{4}{12}$ | $16\frac{4}{12}$ | 2,760 00 | 2,709 60 | 885 10 | 484 29 |
| *Sturgess, A. W., commis principal, Travaux Publics | Retraite | 44 | $12\frac{8}{12}$ | $12\frac{8}{12}$ | 2,280 00 | 2,120 00 | 537 06 | 395 53 |
| Thompson, A. M., courrier sur ch. de fer, Postes | Retraite | 36 | $12\frac{5}{12}$ | $12\frac{5}{12}$ | 1,740 00 | 1,470 00 | 365 04 | 289 48 |
| Todd, A. H., bibliothécaire adjoint, Chambre des Communes | Pension | 74 | $56\frac{9}{12}$ | 35 | 4,020 00 | 4,018 33 | 2,812 83 | 703 20 |
| Valiquette, Jos., surveillant des facteurs, Postes | Pension | 69 | $38\frac{7}{12}$ | 35 | 1,800 00 | 1,750 00 | 1,225 00 | 306 24 |
| Veats, F., commis teneur de livres senior, Intérieur | Retraite | 42 | 17 | 17 | 1,680 00 | 1,549 03 | 526 67 | 96 25 |
| Waggoner, S. H., commis senior, Douanes et Accise | Pension | 66 | $35\frac{6}{12}$ | 35 | 2,100 00 | 2,075 00 | 1,452 50 | 363 12 |
| Watt, G., percepteur, Douanes et Accise | Pension | 73 | $20\frac{4}{12}$ | $20\frac{4}{12}$ | 2,220 00 | 2,031 00 | 825 94 | 481 74 |
| Wenden, G. S., ingénieur hydrométrique, Intérieur | Abolition de position | 40 | $10\frac{6}{12}$ | $10\frac{6}{12}$ | 2,040 00 | 1,968 00 | 413 28 | 413 28 |
| Wetmore, T. H., agent de surveillance, Douanes et Accise | Pension | 70 | $13\frac{9}{12}$ | $13\frac{9}{2}$ | 1,380 00 | 1,032 26 | 271 83 | 135 16 |
| White, J., interprète, Affaires Indiennes | Retraite | 49 | $12\frac{4}{12}$ | $12\frac{4}{2}$ | 1,260 00 | 1,260 00 | 310 80 | 207 20 |
| Wilson, A., commis vérificateur senior, bur. Audit. gen | Retraite | 41 | $12\frac{2}{12}$ | $12\frac{2}{12}$ | 1,920 00 | 1,704 33 | 414 72 | 138 24 |
| Wiseman, J., sous-percepteur, Douanes et Accise | Pension | 71 | $25\frac{11}{12}$ | $25\frac{9}{12}$ | 1,680 00 | 1,500 00 | 772 50 | 386 22 |
| Wright, C. F., percepteur, Douanes et Accise | Pension | 74 | 11 | 11 | 1,500 00 | 1,348 12 | 296 58 | 133 91 |
| Wright, R. J., inspecteur senior poids et mesures, Commerce | Pension | 74 | 45 | 35 | 1,980 00 | 1,965 00 | 1,375 50 | 229 24 |
| Wyld, G., surintendant terres Colombie Britannique, Intérieur | Abolition de position | 43 | $19\frac{2}{12}$ | $19\frac{2}{12}$ | 3,600 00 | 3,522 16 | 1,350 16 | 286 71 |
| *Yound, T. T., sous-percepteur, Douanes et Accise | Pension | 72 | $19\frac{6}{12}$ | $19\frac{4}{12}$ | 1,680 00 | 1,548 00 | 598 56 | 255 83 |
| | | | | | | | 134,525 40 | 89,946 05 |

*Décédé.

## Appendice n° 10—Suite

Allocations accordées et sommes payées aux dépendants d'employés décédés au cours de l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926 —Suite

| Nom du contributeur et emploi au moment du décès | Parenté des dépendants vis-à-vis contributeur | Age à la retraite | Nombre d'années de service | Nombre d'années calculé | Salaire au temps de la retraite | Salaire moyen | Allocation annuelle | Somme payée pendant l'année financière |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PENSION N° 5—*Suite* | | | | | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Barthe, R., commis sténographe senior, Travaux Publics | Veuve | 60 | 25 10/12 | 25 10/12 | 2,100 00 | 2,095 49 | 757 87 | 821 03 |
| Bond, J. M., examinateur, Douanes et Accise | " | 47 | 13 2/12 | 13 2/12 | 1,680 00 | 1,448 74 | 190 75 | 116 35 |
| Briand, J. M., traducteur principal, Ch. des Communes | " | 65 | 21 6/12 | 21 6/12 | 2,880 00 | 2,799 00 | 601 78 | 75 21 |
| Campbell, H. S., comptable de ministère, classe 3, Postes | " | 63 | 42 11/12 | 17 6/12 | 3,000 00 | 3,000 00 | 525 00 | 328 83 |
| Carey, P., spécialiste en emballage fruits, Agriculture | " | 68 | 24 4/12 | 24 4/12 | 2,400 00 | 2,393 28 | 582 36 | 162 81 |
| Chambers, W. J., huissier de la verge noire, Sénat | " | 63 | 21 2/12 | 21 2/12 | 4.620 00 | 4,443 68 | 940 58 | 834 36 |
| Copeland, R. E., commis des postes, Postes | " | 36 | 13 | 13 | 1,680 00 | 1,430 40 | 185 95 | 181 23 |
| Davies, T. E. S., cartographe principal, Intérieur | " | 68 | 19 5/12 | 19 5/12 | 2,580 00 | 2,440 00 | 473 89 | 206 36 |
| Dennis, J. A., courrier sur chem. de fer, Postes | " | 40 | 17 8/12 | 17 8/12 | 1,740 00 | 1,596 03 | 422 94 | 247 78 |
| Dorsey, J. J., commis senior des postes, Postes | " | 50 | 24 9/12 | 24 9/12 | 1,920 00 | 1,683 23 | 624 90 | 258 61 |
| Dowling, D. B., géologue, Mines | " | 67 | 41 3/12 | 17 6/12 | 4,500 00 | 4,449 19 | 778 61 | 659 26 |
| Duck, A. R. B., commis senior des postes, Postes | Enfant | 42 | 13 1/12 | 13 1/12 | 1,920 00 | 1,803 60 | 94 39 | 55 80 |
| Elliott, F., gardien, Travaux Publics | Veuve | 68 | 11 10/12 | 6 1/12 | 1,080 00 | 1,064 00 | 64 72 | 75 26 |
| Evans, P. H., facteur, Postes | " | 42 | 12 3/12 | 12 3/12 | 1,440 00 | 1,237 00 | 212 14 | 176 70 |
| Fawcett, E. L., commis calculateur, Douanes et Accise | " | 46 | 14 9/12 | 14 5/12 | 2,040 00 | 1,932 76 | 334 37 | 245 34 |
| Featherston, J. E., commissaire immigration, Immigration et Colonisation | " | 45 | 20 3/12 | 20 3/12 | 6,200 00 | 4,229 26 | 1,027 70 | 651 96 |
| Finlayson, R., commis principal, Douanes et Accise | " | 49 | 21 2/12 | 21 2/12 | 2,280 00 | 2,154 19 | 547 16 | 408 83 |
| Fisher, W. F., percepteur, Douanes et Accise | " | 69 | 11 2/12 | 11 2/12 | 2,460 00 | 2,232 87 | 249 33 | 274 70 |
| Flannery, P. J., surveillant des dépêches, Postes | " | 63 | 28 3/12 | 28 3/12 | 2,160 00 | 1,896 00 | 535 62 | 669 45 |
| George, A. F., investigateur, Immigration et Colonisation | " | 61 | 11 10/12 | 11 10/12 | 2,280 00 | 2,155 49 | 382 60 | 396 95 |
| Haughton, J., messager senior, Commerce | " | 68 | 18 6/12 | 18 6/12 | 1,380 00 | 1,112 90 | 205 88 | 92 94 |
| Ivey, W. J., commis, Douanes et Accise | " | 37 | 21 3/12 | 21 3/12 | 1,680 00 | 1,338 96 | 398 33 | 505 34 |
| Jack. S. R., courrier sur chemin de fer, Postes | " | 71 | 43 | 17 6/12 | 1,740 00 | 1,620 00 | 283 50 | 212 56 |
| Jordan, J. E., éclusier, Chemins de fer et Canaux | " | 59 | 14 4/12 | 9 10/12 | 1,200 00 | 880 77 | 86 66 | 49 81 |
| Kane, M., facteur, Postes | " | 52 | 17 | 17 | 1,440 00 | 1,291 00 | 329 21 | 355 70 |
| Lang, J. T. C., évaluateur adjoint, Douanes et Accise | " | 56 | 11 3/12 | 11 3/12 | 2,160 00 | 1,967 46 | 309 86 | 388 96 |
| Langlois, C. N., commis des postes, Postes | " | 64 | 39 | 17 6/12 | 1,680 00 | 1,565 00 | 273 88 | 251 02 |
| LaRue, L. T. H., inspecteur, service postal, Postes | " | 58 | 40 4/12 | 17 6/12 | 3,000 00 | 3,000 00 | 525 00 | 364 11 |
| Learn, A. J., commis, Douanes et Accise | " | 63 | 16 1/12 | 16 1/12 | 1,680 00 | 1,294 83 | 208 25 | 252 41 |
| Learoyd, A. G., sous-registrateur gén. adj., Sec. d'Etat | " | 71 | 51 6/12 | 17 6/12 | 3,360 00 | 3,320 00 | 581 00 | 145 23 |
| Lelièvre, S., greffier adjoint, Sénat | " | 65 | 43 1/12 | 17 6/12 | 4,620 00 | 4,620 00 | 808 50 | 613 06 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Logan, W. J., facteur, Postes | " | 63 | $25\frac{9}{12}$ | $25\frac{2}{12}$ | 1,320 00 | 1,265 90 | 318 59 | 161 00 |
| MacMartin, L. J., commis, classe 2, Mines | " | 36 | $13\frac{8}{12}$ | $13\frac{8}{12}$ | 1,440 00 | 1,263 16 | 258 94 | 89 87 |
| Marchand, A. H., ingénieur junior, Travaux Publics | " | 41 | $12\frac{7}{12}$ | $7\frac{8}{12}$ | 2,040 00 | 1,607 06 | 184 88 | 55 14 |
| Mathieu, L. J., surintendant travaux, Défense nationale | " | 74 | $38\frac{9}{12}$ | 35 | 2,600 00 | 2,600 00 | 1,365 00 | 1,247 66 |
| Meyer, F. W., régistrateur adjoint de navigation, Douanes et Accise | " | 57 | $14\frac{3}{12}$ | $14\frac{3}{12}$ | 2,100 00 | 1,905 39 | 380 12 | 389 23 |
| Middleton, G., gérant, essayerie, Mines | " | 69 | $23\frac{8}{12}$ | $13\frac{4}{12}$ | 3,300 00 | 3,273 00 | 436 40 | 463 29 |
| McDougall, P., mesureur de bois, Intérieur | " | 60 | $17\frac{5}{12}$ | $17\frac{5}{12}$ | 2,040 00 | 1,817 61 | 316 57 | 186 36 |
| McLay, J., commis senior, Secrétariat d'Etat | " | 55 | $14\frac{4}{12}$ | $14\frac{4}{12}$ | 1,380 00 | 1,228 77 | 176 12 | 214 84 |
| McNeill, M. P., inspecteur des fruits, Agriculture | " | 61 | $18\frac{7}{12}$ | $18\frac{7}{12}$ | 1,980 00 | 1,658 13 | 308 13 | 275 52 |
| McPhee, J. E., comptable de ministère, classe 1, Chemins de fer et Canaux | Enfant | 53 | $18\frac{5}{12}$ | $18\frac{5}{12}$ | 1,980 00 | 1,817 22 | 535 44 | 318 09 |
| Pansera, A., inspecteur, Immigration et Colonisarion | Veuve | 42 | $20\frac{7}{12}$ | $12\frac{8}{12}$ | 1,740 00 | 1,746 65 | 265 49 | 81 34 |
| *Pelletier, W., courrier sur chemin de fer, Postes | " | 64 | $32\frac{4}{12}$ | $16\frac{4}{12}$ | 1,740 00 | 1,647 83 | 269 14 | 73 32 |
| Peters, D. L., commis classe 4, Douanes et Accise | " | 30 | $10\frac{1}{12}$ | $10\frac{6}{12}$ | 1,680 00 | 1,631 38 | 239 81 | 70 25 |
| Rogers, D. T., surveillant de canal, classe 2, Chem. de fer et can. | " | 72 | $17\frac{5}{12}$ | $17\frac{5}{12}$ | 1,680 00 | 1,631 40 | 284 13 | 99 41 |
| Scott, Thos., courrier sur chemin de fer, Postes | " | 40 | $21\frac{1}{12}$ | 21 | 1,740 00 | 1,582 71 | 500 52 | 511 28 |
| Shepherd, F. B., commis senior, fournitures, Travaux publics | " | 42 | $13\frac{7}{12}$ | $13\frac{7}{12}$ | 1,620 00 | 1,461 80 | 238 24 | 190 56 |
| Shortt, L. R., percepteur, Couanes et Accise | " | 52 | $17\frac{3}{12}$ | $16\frac{10}{12}$ | 1,860 00 | 1,725 29 | 284 67 | 211 18 |
| Sigman, G. A., préposé d'ascenseur, Travaux Publics | " | 66 | $10\frac{1}{12}$ | $10\frac{1}{12}$ | 1,260 00 | 976 93 | 98 50 | 70 62 |
| Spicer, A., commis des postes, Postes | " | 33 | 13 | $12\frac{10}{12}$ | 1,680 00 | 1,489 80 | 288 66 | 281 38 |
| St. Denis, J., commis principal, Travaux Publics | " | 58 | $26\frac{3}{12}$ | $26\frac{3}{12}$ | 2,280 00 | 2,276 00 | 597 45 | 695 14 |
| Stevenson, J. S., commis vérificateur, classe 4, Auditeur Gén. | " | 61 | $40\frac{1}{12}$ | $17\frac{6}{12}$ | 4,200 00 | 4,170 95 | 729 92 | 812 38 |
| Stewart, W. J., hydrographe en chef, Marine et Pêcheries | " | 62 | $41\frac{9}{12}$ | 35 | 4,800 00 | 4,800 00 | 1,680 00 | 1,517 41 |
| Sturgess, A. W., commis principal, Travaux Publics | " | 45 | $12\frac{8}{12}$ | $12\frac{8}{12}$ | 2,280 00 | 2,120 00 | 268 53 | 115 45 |
| Tansey, T. P., inspecteur adjoint, Douanes et Accise | " | 69 | $39\frac{2}{12}$ | $17\frac{6}{12}$ | 2,640 00 | 2,549 03 | 446 08 | 284 17 |
| Trafton, L., gardien d'entrepôt, Douanes et Accise | " | 57 | $13\frac{9}{12}$ | $13\frac{9}{12}$ | 1,800 00 | 1,391 00 | 191 31 | 87 85 |
| Vezina, D., gardien de phare et agent sign, Marine et Pêcheries | " | 61 | $20\frac{7}{12}$ | $20\frac{7}{12}$ | 1,160 00 | 1,145 00 | 235 68 | 308 53 |
| Walker, D. J., courrier sur chemin de fer, Postes | " | 63 | $40\frac{8}{12}$ | $17\frac{6}{12}$ | 1,740 00 | 1,645 00 | 345 44 | 200 50 |
| White, Jno., commis de poste, Postes | " | 45 | $12\frac{4}{12}$ | 12 | 1,560 00 | 1,436 60 | 258 59 | 141 44 |
| Winter, H. G., estimateur adjoint, Douanes et Accise | " | 75 | 54 | $17\frac{6}{12}$ | 2,160 00 | 2,099 77 | 367 46 | 185 76 |
| Witzig, F. X., facteur, Postes | " | 65 | $33\frac{1}{12}$ | 33 | 1,440 00 | 1,352 50 | 535 64 | 246 18 |
| | | | | | | | 25,948 18 | 19,663 11 |

* Dependant décédé.

## Appendice n° 10—Suite

Gratifications versées aux contributeurs ou dépendants d'employés décédés au cours de l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926

| Nom du contributeur et ministère | A qui payée | Somme payée |
|---|---|---|
| PENSION N° 5—*Suite* | | $ c. |
| Anderson, C. B., Postes | Veuve | 595 83 |
| Arnaud, M. A., Immigration et Colonisation | Contributeur | 570 00 |
| Barnes, G. H., Travaux publics | " | 517 50 |
| Belsey, H. G., Douanes et Accise | Veuve | 546 25 |
| Berniche, J. A., Douanes et Accise | " | 335 41 |
| Blair, R. T., Intérieur | Contributeur | 821 67 |
| Bower, A., Intérieur | Veuve | 765 00 |
| Brouillet, C. A., Défense Nationale | " | 666 66 |
| Brown, M., Intérieur | Contributeur | 586 67 |
| Chadwick, W., Intérieur | " | 580 00 |
| Collins, M. G., Postes | Veuve | 300 00 |
| Cooper, H. J., Intérieur | Contributeur | 1,092 92 |
| Courtney, S., Postes | Veuve | 1,295 00 |
| Cox, A. M., Postes | Contributeur | 1,232 50 |
| Davis, J. D., Douanes et Accise | Veuve | 933 33 |
| Denmark, J. C., Rétablissement des Soldats | Contributeur | 791 66 |
| Dunfield, E. A., Défense Nationale | " | 1,120 00 |
| Edwards, D., Agriculture | Veuve | 937 50 |
| Ganong, R. Y., Douanes et Accise | " | 816 66 |
| Gautreau, D., Travaux publics | " | 1,187 50 |
| Grandy, R., Douanes et Accise | " | 799 58 |
| Hereford, H., Travail | Contributeur | 2,400 00 |
| Lepage, L., Impressions et papeterie | Veuve | 1,090 00 |
| Marsh, J. H., Intérieur | Contributeur | 945 00 |
| Morris, R. M., Postes | " | 975 00 |
| McAllister, C. B., Intérieur | " | 623 33 |
| Querney, A. N., Intérieur | Veuve | 198 33 |
| Renner, J. J., Travaux publics | " | 757 50 |
| Roach, D. P., Chemins de fer et canaux | Contributeur | 727 50 |
| Roulin, G., Travaux publics | " | 273 33 |
| Shipley, R., Rétablissement des Soldats | " | 781 25 |
| Sisco, A. W., Douanes et Accise | Veuve | 479 16 |
| Starkie, B., Postes | " | 693 34 |
| Thompson, K. F. H., Archives | Contributeur | 467 08 |
| Tyrell, W. E., Douanes et Accise | Veuve | 443 33 |
| Wade, A. J., Intérieur | Contributeur | 510 00 |
| | | 27,855 79 |

Allocations versées aux contributeurs ou aux dépendants d'employés décédés

| | | $ c. |
|---|---|---|
| Allan, R. C., Rétablissement des soldats | | 187 22 |
| Armstrong, F. E., Postes | R.S.V.C. pour contribut | 418 04 |
| Barbour, L. M., Postes | Postes | 1,045 53 |
| Barrett, H. B., Douanes et Accise | " | 658 22 |
| Beeching, C. P., Travaux publics | Contributeur | 23 10 |
| Beith, H. M., Finances | " | 1,388 17 |
| Berry, B. L., Douanes et Accise | Mère | 222 69 |
| Bertin, W., Justice | Contributeur | 26 40 |
| Binette, A. Postes | " | 948 32 |
| Bouchette, F. N., Postes | " | 660 46 |
| Coleman, G. P., Postes | " | 828 08 |
| Coppock, C. W., Douanes et Accise | " | 1,125 93 |
| Craigmyle, Jno., Postes | " | 64 90 |
| Cruickshank, A., Douanes et Accise | " | 910 56 |
| Daigle, F., Postes | " | 568 30 |
| Davis, G. C., Postes | " | 42 50 |
| Derrick, H. E., Douanes et Accise | " | 273 73 |
| Garrity, H. R., Travaux publics | Parents | 60 13 |
| Gates, E. A., Postes | Contributeur | 221 82 |
| Glenn, W. C. F., Immigration et Colonisalion | " | 25 76 |
| Gunnip, A., Marine et Pêcheries | " | 112 45 |
| Hamelin, B. W., Affaires indiennes | " | 136 74 |

## Appendice n° 10—Fin

Allocations versées aux contributeurs ou aux dépendants d'employés décédés—*Fin*

| Nom du contributeur et ministère | A qui payée | Somme payée |
|---|---|---|
| PENSION N° 5—*Fin* | | $ c. |
| Hines, L. E., Intérieur | Contributeur | 46 71 |
| Hutton, W. A., Douanes et Accise | " | 1,567 56 |
| Irish, L. M., Rétablissement des Soldats dans la vie civile | " | 238 98 |
| Jackson, G. R., Postes | " | 650 88 |
| Jones, J. W. P., Immigration et Colonisation | " | 741 04 |
| Lazenby, A. W., Travaux publics | " | 22 50 |
| Mancor, C. A., Affaires indiennes | " | 9 50 |
| Manners, W. J., Douanes et Accise | " | 20 00 |
| Mathieu, C. D., Défents nationale | " | 36 00 |
| Mitchell, E. B., Travail | " | 44 00 |
| Montgomery, J. A., Agriculture | " | 60 57 |
| Munro, J. S. H., Douanes et Accise | " | 1,060 96 |
| Murdoch, D., Affaires indiennes | " | 42 29 |
| McConnachie, A., Intérieur | " | 379 89 |
| McConnell, A. G., Postes | " | 1,230 84 |
| Nadeau, E., Santé | " | 963 61 |
| Oliphant, R. B. E., Postes | " | 34 25 |
| Paterson, J. D., Douanes et Accise | " | 640 05 |
| Pocock, J. L., Postes | " | 324 15 |
| Puyjalon, R. R. de, Intérieur | " | 351 43 |
| Ryder, L., Postes | " | 23 27 |
| Stevenson, R. J., Travaux publics | Soeur | 100 16 |
| Savary, C., Marine et Pêcheries | Standard Bank pour contributeur | 2,737 24 |
| Savignac, R., Justice | Contributeur | 53 96 |
| Sellen, W. T., Postes | " | 187 89 |
| Shaw, E. B., Postes | " | 32 60 |
| Spottiswood, E., Postes | " | 442 89 |
| St. Laurent, W. A., Douanes et Accise | " | 327 89 |
| Sutherland, M. I., Intérieur | " | 17 29 |
| Tonge, T. B., Douanes etA ccise | " | 840 07 |
| Turnbull, E. S., Commerce | " | 1,473 37 |
| Waddell, E., Douanes et Accise | " | 62 75 |
| Webb, B. S., Commerce | " | 631 47 |
| Williams, A. L., Intérieur | " | 19 50 |
| Wissell, A., Travaux publics | " | 8 61 |
| | | 25,373 22 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Somme totale payée en rentes viagères aux contributeurs | $ 102,928 98 |
| Somme totale payée en rentes viagères aux dépendants | 24,322 27 |
| Somme totale payée en gratifications aux dépendants | 27,855 79 |
| Somme totale payée en retraite aux dépendants | 25,373 22 |
| Total des pensions de retraite n° 5 | $ 180,480 26 |

SOMMAIRE

| — | Paiement aux employés retirés avant le 31 mars 1925 | Paiement aux employés retirés pendant l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1926 | Total des paiements pendant l'exercice |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Pensions de retraite n° 1, Statuts revisés, 1906, chap. 17 | 701,115 65 | 18,573 17 | 719,688 82 |
| Pensions de retraite n° 2, Statuts revisés, 1906, chap. 17 | 44,088 40 | 2,401 90 | 46,490 30 |
| Pensions de retraite n° 3, Imprimerie Nationale | 29,314 68 | ..... | 29,314 68 |
| Pensions de retraite n° 4, Lois de la retraite du service civil | 828,362 29 | ..... | 828,362 29 |
| Pensions de retraite n° 5, Loi des pensions de retraite du service civil, 1924 | 17,642 09 | 162,838 17 | 180,480 26 |
| Total des paiements | 1,620,523 11 | 183,813 24 | 1,804,336 35 |

## Appendice n° 11

### TRAVAUX PUBLICS—Imputable au revenu

| — | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Construction, Entretien, Réparations, Etc. | | | |
| Edifices publics | | | |
| *Nouvelle-Ecosse—* | | | |
| Bridgetown—Emplacement pour édifice public | 4,000 00 | | |
| Canning, N.-E.—Somme accordée pour Cour de l'Echiquier | 1,494 83 | | |
| Halifax—Hotel des Douanes, réparations | 3,000 00 | | |
| Halifax—Edifice de l'immigration—Payement au ministère Chemins de fer et canaux pour accommodation | 25,000 00 | | |
| Halifax, station de quarantaine—Réparations et amélior. | 10,462 63 | | |
| Halifax—Réparations aux bâtiments et quais, aux casernes de la M.R.C., arsenal maritime de S.M.C. | 21,720 37 | | |
| Halifax—Hôpital Rockhead—Réparations et améliorations | 3,602 29 | | |
| Sydney-Nord—Edifice public—Améliorations et réparations | 3,474 50 | | |
| Sydney-Nord, Station de quarantaine—Réfections et améliorations | 1,357 05 | | |
| Pictou—Edifice public—Améliorations | 4,885 58 | | |
| Stellarton—Edifice public | 9,998 90 | | |
| Sydney—Edifice public—Agrandissement | 12,498 25 | | |
| | | 101,494 40 | |
| *Nouveau-Brunswick—* | | | |
| Chipman—Edifice public | 9,999 69 | | |
| Edmunston—Edifice public | 57,009 09 | | |
| Moncton—Edifice public | 50,491 70 | | |
| Nelson—Edifice public | 8,181 61 | | |
| Shédiac—Edifice public | 7,773 07 | | |
| St-Jean—Station de quarantaine—Habitation de l'ingénieur | 4,673 19 | | |
| St-Jean—Station de quarantaine—Ile Partridge—Réparations et améliorations | 4,435 69 | | |
| St-Jean—Station de quarantaine—Ile Partridge—Appxovisionnement d'eau | 2,846 80 | | |
| St-Jean—Ancien bureau de poste—Restaurations et réparations | 70,948 87 | | |
| Tracadie, Lazaret—Réparations et améliorations | 49 60 | | |
| | | 217,409 31 | |
| *Ile du Prince-Edouard—* | | | |
| Montague—Edifice public—Réfection et améliorations | 4,998 97 | | |
| Sénatorium de Dalton—Contentieux | 13 00 | | |
| | | 5,011 97 | |
| *Provinces Maritimes—En général—* | | | |
| Edifices publics fédéraux—Améliorations, réparations, etc. | | 42,997 82 | |
| *Québec—* | | | |
| Buckingham—Edifice public—Amélior. à app. de chauff. | 995 00 | | |
| Chicoutimi—Edifice public—Amélior. à app. de chauff. | 1,741 67 | | |
| Edifices publics fédéraux—Amélior. répar., etc. | 101,999 88 | | |
| Grosse Ile—Station de quarantaine—Réparations | 2,446 52 | | |
| Kénogami—Edifice public | 5,000 00 | | |
| Limoilou—Edifice public | 12,249 45 | | |
| Loretteville—Edifice public | 26,344 46 | | |
| Maniwaki—Edifice public | 14,692 27 | | |
| Mont-Laurier—Edifice public | 3,863 53 | | |
| Montmagny—Edifice public et arsenal—Impôts, améliorations locales | 2,801 33 | | |
| Montréal— Station Bonaventure—Tracteur électrique | 2,841 90 | | |
| Montréal—Nouvel entrepôt d'inspection—Améliorations et réfection | 11,767 77 | | |
| Montréal—Ancien hôtel des Douanes—Améliorations et réfection | 4,584 68 | | |
| Montréal—Edifice des fournitures de l'artillerie | 24,399 42 | | |
| Montréal—Station postale de la division Ste-Anne | 31,210 57 | | |
| Montréal—Station postale de la division St-Denis | 46,305 87 | | |
| Montréal—Achat de l'édifice Lavut pour station postale "G" | 14,099 06 | | |
| Québec—Edifice de l'immigration—Réparations, etc. | 4,660 44 | | |
| Areporter | 312,003 82 | 365,913 50 | |

## Appendice n° 11—Suite

### TRAVAUX PUBLICS—Imputable au revenu—Suite

| — | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A reporter | 312,003 82 | 365,913 50 | |
| Construction, entretien, réparations, etc.—*Suite* | | | |
| Edifices publics—*Suite* | | | |
| *Quebec*—Fin | | | |
| Québec—Hôpital du parc Savard—Réparations et changements | 815 76 | | |
| Rimouski—Edifice public—Addition et changements | 4,970 13 | | |
| St-Hyacinthe—Edifice public—Améliorations à la chaufferie | 1,216 48 | | |
| St-Jacques-L'Achigan—Edifice public | 285 13 | | |
| St-Jérôme—Edifice public—Changements | 3,966 71 | | |
| Victoriaville—Edifice public—Changements et améliorations | 56 73 | | |
| Waterloo—Edifice public | 3,735 71 | | |
| | | 327,050 47 | |
| *Ontario*— | | | |
| Edifices publics fédéraux—Améliorations, réparations, etc. | 103,337 97 | | |
| Essex—Edifice public—Améliorations à la chaufferie | 1,836 21 | | |
| Gravenhurst—Edifice public | 15,148 59 | | |
| Haileybury—Paiement aux autorités municipales du montant de l'assurance-feu sur le manège pour l'érection d'une salle publique | 33,500 00 | | |
| Manège de Hamilton—Taxes d'amélioration locales | 3,397 56 | | |
| Hamilton—Edifice public—Nouvel ascenceur | 4,999 74 | | |
| C.M.R. Kingston—Parachèvement du dortoir | 14,281 36 | | |
| Kitchener—Edifice public—Addition | 29,991 15 | | |
| Lac Erié—Entrepôt pour le ministère d'Agriculture | 16,102 82 | | |
| Napanee—Edifice public—Améliorations à la plomberie et aux chauffage | 1,732 64 | | |
| Ottawa—Hangar de bouilloire et appareil de chauffage à la station expérimentale de la rue Booth | 8,128 40 | | |
| Ottawa—Edifices fédéraux—Ajustements, etc | 43,359 54 | | |
| Ottawa—Station expérimentale du ministère des Mines—Part du Fédéral dans le coût de l'égout de l'avenue Carling | 3,320 82 | | |
| Ottawa—Laboratoire à la Station expérimentale de la rue Booth pour le ministère des Mines | 5,595 33 | | |
| Ottawa—Colline du Parlement—Pavage des routes et des trottoirs | 23,692 77 | | |
| Ottawa—Rideau Hall—Changements et améliorations | 13,374 38 | | |
| Ottawa—Concernant l'achat de l'édifice Daly | 136,000 00 | | |
| Ottawa—Concernant l'achat d'un édifice pour les ateliers du Gouvernement | 14,400 00 | | |
| Manège de Peterborough—Taxes d'améliorations locales | 1,261 97 | | |
| Port-Colborne—Edifice public | 30,753 90 | | |
| Prescott—Edifice des Douanes—Améliorations au chauffage | 1,233 15 | | |
| Sandwich—Edifice public—Améliorations au chauffage | 867 31 | | |
| St-Thomas—Edifice public—Changements et améliorations | 2,000 00 | | |
| Stouffeville—Edifice public | 19,004 08 | | |
| Sudbury—Edifice public—Réparations | 5,491 02 | | |
| Toronto—Edifice pour division des graines | 30 760 01 | | |
| Toronto—Règlement en tout compte de la réclamation de R.-J. Fleming pour pertes encourues dans l'incendie du garage de la rue Dupont, le 23 mars 1922, alors que le garage était loué au Gouvernement | 35,000 00 | | |
| Toronto—Laboratoire des graines—Jugement de la Cour d'Echiquier | 18,010 30 | | |
| Wiarton—Edifice public | 157 16 | | |
| | | 616,738 18 | |
| *Manitoba*— | | | |
| Manège de Brandon—Taxes d'améliorations locales | 1,397 34 | | |
| Brandon—Edifice public—Taxes d'améliorations locales | 4,248 92 | | |
| Edifices fédéraux—Améliorations, réparations, etc | 26,876 14 | | |
| Winnipeg—Edifice des Douanes—Changements et améliorations | 7,087 00 | | |
| Winnipeg—Casernes de Fort-Osborne—Ecuries | 201 99 | | |
| A reporter | 39,811 39 | 1,309,702 15 | |

## Appendice n° 11—Suite

### TRAVAUX PUBLICS—Imputable au revenu—Suite

| — | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Report | 39,811 39 | 1,309,702 15 | |
| Construction, entretien, réparations, etc | | | |
| Edifices publics—*Suite* | | | |
| *Manitoba*—Fin | | | |
| Winnipeg—Casernes de Fort-Osborne—Achat et réparations de la hutte de la Croix-Rouge | 4,142 32 | | |
| Winnipeg—Edifice de l'Immigration—Changements et réparations | 18,469 32 | | |
| Winnipeg—Part du Fédéral dans le coût d'un service de protection d'incendie à haute pression | 19,101 16 | | |
| | | 81,524 64 | |
| *Saskatchewan*— | | | |
| Edifices fédéraux—Améliorations, réparations, etc | 16,139 33 | | |
| Manège de Moose-Jaw—Taxes d'améliorations locales | 1,982 74 | | |
| Régina—Edifice public—Réparations générales et améliorations | 2,797 49 | | |
| | | 20,919 56 | |
| *Alberta*— | | | |
| Edifices fédéraux—Améliorations, réparations, etc | 15,222 67 | | |
| Edmonton—Edifice public—Addition au site | 30,200 00 | | |
| | | 45,422 67 | |
| *Colombie-Britannique*— | | | |
| Lazaret de l'île Bentinck—Nouveaux édifices et améliorations | 8,491 68 | | |
| Courtney—Edifice public | 32,247 04 | | |
| Edifices fédéraux—Améliorations, réparations, etc | 39,999 99 | | |
| Esquimalt—Remise de chaloupes aux casernes de Sa Majesté | 8,196 12 | | |
| Esquimalt—Réparations aux édifices et aux quais des casernes R.C.N. et aux chantiers maritimes H.M.C. | 11,341 10 | | |
| Esquimalt—Pour remplacer les édifices et les équipements détruits par le feu | 35,521 24 | | |
| Kamloops—Edifice public | 9,001 03 | | |
| Revelstoke—Edifice public | 42,460 62 | | |
| Trail—Edifice Public | 4,998 90 | | |
| Vancouver—Bureau d'inspection du grain | 5,062 35 | | |
| Vancouver—Edifice public—Pour acquérir l'édifice Winch, adjacent à l'hôtel-des-Postes actuel, au prix de $700,000 en assumant une hypothèque de $400,000 et transférant en règlement de la balance l'ancienne propriété des postes, coin des rues Pender et Granville au prix de $300,000. Paiement de l'intérêt à 5 p.c. sur l'hypothèque ci-dessus; aussi coût de modifications à l'édifice | 17,259 99 | | |
| William Head—Station de quarantaine—Réparations et améliorations | 2,186 36 | | |
| | | 216,766 42 | |
| *Dépenses générales*— | | | |
| Edifices fédéraux—Dépenses générales | 28,397 55 | | |
| Fermes expérimentales—Nouveaux édifices, remplacements, réparations, améliorations, etc | 149,093 58 | | |
| Drapeaux pour édifices fédéraux | 4,913 08 | | |
| Installation d'appareils d'économie de combustible dans les édifices fédéraux | 11,990 70 | | |
| Londres, Ang., Bureau du Canada—Entretien | 20,712 44 | | |
| Edifices militaires—Réparations, ajustements, changements et additions | 48,087 86 | | |
| Hôpitaux militaires—Réparations et améliorations | 54,291 50 | | |
| | | 317,486 71 | |
| Loyers, réparations, matériel, chauffage, etc. | | | |
| *Edifices publics et terrains à Ottawa*— | | | |
| Départements en général—Service de nettoyage, y compris $100. à E. Snowden pour tirer le canon de midi | 361,246 74 | | |
| Observatoire fédéral et Edifice du service de Géodésie—réparations, améliorations, entretien des terrains, etc | 4,691 69 | | |
| A reporter | 365,938 43 | 1,991,822 15 | |

## Appendice n° 11—Suite

### TRAVAUX PUBLICS—Imputable au revenu—Suite

| — | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reporter | 365,938 43 | 1,991,822 15 | |
| Construction, entretien, réparations, etc. | | | |
| Edifices publics—*Fin* | | | |
| Loyers, réparations, matériel, chauffage, etc.—*Suite* | | | |
| *Edifices publics et terrains à Ottawa*—Fin. | | | |
| Préposés d'ascenseurs | 71,955 73 | | |
| Chauffage, y compris salaire des ingénieurs, chauffeurs et gardiens | 361,533 86 | | |
| Eclairage, y compris routes et ponts | 81,999 96 | | |
| Rideau Hall (y compris les terrains)—Améliorations, ameublement, entretien, etc | 59,998 94 | | |
| Rideau Hall—Allocation pour combustible et éclairage | 19,000 00 | | |
| Service de téléphone | 94,997 15 | | |
| Eau | 47,961 01 | | |
| | | 1,751,997 05 | |
| *Edifices publics fédéraux*— | | | |
| Edifices de l'Immigration—Réparations, ameublement, etc | 18,135 49 | | |
| Stations fédérales de Quarantaine—Entretien | 2,486 51 | | |
| Ajustements, fournitures générales et ameublement | 120,104 18 | | |
| Chauffage | 358,960 62 | | |
| Eclairage | 193,913 49 | | |
| Pouvoir pour ascenseurs, oblitéreuses de timbres, etc | 75,509 24 | | |
| Loyers | 1,342,314 02 | | |
| Salaires de gardiens, ingénieurs, chauffeurs, etc | 808,473 40 | | |
| Fournitures pour gardiens, etc | 39,932 83 | | |
| Eau | 72,814 49 | | |
| Yukon—Edifices publics—Loyers, réparations, combustible, éclairage, service d'eau et salaires des gardiens | 31,878 17 | | |
| Victoria, C.-B.—Observatoire astrophysique (Little Saanich Mountain)—Entretien, réparations et routes | 3,158 75 | | |
| | | 3,068,041 19 | |
| Total, édifices publics | | | 6,811,860 39 |
| Ports et rivières | | | |
| *Nouvelle-Ecosse*— | | | |
| Arisaig—Quai | 1,826 78 | | |
| Avonport—Construction d'une partie du quai | 1,524 40 | | |
| Bailey's Brook—Réparations et améliorations aux jetées | 1,199 68 | | |
| Bass River—Réparations des quais | 3,812 24 | | |
| Baie-St-Laurent—Réparations des brise-lames | 3,095 58 | | |
| Bayport—Achat et reconstruction du quai | 3,259 02 | | |
| Black Point—Réparations des brise-lames | 3,797 39 | | |
| Black Point—Réparations des quais | 3,097 64 | | |
| Burlington—Améliorations des quais | 1,596 44 | | |
| Canada Creek—Reconstruction des brise-lames et réparations | 5,768 23 | | |
| Cariboo—Réparations | 1,198 47 | | |
| Chebogue—Protection du port | 2,598 50 | | |
| Cheticamp Point—Réparations des quais | 4,983 75 | | |
| Cheverie—Réparations des quais | 3,199 78 | | |
| Cow Bay—Réparations des brise-lames | 6,999 94 | | |
| Dartmouth—Jetée | 5,593 06 | | |
| Digby—Réparations et additions à la jetée | 1,998 23 | | |
| Dingwall (Aspy Bay)—Brise-lames | 11,725 84 | | |
| East-Berlin—Réparations et réfection du brise-lames | 1,395 25 | | |
| East River—Dragage | 12,759 00 | | |
| Ecum Secum—Agrandissement et réparations du quai | 4,080 28 | | |
| A reporter | 85,509 50 | | 6,811,860 39 |

## Appendice n° 11—Suite

### TRAVAUX PUBLICS—Imputable au revenu—Suite

| — | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Report | 85,509 50 | ..... | 6,811,860 39 |
| Construction, entretien, réparations, etc.—*Suite* | | | |
| Ports et rivières—*Suite* | | | |
| *Nouvelle-Ecosse*—Suite | | | |
| Feltzen Sud—Agrandissement du brise-lames | 3,003 22 | | |
| Finlay Point—Brise-lames—Quai | 2,577 17 | | |
| Fisherman's Harbour—Quai | 4,528 74 | | |
| Fourchu—Réparation de la protection du port | 1,594 09 | | |
| Freeport—Prolongement du brise-lames | 9,712 73 | | |
| Great Village—Remplacement du quai | 4,992 77 | | |
| Grand-Etang—Réparation des jetées | 4,999 43 | | |
| Gulliver's Cove—Brise-lames | 12,893 75 | | |
| Hall's Harbour—Prolongement du brise-lames | 1,732 23 | | |
| Hantsport—Réparation du quai | 1,891 14 | | |
| Ports et rivières en général—Réparations et améliorations | 63,361 64 | | |
| Harbourville—Réparation du brise-lames | 2,494 67 | | |
| Horton Landing—Réparation au quai | 1,840 07 | | |
| Hunt's Point—Reconstruction du quai d'accostage | 1,998 87 | | |
| Indian Harbour—Prolongement du quai | 998 47 | | |
| Jersey Cove—Auai | 2,230 37 | | |
| Joggins—Reconst. et réparations du brise-lames | 6,602 76 | | |
| Kraut Point—Réparation du quai | 1,416 84 | | |
| L'Archevêque—Dragage | 64 56 | | |
| La Have Ferry—Extension et réparation des quais | 4,687 50 | | |
| Larry's River—Brise-lames | 6,000 65 | | |
| Little Anse—Réparation des brise-lames | 4,094 35 | | |
| Little Harbour—Réparations | 956 18 | | |
| Little Judique Ponds—Brise-lames—Quai | 4,924 63 | | |
| Livingstone's Cove—Réparation du brise-lames | 1,000 00 | | |
| Lower Burlington—Prolongement du quai | 2,579 29 | | |
| Lower Kingsburg—Prolongement du brise-lames et réparation de la défense | 2,485 92 | | |
| Lower L'Ardoise—Réparation du brise-lames | 2,876 05 | | |
| Lower Sandy Point—Brise-lames | 3,188 02 | | |
| Lunenburg—Dragage | 67,249 43 | | |
| Mabou Bridge—Reconstruction du quai | 4,476 46 | | |
| Main à Dieu—Quai | 2,756 35 | | |
| Malagash—Dragage | 22,413 76 | | |
| Meat Cove—Prolongement du brise-lames | 1,140 87 | | |
| Mill Creek—Reconstruction et réparation du quai | 1,965 44 | | |
| North East Harbour—Réparation du quai | 1,099 01 | | |
| North Ingonish (McLeod's)—Reconstruction du brise-lames et dragage | 15,253 75 | | |
| North Sydney—Prolongement du brise-lames | 1,980 13 | | |
| North Sydney—Remise en place du quai | 6,981 90 | | |
| Parks Creek—Quai | 1,997 25 | | |
| Parker's Cove—Améliorations au brise-lames | 3,469 93 | | |
| Parrsboro—Améliorations dans le port | 38,998 45 | | |
| Petit de Grat—Dragage | 8,200 67 | | |
| Pinkney's Point—Prolongement du brise-lames | 8,498 89 | | |
| Poirierville—Réparation du quai | 2,150 04 | | |
| Portapique—Quai | 3,645 80 | | |
| Port-Dufferin East—Réparation du quai | 1,599 40 | | |
| Port-George—Réparation et réfection du brise-lames | 2,010 02 | | |
| Port-Greville—Reconstruction du brise-lames | 11,225 72 | | |
| Port-Hawkesbury—Réparation du quai | 3,975 08 | | |
| Port-Maitland—Brise-lames | 4,037 54 | | |
| Portuguese Cove—Brise-lames | 11,723 00 | | |
| Pugwash—Réparation du quai | 2,479 95 | | |
| Rivière Bourgeois—Quai | 3,993 30 | | |
| Rivière au Saumon—Réparation de la protection du chenal | 4,776 29 | | |
| Saulnierville—Prolongement du brise-lames | 6,262 96 | | |
| Sheet Harbour—Améliorations dans le port | 19,705 44 | | |
| Short Beach—Améliorations dans le port | 7,431 98 | | |
| A reporter | 518,734 42 | ..... | 6,811,860 39 |

## Appendice n° 11—Suite

### TRAVAUX PUBLICS—Imputable sur le revenu—Suite

| — | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Report | 518,734 42 | ..... | 6,811,860 39 |
| Construction, entretien, réparations, etc.—*Suite* | | | |
| Ports et rivières—*Suite* | | | |
| *Nouvelle-Ecosse*—Fin | | | |
| Sonora—Réparations du quai | 1,999 97 | | |
| South Lake—Môle d'entraînement | 3,799 79 | | |
| Spry Bay (Leslie's)—Reconstruction du quai | 2,480 13 | | |
| St. Francis Harbour—Brise-lames | 1,737 40 | | |
| St. Mary's River—Dragage | 802 37 | | |
| Surette's Island—Achat et reconstruction du quai | 1,971 85 | | |
| Sydney—Quai | 224 95 | | |
| Terrance Bay—Réparations du quai | 3,839 94 | | |
| Toney River—Prolongement des môles du canal | 5,579 66 | | |
| Troy Pond—Améliorations du port | 9,996 65 | | |
| Upper Port La Tour—Réparations du quai | 886 91 | | |
| Walton—Réparations du brise-lames | 1,196 43 | | |
| West Head—Réparations du brise-lames | 2,980 25 | | |
| West La Have Ferry—Quai | 1,644 89 | | |
| Western Head—Améliorations et réparations au brise-lames | 8,348 12 | | |
| Whitewaters—Réparations et améliorations au quai | 2,692 91 | | |
| Windsor—Prolongement du quai | 23,985 78 | | |
| Wolfville—Quai | 7,130 25 | | |
| | | 600,032 67 | |
| *Ile du Prince-Edouard*— | | | |
| Brae Harbour—Reconstruction et réparations du brise-lames | 2,984 43 | | |
| China Point—Agrandissement du quai | 1,479 64 | | |
| Georgetown—Réparations au hangar à marchandises au quai du ch. C.N | 1,174 76 | | |
| Ports et rivières en général—Réparations et améliorations | 5,430 71 | | |
| Higgins Shore—Réparations au quai | 1,594 73 | | |
| Kier's Shore—Réparations au quai | 1,507 71 | | |
| New London—Améliorations du port | 3,386 42 | | |
| Nine mile Creek—Réparations au quai | 1,750 14 | | |
| Pownal Bay—Réparations au quai | 2,639 35 | | |
| Rustico Harbour—Reconstruction et protection de la grève | 3,096 48 | | |
| Souris—Réparations du brise-lames | 7,124 61 | | |
| St. Peter's Bay—Brise-lames et protection de la grève—Réparations et reconstruction | 1,484 95 | | |
| Summerside—Réparations au brise-lames | 1,461 65 | | |
| Summerside—Réparations du quai du chemin de fer | 5,430 72 | | |
| Tignish Harbour—Réparations au brise-lames | 4,339 18 | | |
| | | 44,885 48 | |
| *Nouveau-Brunswick*— | | | |
| Beaver Harbour—Réparations au quai | 2,605 69 | | |
| Black's Harbour—Reconstruction des approches du quai | 1,332 81 | | |
| Burn's (Belle Isle Bay)—Améliorations au quai | 3,427 32 | | |
| Burnt Church—Réparations au quai | 2,551 58 | | |
| Campbellton—Réparations du quai du marché et du quai en eau profonde | 1,795 66 | | |
| Cape Bald—Réparations du brise-lames | 4,877 81 | | |
| Caraquet—Réparations aux travaux de protection contre les glaces | 769 73 | | |
| Cocagne—Réparations au quai | 738 72 | | |
| Cole's Point—Réparations au quai | 2,228 91 | | |
| Dalhousie—Réparations du quai en eau profonde | 1,244 55 | | |
| Dipper Harbour—Réparations au brise-lames | 4,253 43 | | |
| Escuminac—Améliorations du port | 517 57 | | |
| Grand Harbour (Ingall's Head)—Brise-lames | 542 68 | | |
| Green Point—Jetée | 77 55 | | |
| Ports et rivières en général—Réparations et améliorations | 25,577 59 | | |
| Humphrey's—Réparations au quai | 773 53 | | |
| Loggieville | 1,047 78 | | |
| McAlpine's—Réparations au quai | 1,153 69 | | |
| McDonald's Point—Améliorations du quai | 1,432 04 | | |
| Mill's Point—Agrandissement et réparations du quai | 1,744 00 | | |
| A reporter | 58,687 67 | 644,918 15 | 6,811,860 39 |

## Appendice n° 11—Suite

### TRAVAUX PUBLICS—Imputable sur le revenu—Suite

| — | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Report | 58,687 67 | 644,918 15 | 6,811,860 39 |
| Construction, entretien, réparations, etc.—*Suite* | | | |
| Ports et rivières—*Suite* | | | |
| *Nouveau-Brunswick*—Fin | | | |
| Oromocto—Améliorations du quai | 4,231 37 | | |
| Palmer's—Réparations du quai | 982 40 | | |
| Pointe-du-Chêne—Réparations du brise-lames | 3,121 13 | | |
| Port Elgin—Dragage dans la rivière Gaspereau | 23,986 89 | | |
| Rexton—Réparations du quai | 907 21 | | |
| Rothesay—Réparations du quai | 899 20 | | |
| Shediac—Réparations du quai | 1,118 88 | | |
| Shippigan Gully—Réparations du brise-lames | 4,449 64 | | |
| Stonehaven—Réparations du brise-lames | 1,886 58 | | |
| St. Andrew's—Améliorations et réparations du quai | 13 80 | | |
| St. George—Réparations du quai | 1,754 24 | | |
| St. John River—Dragage à divers quais | 10,542 21 | | |
| St. Stephen—Réparations du quai | 90 75 | | |
| Upper Jemseg—Améliorations du quai | 3,006 40 | | |
| Wilson's Beach—Réparations du brise-lames | 993 64 | | |
| Young's Cove—Reconstruction du quai | 3,743 82 | | |
| *Québec*— | | 120,415 83 | |
| Amos—Quai | 4,184 05 | | |
| Anse à Beaufils—Reconstruction et réparations des jetées | 3,625 43 | | |
| Anse à Giles—Réparations du quai | 1,284 70 | | |
| Anse aux Gascons—Prolongement du quai | 159 20 | | |
| Anse St-Jean—Réparations du quai | 1,543 59 | | |
| Bagotville (St. Alphonse)—Prolongement et réparations du quai | 20,218 13 | | |
| Baie St-Paul—Protection de la rive | 23,225 50 | | |
| Baie St-Paul—Réparations du quai | 6,432 48 | | |
| Barachois de Malbaie—Réparations du brise-lames | 794 38 | | |
| Batiscan—Protection du canal | 4,992 03 | | |
| Beauport—Réparations du quai | 874 74 | | |
| Belœil Station—Reconstruction et réparations du quai et des môles | 4,291 92 | | |
| Bersimis—Dragage | 22,974 76 | | |
| Berthier (en bas)—Réparations du quai | 992 25 | | |
| Berthierville—Améliorations du quai et du hangar | 1,693 95 | | |
| Bic—Reconstructions du quai | 5,484 58 | | |
| Bonaventure—Améliorations du port | 12,989 25 | | |
| Brown's Island—Quai | 3,297 04 | | |
| Cacouna—Réparations du quai | 1,815 00 | | |
| Cap de la Madeleine—Prolongement du quai | 4,133 62 | | |
| Cap de la Madeleine—Hangar à marchandises et quai | 58 15 | | |
| Cap St-Ignace—Réparations du quai | 3,147 79 | | |
| Caughnawaga—Recontruction du quai | 7,686 13 | | |
| Chandler—Prolongement du quai et dragage | 3,341 79 | | |
| Chateau Richer—Réparations du quai | 1,417 15 | | |
| Chicoutimi Basin—Réparations du quai | 1,549 85 | | |
| Contrecœur—Améliorations du quai | 1,259 20 | | |
| Coteau-Landing—Améliorations des approches | 1,038 52 | | |
| Cross Point—Prolongement du quai | 3,183 77 | | |
| Desjardins—Reconstruction du quai | 11,009 75 | | |
| Descente des Femmes—Réparations au quai | 1,225 27 | | |
| Doucets Landing (Ste. Angèle de Laval)—Dragage | 25,061 56 | | |
| Fauvel—Réparations au brise-lames et au quai | 1,000 03 | | |
| Fassett—Réparations au quai | 5,478 44 | | |
| Pointe-au-Père—Réparations et améliorations au quai | 17,432 94 | | |
| Pointe Gatineau—Reconstruction du quai | 2,277 17 | | |
| Rivière Gatineau—Protection de la rive | 2,699 39 | | |
| Gaspé (Sandy Beach)—Réparations au quai | 3,790 11 | | |
| Grande-Entrée (I.M.)—Réparations et prolongement du quai | 4,785 93 | | |
| Grande-Rivière—Réparations du quai | 1,342 55 | | |
| Grindstone (I.M.)—Réparations du quai | 5,116 47 | | |
| Grondines—Quai | 36,350 41 | | |
| Grosse-Ile—Réparations au quai | 1,550 32 | | |
| A reporter | 266,809 29 | 765,333 98 | 6,811,860 39 |

## Appendice n° 11—Suite

### TRAVAUX PUBLICS—Imputable sur le revenu—Suite

| — | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Report | 266,809 29 | 765,333 98 | 6,811,860 39 |
| Construction, entretien, réparations, etc.—*Suite* | | | |
| Ports et rivières—*Suite* | | | |
| *Québec*—Suite | | | |
| Havre-Aubert (Point Shea, Amherst)—Réparations au quai | 1,757 45 | | |
| Ports et rivières en général—Réparations et améliorations | 74,495 84 | | |
| High Falls—Réparations au quai | 1,299 77 | | |
| Honfleur—Réparations au quai | 2,811 50 | | |
| House Harbour—Réparations au quai | 1,352 03 | | |
| Hull—Réparations au quai | 1,689 75 | | |
| Iberville—Remplacement des pilotis de protection | 1,531 92 | | |
| Ile aux Coudres—Réparations au quai | 777 23 | | |
| Isle Perrot Sud—Réparations au quai | 1,346 14 | | |
| Kamouraska—Réparations aux quais, etc | 3,988 34 | | |
| L'Anse à Valleau—Jetée | 623 74 | | |
| Lachine—Reconstruction du quai du G.-T.-P | 17,999 18 | | |
| Lanoraie—Réparations et améliorations au quai | 793 09 | | |
| Les Eboulements—Réparations au quai | 3,789 53 | | |
| Lévis—Améliorations au quai | 501 00 | | |
| Lotbinière—Reconstruction du quai | 11,767 82 | | |
| Mal Bay—Réparations au quai | 1,492 38 | | |
| Maria—Reconstruction du quai | 120 82 | | |
| Caps de Maria—Protection de la rive | 1,214 94 | | |
| Matane—Pour terminer les améliorations du port, la Hammermill Paper Company d'Erie, Penn., contribuant $100,000 | 80,630 04 | | |
| Matane—Paiement à MM. J.-R. et J.-E. Boulanger, entrepreneurs de la construction du quai pour dommages aux travaux incomplets par suite d'une forte tempête le 9 déc. 1924 | 4,660 20 | | |
| Mégantic—Réparations au quai | 518 50 | | |
| Miguasha—Prolongement du quai et de la cale inclinée | 8,592 74 | | |
| Montebello—Réparations au quai | 1,089 44 | | |
| Montmagny—Réparations au quai | 4,134 64 | | |
| Nicolet—Dragage | 21,114 17 | | |
| Nicolet—Réparations à la jetée | 412 64 | | |
| Nicolet—Réparations au quai élevé | 1,900 79 | | |
| Norway Bay—Réparations au quai | 995 37 | | |
| Notre Dame de Pierreville—Dragages | 6,782 21 | | |
| Notre Dame de Pierreville—Quai et brise-glaces | 343 84 | | |
| Notre Dame du Lac—Améliorations au quai | 1,612 24 | | |
| Nouvelle Rivière—Brise-lames | 787 70 | | |
| Papineauville—Reconstruction du quai | 4,996 47 | | |
| Rivière Pentecôte—Dragage | 4,258 01 | | |
| Peribonka—Reconstruction du quai | 2,901 98 | | |
| Pointe à Elie (I.M.) | 1,433 33 | | |
| Pointe aux Esquimaux—Réparations au quai | 3,711 85 | | |
| Pointe au Pic (Murray Bay)—Réparations au quai | 14,986 05 | | |
| Pointe Bourque—Escalier d'accès | 600 02 | | |
| Pointe Pizeau—Réparations au quai | 916 61 | | |
| Port au Persil—Pour acheter un emplacement | 593 00 | | |
| Port au Persil—Réparations au quai | 1,299 78 | | |
| Port au Saumon—Pour prendre possession du quai et en reconstruire une partie | 12,186 30 | | |
| Port Daniel—Réparations au quai | 7,565 53 | | |
| Rimouski—Réparations au quai, etc | 6,398 80 | | |
| Rivière aux Vases—Réparations au quai et au hangar | 899 68 | | |
| Rivière du Loup (en bas)—Réparations au quai | 4,894 75 | | |
| Rivière Ouelle—Réparations au quai | 5,430 92 | | |
| Rivière Verte—Remplacement du quai | 3,072 18 | | |
| Roberval—Réparations et améliorations au quai | 9,974 58 | | |
| Roberval—Réparations au brise-lames | 1,494 25 | | |
| Ste-Adelaïde de Pabos—Réparations au quai | 1,234 08 | | |
| St-Alexis—Réparations au quai | 1,579 40 | | |
| A reporter | 620,163 85 | 765,333 98 | 6,811,860 39 |

## Appendice n° 11—Suite

### TRAVAUX PUBLICS—Imputable sur le revenu—Suite

| — | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Report | 620,163 85 | 765,333 98 | 6,811,860 39 |
| Construction, entretien, réparations, etc.—*Suite* | | | |
| Ports et rivières—*Suite* | | | |
| *Québec*—Fin | | | |
| St-André—Réparations au quai | 10,448 54 | | |
| Ste-Anne de Chicoutimi—Réparations au quai | 1,896 33 | | |
| Ste-Anne de la Pocatière—Réparations au quai | 1,389 53 | | |
| Ste-Anne des Monts—Réparations au quai | 1,974 60 | | |
| Ste-Antoine de Tilly—Reconstruction du quai | 16,019 28 | | |
| Ste-Antoine de Tilly—Dragage | 13,106 50 | | |
| St-Barthelemi (Grand Nord) Améliorations au quai | 1,176 57 | | |
| Ste-Croix—Réconstruction et réparations du quai | 7,094 05 | | |
| St-Denis—Réparations au quai | 825 07 | | |
| St-Dominique du Lac—Quai | 1,802 11 | | |
| Ste-Famille—Réparations au quai | 1,695 39 | | |
| St-François Nord—Réparations a uquai | 6,141 38 | | |
| St-François Sud—Réparations au quai | 2,144 24 | | |
| St-Fulgence—Réparations au quai | 3,029 24 | | |
| St-Gédéon (Lac St. Jean)—Réparations au quai | 1,401 57 | | |
| St-Godfroy—Prolongement du quai | 3,654 20 | | |
| St-Irenée—Réparations au quai | 1,521 80 | | |
| St-Jean (I.O.)—Réparations au quai | 2,405 82 | | |
| St-Jean Port Joli—Réparations au quai | 6,499 91 | | |
| St-Laurent d'Orléans—Réparations au quai | 9,476 70 | | |
| St-Marc—Améliorations au quai | 1,261 83 | | |
| St-Méthode—Réparations au quai | 1,003 20 | | |
| St-Michel de Bellechasse—Réparations au quai | 2,334 28 | | |
| St-Nicholas—Réparations au quai | 1,134 58 | | |
| St-Ours—Réparations au quai | 1,803 05 | | |
| Ste-Pétronille (Ile d'Orléans)—Réparations et améliorations au quai | 6,600 14 | | |
| Ste-Pé tronille, quai—Jugement de la Cour de l'Echiquier | 31,303 73 | | |
| St-Roch des Aulnaies—Réparations au quai | 1,255 47 | | |
| St-Siméon—Réparations au quai | 1,198 44 | | |
| St-Siméon de Bonaventure—Améliorations au brise-lames | 1,981 73 | | |
| St-Ulric (Rivière Blanche)—Réparations au quai | 2,198 81 | | |
| Ste-Victoire—Réparations au quai | 3,128 56 | | |
| Sabrevois—Réparations au quai | 1,285 37 | | |
| Sandy Bay—Quai, brise-lames | 3,002 02 | | |
| Sept Iles—Réparations au quai | 1,315 76 | | |
| Sorel—Améliorations au port | 73,312 05 | | |
| Tadoussac (Anse Tadoussac)—Réparations et améliorations au quai | 5,829 08 | | |
| Trois-Lacs—Réparations au quai | 2,161 93 | | |
| Trois-Pistoles—Réparations au brise-lames | 986 19 | | |
| Trois-Rivières—Hangar et quai | 44,024 10 | | |
| Valleyfield—Reconstruction du quai | 12,239 27 | | |
| Valleyfield—Dragage | 32,064 98 | | |
| Varennes—Réparations au quai | 2,818 88 | | |
| Verchères—Réparations au quai | 2,515 52 | | |
| Ville Marie—Réparations au quai | 3,496 93 | | |
| | | 953,852 4 | |
| *Ontario*— | | | |
| Beaumaris—Réparations au quai | 979 22 | | |
| Blind River—Dragage | 24,439 06 | | |
| Blind River—Pour remplacer l'entrepôt | 2,270 86 | | |
| Bronte—Réparations au quai | 4,901 38 | | |
| Burlington—Prolongement du brise-lames | 885 43 | | |
| Burlington Channel—Réparations à la jetée nord | 2,985 00 | | |
| Burlington Channel—Reconstruction de la jetée sud | 32,973 46 | | |
| Byng Inlet—Dragage | 28,203 37 | | |
| Chatham—Réparations au mur de revêtement | 12,344 73 | | |
| Chute à Blondeau—Reconstruction du quai | 4,223 59 | | |
| Cobourg—Reconstruction des travaux du port | 12,040 66 | | |
| Collingwood—Reconstruction du brise-lames | 30,189 53 | | |
| Cumberland—Reconstruction du quai | 8,431 64 | | |
| A reporter | 165,868 29 | 1,719,186 43 | 6,811,860 39 |

## Appendice n° 11—Suite

### TRAVAUX PUBLICS—Imputable sur le revenu—Suite

| — | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Report | 165,868 29 | 1,719,186 43 | 6,811,860 39 |
| Construction, entretien, réparations, etc.—*Suite* | | | |
| Ports et rivières—*Suite* | | | |
| *Ontario*—Fin | | | |
| Goderich—Réparations et améliorations au port | 123,320 72 | | |
| Grand Bend—Réparation à la jetée | 1,398 65 | | |
| Ports et rivières en général—Réparations et améliorations | 31,184 19 | | |
| Honey Harbour—Dragage | 9,230 98 | | |
| Honey Harbour—Quai | 11,763 01 | | |
| Jeanette's Creek—Réparations au quai | 1,046 43 | | |
| Kincardine—Réparations aux jetées | 16,558 58 | | |
| Kingston, C.M.R.—Réparations du quai et travaux de protection | 1,781 15 | | |
| Kingsville—Réparations et renouvellements aux jetées | 9,322 94 | | |
| Lac Laurenson—Dragage | 1,879 95 | | |
| Leamington—Réparations à la jetée | 982 55 | | |
| Lion's Head—Réparations à la jetée | 769 07 | | |
| L'Orignal—Aux fins de protection riveraine, la province d'Ontario fournissant un montant égal et la municipalité $1,000 | 1,332 00 | | |
| Meaford—Réparations au brise-lames | 9,133 50 | | |
| Midland—Dragage | 34,841 32 | | |
| Midland—Quai | 15,807 71 | | |
| New Liskeard—Réparation du quai | 3,630 64 | | |
| Oshawa—Amélioration du port | 94,670 54 | | |
| Owen Sound—Dragage | 82,992 99 | | |
| Owen Sound—Mur du port | 15,068 69 | | |
| Ile Pelee—Réparations aux jetées | 2,305 80 | | |
| Ile Pelee—Extension du quai | 27,970 49 | | |
| Pembroke—Dragage et remplacement du quai | 64,534 60 | | |
| Petawawa—Réparation du quai | 1,788 51 | | |
| Pike Creek—Réparation du quai et trav. en pilotis | 1,621 12 | | |
| Port-Bruce—Réparation des jetées | 1,023 68 | | |
| Port-Burwell—Reconstruction et réparation des jetées | 82,480 75 | | |
| Port-Colborne—Réparation du brise-lames | 4,780 21 | | |
| Port-Dover—Réparation de la jetée | 949 96 | | |
| Port-Maitland—Réparation des jetées | 157,729 44 | | |
| Port-Stanley—Améliorations et réparations au port | 99,998 72 | | |
| Baie Providence—Réparation du quai | 1,968 72 | | |
| Rainy River—Réparation du quai | 1,540 41 | | |
| Rondeau—Réparation des jetées | 6,984 03 | | |
| Saugeen River—Réparation des ouvrages du port | 8,994 48 | | |
| Sault Ste-Marie—Réparation du quai | 3,994 96 | | |
| Sault Ste-Marie—Cale inclinée | 58,079 51 | | |
| Southampton—Réparation du quai et brise-lames | 4,999 21 | | |
| Baie Stokes—Réparation de la jetée | 3,950 60 | | |
| St-Williams—Réparation de la jetée | 2,243 85 | | |
| Rivières Thames—Réparation du quai du phare | 996 89 | | |
| Thessalon—Pour terminer le brise-lames | 784 53 | | |
| Ile Thorah—Améliorations au port | 1,006 90 | | |
| Thornbury—Réparation du quai | 6,180 32 | | |
| Trenton—Bassin de Bywater, ci-dev. entret. par municip. | 6,180 32 | | |
| Wendover—Réparation du quai | 13,148 85 | | |
| Wheatley—Réparation de la jetée | 1,532 58 | | |
| Windsor—Réparation du quai | 2,999 01 | | |
| | | 1,203,233 50 | |
| *Manitoba*— | | | |
| Dauphin Beach—Quai | 6,409 73 | | |
| Delta—Travaux de protection | 31,703 16 | | |
| Gimli Harbour—Jetée | 7,962 16 | | |
| Ports et rivières en général—Réparations et améliorations | 3,181 13 | | |
| Netley Cut—Fermeture du chenal | 2,526 49 | | |
| Portage la Prairie—Extension de l'égout | 7,188 06 | | |
| Rivière Rouge—Travaux de protection | 11,105 59 | | |
| Victoria Beach—Extension du brise-lames | 11,989 39 | | |
| | | 82,065 71 | |
| A reporter | ..... | 3,004,485 64 | 6,811,860 39 |

## Appendice n° 11—Suite

### TRAVAUX PUBLICS—Imputable sur le revenu—Suite

| — | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Report | | 3,004,485 64 | 6,811,860 39 |
| Construction, entretien, réparations, etc.—*Suite* | | | |
| Ports et rivières—*Suite* | | | |
| *Saskatchewan et Alberta—* | | | |
| Blairmore—Dragage et caissons | 4,925 11 | | |
| Lac Cowan et route de la rivière—Améliorations | 2,222 51 | | |
| Elbow River—Travaux de protection | 3,600 00 | | |
| Fort Résolution—Quai | 7,490 60 | | |
| Ports et rivières en général—Réparations et améliorations | 602 22 | | |
| Lac La Biche—Quai | 5,962 97 | | |
| | | 24,803 41 | |
| *Colombie Britannique—* | | | |
| Bamfield East—Reconstruction du quai | 1,635 46 | | |
| Blubber Bay—Quai | 6,227 47 | | |
| Campbell River—Réparations au quai | 3,962 50 | | |
| Celista—Quai | 2,200 70 | | |
| Clayoquot—Réparations au quai | 5,222 28 | | |
| Rivière Colombie à Revelstoke—Protection de la rive | 125 12 | | |
| Rivière Colombie en aval de Burton—Protection de la rive | 9,989 62 | | |
| Comox—Réparations au quai | 2,789 83 | | |
| Courtney River—Dragage | 16,408 55 | | |
| Crawford Bay—Recons. du quai flottant et du hangar | 2,167 56 | | |
| Deer Park—Réparations au quai | 2,199 99 | | |
| Denman Island—Cale inclinée de débarquement | 865 41 | | |
| False Bay, Lasqueti Island—Quai | 5,592 84 | | |
| False Creek—Dragage | 2,337 41 | | |
| Lac Fraser—Pour achever le quai | 178 35 | | |
| Rivière Fraser—Améliorations | 48,061 43 | | |
| Rivière Fraser—Améliorations à la jetée | 33,829 68 | | |
| Rivière Fraser— (en bas)—Bateau, enlèv. des obstruct. | 23,561 25 | | |
| Gower Point—Quai flottant | 1,212 94 | | |
| Greta—Reconstruction du quai | 2,386 12 | | |
| Haney—Reconstruction du quai | 7,774 44 | | |
| Ports et rivières en général—Réparations et améliorat. | 57,745 40 | | |
| Hope Bay—Réparations au quai | 1,658 15 | | |
| Kaleden—Reconstruction du quai | 4,032 24 | | |
| Kildonan—Quai flottant | 1,749 82 | | |
| Ile Mayne—Réparations et améliorations au quai | 4,203 96 | | |
| Mission—Reconstruction du quai | 4,698 07 | | |
| Naramata—Prolongement du quai | 2,684 21 | | |
| New Massett—Renouvellement du quai flottant | 1,392 68 | | |
| Okanagan Control Dam—Entretien et opéraration | 1,427 65 | | |
| Okanagan, lac et rivière—Améliorations | 1,163 35 | | |
| Rivière Oona—Quai flottant | 1,686 00 | | |
| Lac Pitt—Reconstruction du quai | 2,711 93 | | |
| Pope's Landing, Pender Harbour—Reconst. du quai | 1,092 28 | | |
| Port Clements—Réparations du quai | 6,595 41 | | |
| Port Essington—Améliorations au quai flottant | 1,203 68 | | |
| Port Renfrew—Règlement complet et final de la réclam. de la succ. Godman touchant l'acquisition du quai | 2,000 00 | | |
| Queen Charlotte City—Réparations au quai | 902 74 | | |
| Riondel—Quai | 6,947 68 | | |
| Royston—Réparations et améliorations au quai | 2,129 24 | | |
| Sayward—Remplac. du quai (pour exécuter contrat) | 6,453 02 | | |
| Shushartie Bay—Réparations au quai flottant | 402 29 | | |
| Skidegate—Réparations au quai | 2,390 90 | | |
| Sooke—Réparations au quai | 4,103 34 | | |
| Ucluelet (ouest)—Quai flottant | 844 78 | | |
| Vancouver, Stanley Park—Protection de la côte | 7,999 98 | | |
| Westbank—Reconstruction et amélioration du quai | 8,027 18 | | |
| White Rock—Réparations au quai | 1,247 03 | | |
| William Head, stat. de quar. de—Réparations au quai | 3,500 00 | | |
| | | 319,721 96 | |
| A reporter | | 3,349,011 01 | 6,811,860 39 |

## Appendice n° 11—Suite

### TRAVAUX PUBLICS—Imputable sur le revenu—*Suite*

| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Report | | 3,349,011 01 | 6,811,860 39 |
| Construction, entretien, réparations, etc.—*Suite* | | | |
| Ports et rivières—*Fin* | | | |
| *Territoire du Yukon—* | | | |
| Stewart et Yukon rivières—Amélior. du chenal | | 5,000 00 | |
| *Généralités—* | | | |
| Ports et rivières en général | | 24,813 08 | |
| Total des ports et rivières | | | 3,378,824 09 |
| Dragage | | | |
| Provinces Maritimes | | 526,785 51 | |
| Ontario et Québec | | 650,773 33 | |
| Manitoba, Saskatchewan et Alberta | | 85,227 47 | |
| Colombie Britannique | | 394,837 66 | |
| | | | 1,657,623 97 |
| Chemins et ponts | | | |
| Pont Bryson, P.Q.—Jugement de la cour Suprême | | 3,266 00 | |
| Calumet—Pont Bryson—Peinture | | 2,356 70 | |
| Pont Des Joachims—Réparations | | 1,677 46 | |
| Chemins et ponts fédéraux en général | | 3,167 90 | |
| Pont International, entre St-Léonard, N.-B., et Van Buren, Maine—Réparations et entretien | | 872 35 | |
| Pont interprovincial sur la riv. Restigouche à Matapédia—Améliorations et réparations aux approches | | 999 41 | |
| Témiscamingue-Nord—Réparation au pont | | 3,502 31 | |
| Ottawa—Entretien et rép. des ponts et approches | | 9,804 32 | |
| Portage-du-Fort, Qué.—Peinture posée sur le pont | | 2,355 81 | |
| St-Majorique, Qué.—Rép. aux approches du pont | | 4,009 09 | |
| | | | 32,011 35 |
| Lignes télégraphiques et téléphoniques | | | |
| *Nouvelle-Ecosse—* | | | |
| Lignes télégraphiques et téléphoniques du cap Breton—Réparations et améliorations générales | 8,366 56 | | |
| Little Narrows—Ligne télég. de Grass Pond—Prol. de Washabuck-Centre à Point-McKay etdu pont Washabuck à l'anse du Sud | 625 87 | | |
| Ligne tél. de Little-Narrows au ruisseau Ottawa | 1,137 75 | | |
| Whycocomagh-Orangedale: Ligne téléphonique—Prol. à Orangedale East | 443 85 | | |
| | | 10,574 03 | |
| *Québec—* | | | |
| Câble entre l'Ile Verte et la rive sud du St-Laurent | | 1,229 20 | |
| *Saskatchewan et Alberta—* | | | |
| Lignes télég. et téléph. d'Alberta—Répar. et amél. en général | 3,240 37 | | |
| Battleford—Ligne télégraphique de l'Isle la Crosse—Réparations et améliorations générales | 7,724 20 | | |
| Edmonton—Ligne Rivière-la-Paix—Déviation de la ligne dans les sections Waterhole et Dunvegan | 1,511 48 | | |
| Rivière-la-Paix—Ligne Waterhole—Renouvellement et déviation le long du chemin | 3,376 90 | | |
| | | 15,852 95 | |
| A reporter | | 27,656 18 | 11,880,319 80 |

## Appendice n° 11—Suite

### TRAVAUX PUBLICS—Imputable sur le revenu—Suite

| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Report | | 27,656 18 | 11,880,319 80 |
| Construction, entretien, réparations, etc.—*Fin* | | | |
| Lignes télégraphiques et téléphoniques—*Fin* | | | |
| *Colombie Britannique*— | | | |
| Embranchement de ligne téléphonique depuis la ligne de Beaver-Lake jusqu'à Big Lake | 1,397 12 | | |
| Hudson's Hope—Construction d'un bureau de télégr. | 1,662 28 | | |
| Lignes télégr. et téléph. de la terre ferme—Réparations et améliorations générales | 10,974 39 | | |
| Ligne téléphonique, de Houston aux lacs Ootsa, François et Burn's | 941 00 | | |
| Ligne téléphonique de Barrière à Barrière Forks | 3,289 14 | | |
| Ligne téléphonique de Dawson-Creek à Kilkerran | 536 15 | | |
| Ligne téléphonique de Quesnel à Prince George | 12,658 14 | | |
| District de l'île Vancouver—rivière Campbell—canots automobile | 815 00 | | |
| District de l'île de Vancouver—Renouvellement du câble sous-marin entre les îles Denman et Hornby | 1,993 97 | | |
| District de l'île de Vancouver—déplac. de lig., renouv. etc | 8,177 96 | | |
| Yahk—Ligne téléphonique Creston—installation d'un circuit métallique | 4,732 01 | | |
| Réseau télégraphique du Yukon—Embranchement de Vanderhoof à Fort St-James | 4,876 56 | | |
| Réseau télégraphique du Yukon—Prolongement depuis Endako jusqu'à l'extrémité inf. du lac François | 1,977 62 | | |
| Réseau télégraphique du Yukon—Réparations et améliorations sur la Terrasse—section Stewart | 6,985 43 | | |
| | | 61,016 77 | |
| | | | 88,672 95 |
| Divers | | | |
| Division des comptes—Appoint. des agents et commis, frais de voyage et dépenses extraordin. du service extérieur | | 19,834 23 | |
| Division de l'Architecture—Traitements des architectes, appointements des commis des travaux, inspecteurs, dessinateurs, commis et messagers du service extérieur | | 63,951 86 | |
| Division du Génie—Traitements des ingénieurs, inspecteurs, surintendants, dessinateurs, commis et messagers du service extérieur | | 462,248 13 | |
| Pour l'emploi et l'entretien des bateaux d'inspection | | 13,045 75 | |
| Gratification à la veuve de feu Joseph Byrne | | 671 40 | |
| Entretien et utilisation des barrages d'emmagasinement sur la rivière Ottawa et ses affluents, levés relatifs à ces travaux et règlements des dommages aux terres | | 44,376 52 | |
| Monument à sir Wilfrid Laurier | | 266 60 | |
| Galerie nationale du Canada | | 74,097 00 | |
| Monument national sur la place Connaught | | 6,388 07 | |
| Nouvelle cale au bateau déblayeur *Samson* | | 7,597 20 | |
| Jaugeage et mesurage des rivières | | 16,378 74 | |
| Levés et inspections | | 123,808 72 | |
| | | | 832,664 22 |
| Subventions aux bassins de radoub (en vertu de la loi) | | | |
| Bassin de radoub de Burrard (Vancouver-Nord, C.-B.) | | 137,966 45 | |
| Bassin de radoub n° 2 de Collingwood | | 9,208 96 | |
| Dock flottant de Montréal | | 105,000 00 | |
| Bassin de radoub de Port-Arthur | | 37,741 50 | |
| Dock flottant de Prince-Rupert | | 76,970 88 | |
| Bassin de radoub de St-Jean | | 247,500 00 | 614,387 79 |
| Total des travaux publics imput. sur le revenu | | | 13,416,044 76 |

## Appendice n° 11—Fin

TRAVAUX PUBLICS—IMPUTABLE SUR LA PERCEPTION DU REVENU—Fin

| — | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Travaux divers—* | | | |
| Perception du revenu des Travaux Publics | 2,262 58 | | |
| Bassins de radoub | 118,879 24 | | |
| Ports et rivières | 42,998 45 | | |
| | | 164,140 27 | |
| *Lignes télégraphiques et téléphoniques—* | | | |
| Alberta | 80,238 36 | | |
| Colombie Britannique—Terre ferme | 98,482 90 | | |
| Colombie Britannique—District de l'île Vancouver | 133,486 79 | | |
| Saint-Laurent inférieur et Provinces maritimes | 197,285 47 | | |
| Ile du Prince-Edouard et terre ferme | 6,946 66 | | |
| Saskatchewan | 37,002 22 | | |
| Service télégraphique et téléphonique—En général | 3,634 05 | | |
| Système du Yukon (Ashcroft-Dawson) | 210,274 53 | 767,350 98 | |
| | | | 931,491 25 |

## Appendice n° 12

DÉTAILS des dépenses du ministère de la Défense Nationale pour ajustement des réclamations de guerre, services de la Milice pour l'année financière close le 31 mars 1926.

| — | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|
| Solde et allocations | 7,970 04 | |
| Allocations de séparation | 35,927 50 | |
| Gratifications de service de guerre | 30,531 62 | |
| Biens des soldats décédés | 2,065 03 | |
| Services de l'artillerie | 80,414 23 | |
| Transport et fret | 16,750 20 | |
| Paiement des employés civils | 24,251 75 | |
| Télégrammes, téléphones (y compris), loyers câblogrammes et affranchissement | 2,548 87 | |
| Impressions et papeterie | 3,594 63 | |
| Dépenses judiciaires | 4,458 38 | |
| Section historique | 27,204 35 | |
| Musée de médecine, (McGill) | 300 00 | |
| Tombes de guerre canadiennes | 18,857 32 | |
| Médailles | 593 39 | |
| Camp Borden | 4,084 94 | |
| Remboursement au gouvernement britannique pour hospitalisation, etc., Force Royale aérienne, excédent des années précédentes | 25,732 03 | |
| Divers | 1,156 87 | |
| | | 286,441 15 |

## Appendice n° 13

## INTÉRÊTS SUR PLACEMENTS

| Provenance et nature du placement | Temps | A quelle date payée | Taux de l'intérêt | Montant placé | Intérêt réalisé | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | p.c. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | $ c. |
| FONDS D'AMORTISSEMENT | | | | | | |
| *Emprunt de 1909-34* | | | | | | |
| Titres canadiens | 1 année. | 1 oct. 1925.. | 2½ | 109,753 15 3 | 2,743 16 10 | 13,353 36 |
| | ½ année. | 1 juil. 1925.. | 3 | 223,015 13 4 | 3,345 4 8 | 16,280 14 |
| | ½ année. | 1 janv. 1926.. | 3 | 237,459 13 6 | 3,561 17 11 | 17,334 56 |
| | ½ année. | 1 juin 1925.. | 3½ | 1,117,375 1 7 | 19,554 1 3 | 95,163 10 |
| | ½ année. | 1 déc. 1925.. | 3½ | 1,142,480 2 11 | 20,168 8 1 | 98,152 90 |
| | ½ année. | 1 juil. 1925.. | 3½ | 689,825 18 0 | 12,071 19 1 | 58,750 18 |
| | ½ année. | 1 janv. 1926.. | 3½ | 710,391 5 10 | 12,431 16 11 | 60,501 65 |
| | 1 année. | 1 oct. 1925.. | 4 | 220,799 3 11 | 8,831 19 4 | 42,982 24 |
| | | | | | 82,709 4 1 | 402,518 13 |
| *Emprunt de 1930-50* | | | | | | |
| Titres canadiens | 1 année. | 1 oct. 1925.. | 2½ | 74,857 11 8 | 1,871 8 8 | 9,107 64 |
| | ½ année. | 1 juil. 1925.. | 3 | 437,372 14 1 | 6,560 11 10 | 31,928 21 |
| | ½ année. | 1 janv. 1926.. | 3 | 519,026 13 10 | 7,785 8 0 | 37,888 95 |
| | ½ année. | 1 juin 1925.. | 3½ | 164,216 1 9 | 2,873 15 8 | 13,985 74 |
| | ½ année. | 1 déc. 1925.. | 3½ | 170,306 2 10 | 2,980 7 2 | 14,504 41 |
| | ½ année. | 1 juil. 1925.. | 3½ | 834,953 11 3 | 32,111 13 9 | 156,276 88 |
| | ½ année. | 1 janv. 1926.. | 3½ | 2,073,278 1 6 | 36,282 7 4 | 176,574 19 |
| | ½ année. | 1 avril 1925.. | 4 | 706,121 12 4 | 14,122 8 8 | 68,729 18 |
| | ½ année. | 1 oct. 1925.. | 4 | 717,986 12 4 | 14,359 14 8 | 69,884 03 |
| | | | | | 118,947 15 9 | 578,879 23 |
| *Emprunt de 1940-1960* | | | | | | |
| Titres canadiens | ½ année. | 1 avril 1925.. | 2½ | 59,401 6 0 | 742 10 4 | 3,613 58 |
| | ½ année. | 1 oct. 1925.. | 2½ | 63,578 6 2 | 794 14 7 | 3,867 68 |
| | ½ année. | 1 juil. 1925.. | 3 | 230,075 12 11 | 3,511 2 8 | 17,087 52 |
| | ½ année. | 1 janv. 1926.. | 3 | 241,980 10 4 | 3,629 14 2 | 17,664 58 |
| | 1 année. | 1 déc. 1925.. | 3½ | 83,863 15 1 | 2,935 4 8 | 14,284 80 |
| | ½ année. | 1 juil. 1925.. | 3½ | 657,222 15 11 | 11,501 8 0 | 55,973 48 |
| | ½ année. | 1 janv. 1926.. | 3½ | 894,173 19 2 | 15,648 0 11 | 76,153 82 |
| | ½ année. | 1 avril 1925.. | 4 | 440,973 2 0 | 8,819 9 3 | 42,921 38 |
| | ½ année. | 1 oct. 1925.. | 4 | 473,032 17 8 | 9,460 13 2 | 46,041 87 |
| | | | | | 57,042 17 9 | 277,608 71 |
| | | | | | 258,699 17 7 | 1,259,006 07 |
| Titres canadiens— | | | | $ c. | $ c. | |
| Emprunt de guerre 1915-25.. | 1 année. | 1 déc. 1925.. | 5 | 776,000 00 | 38,800 00 | |
| Emprunt de guerre 1916-31.. | 1 année. | 1 oct. 1925.. | 5 | 779,300 00 | 39,965 00 | |
| Emprunt de guerre 1917-37.. | 1 année. | 1 sept. 1925.. | 5 | 379,800 00 | 18,990 00 | |
| | | | | | | 97,755 00 |
| Total, fonds d'amortis... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,356 761 07 |
| *Prêts aux banques* | | | | | | |
| En vertu de la loi des Finances, 1914 | Divers | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 312,968 90 |
| A reporter | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,669,729 97 |

## Appendice n° 13—Suite

## INTÉRÊTS SUR PLACEMENTS—*Suite*

| Provenance et nature du placement | Temps | A quelle date payée | Taux de l'intérêt | Montant placé | Intérêt réalisé | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | p.c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Report | | | | | | 1,669,729 97 |
| PRÊTS AUX PROVINCES | | | | | | |
| *Prêts pour logements* | | | | | | |
| Colombie britannique | 1 année. | 31 déc. 1925 | 5 | 1,701,500 00 | | 85,075 00 |
| Manitoba | 1 année | 1 déc. 1925 | 5 | 1,580,000 00 | 79,000 00 | |
| | 1 année. | 15 fév. 1926 | 5 | 395,000 00 | 19,750 00 | |
| | | | | | | 98,750 00 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 1 année. | 16 oct. 1925 | 5 | 620,000 00 | 31,000 00 | |
| | ½ année. | 28 juin 1925 | 5 | 305,000 00 | 7,625 00 | |
| | ½ année. | 28 déc. 1925 | 5 | 285,000 00 | 7,125 00 | |
| | 1 année. | 22 janv. 1926 | 5 | 600,000 00 | 30,000 00 | |
| | | | | | | 75,750 00 |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | 1 année. | 11 nov. 1925 | 5 | 300,000 00 | 15,000 00 | |
| | 1 année. | 20 nov. 1925 | 5 | 200,000 00 | 10,000 00 | |
| | 1 année. | 19 fév. 1926 | 5 | 200,000 00 | 10,000 00 | |
| | 1 année. | 1 mars 1926 | 5 | 300,000 00 | 15,000 00 | |
| | 1 année. | 15 mars 1926 | 5 | 500,000 00 | 25,000 00 | |
| | 1 année. | 2 avril 1926 | 5 | 37,000 00 | 1,850 00 | |
| | | | | | | 76,850 00 |
| Ontario | 1 année. | 1 fév. 1926 | 5 | 6,250,000 00 | 312,500 00 | |
| | 1 année. | 14 mars 1926 | 5 | 600,000 00 | 30,000 00 | |
| | 1 année. | 26 mars 1926 | 5 | 2,500,000 00 | 125,000 00 | |
| | | | | | | 467,500 00 |
| Ile du Prince-Edouard | 1 année. | 17 oct. 1925 | 5 | 50,000 00 | | 2,500 00 |
| Québec | Divers. | 31 déc. 1925 | 5 | 7,355,304 62 | | 367,732 82 |
| GOUVERNEMENTS ÉTRANGERS | | | | | | |
| Gouvernement belge (vente de chevaux) | 1 année. | 31 mars 1926 | 5 | 4,528,336 00 | 226,416 80 | |
| Emp. du gouvern. français | 1 année. | 12 déc. 1925 | 5½ | 230,000 00 | 12,650 000 | |
| Emp. du gouvernement grec | Divers. | 31 déc. 1925 | 5 | 7,660,000 00 | 389,625 00 | |
| Emp. du gouv. roumain | 1 année. | 1 avril 1926 | 4 | 23,969,720 00 | 958,780 00 | |
| | | | | | | 1,587,471 80 |
| Oblig. du port de Montréal | 1 année. | 1 janv. 1926 | 3 | 9,250,000 00 | 277,500 00 | |
| | ½ année. | 1 janv. 1926 | 3½ | 17,235,000 00 | 603,225 00 | |
| | ½ année. | 1 juil... 1925 | 5 | 12,730,000 00 | 318,250 00 | |
| | Divers. | 1 juil. 1925 | 5 | 2,115,000 00 | 17,621 92 | |
| | ½ année. | 1 janv. 1926 | 5 | 14,845,000 00 | 371,125 00 | |
| | Divers. | 1 janv. 1926 | 5 | 3,220,000 00 | 31,978 76 | |
| | | | | | | 1,619,700 68 |
| Oblig. du port de Vancouver | ½ année. | 1 juil. 1925 | 5 | 9,577,900 00 | 239,447 50 | |
| | Divers. | 1 juil. 1925 | 5 | 2,105,000 00 | 16,744 92 | |
| | 1 an. et 335 jrs. | 1 juil. 1925 | 5 | 550,000 00 | 52,739 72 | |
| | ½ année. | 1 janv. 1926 | 5 | 12,232,900 00 | 305,822 50 | |
| | Divers. | 1 janv. 1926 | 5 | 1,087,000 00 | 10,112 33 | |
| | | | | | | 624,866 97 |
| Avances de grains pour semence et pour assistance | Divers. | 31 mars 1926 | Div. | | | 111,414 08 |
| Etablissement des soldats sur des terres—Avances aux soldats établis sur les terres | Divers. | 31 mars 1926 | 5 | | | 1,458,252 14 |
| A reporter | | | | | | 8,245,593 46 |

## Appendice n° 13—Fin

## INTÉRÊTS SUR PLACEMENTS—*Fin*

| Provenance et nature du placement | Temps | A quelle date payée | Taux de l'intérêt | Montant placé | Intérêt réalisé | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | p.c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Report | | | | | | 8,245,593 46 |
| *Divers* | | | | | | |
| Intérêt sur comptes courants avec la— | | | | | | |
| Banq. de Montréal, Londres, Angleterre | | | | | 59,996 20 | |
| Banq. de Montréal, New-York | | | | | 31,693 78 | |
| Chase National Bank, New-York | | | | | 81,728 84 | |
| Intérêt sur fonds spécial— | | | | | | |
| Banque de Montréal, Montréal | Divers | | 3 | | 842 55 | |
| Marine marchande canadienne— | | | | | | |
| Intérêt sur navires vendus | Divers | 31 mars 1926 | 6 | | 12,360 00 | |
| Compagnie à barrières de Montréal— | | | | | | |
| Intérêt en vertu de contrats de liquidation | Divers | 31 mars 1926 | 6 | | 9,214 56 | |
| Compte de débit de la province de Québec | 1 année | 1 janv. 1926 | 4 | 1,473,609 63 | 58,944 38 | |
| St. John Bridge and Railway Extension Company | 2 années | 1 juil. 1925 | 5 | 433,900 00 | 34,712 00 | |
| | | | | | | 289,492 31 |
| | | | | | | 8,535,085 77 |

## Appendice n° 14

ÉTAT des recettes casuelles versés au receveur général pendant l'année financière close le 31 mars 1925.

| Provenance et nature des recettes | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Agriculture—* | | | |
| Inspection de voitures | ..... | 19,579 00 | |
| Nettoyage du grain de semence | ..... | 111 80 | |
| Fumigation de navires | ..... | 14,390 50 | |
| Frais d'inspection et certificats de santé | ..... | 9,654 64 | |
| Timbres perdus | ..... | 5 00 | |
| Prix en argent | ..... | 498 00 | |
| Surveillance des courses | 22,618 40 | | |
| Moins—Paiements | 18,832 85 | | |
| | | 3,785 55 | |
| Remboursements sur dépenses des années précédentes | ..... | 11,010 47 | |
| Loyers | ..... | 53 00 | |
| Vente de la laiterie de Finch | ..... | 218 00 | |
| Vente de produits—Fermes expérimentales | ..... | 179,259 28 | |
| Vente de publications | ..... | 555 23 | |
| Vente de divers articles | ..... | 1,400 60 | |
| Honoraires d'essais de semences | ..... | 25,390 94 | |
| Honoraires divers | ..... | 9,281 12 | |
| | | | 275,193 13 |
| *Archives—* | | | |
| Copiage | ..... | ..... | 54 36 |
| *Bureau de l'Auditeur général—* | | | |
| Restitution anonyme | ..... | 3 02 | |
| Remboursements de dépenses des années précédentes | ..... | 2,431 35 | |
| | | | 2,434 37 |
| *Commission du Service civil—* | | | |
| Honoraires d'examens | ..... | 5,115 00 | |
| Remboursements sur dépenses des années précédentes | ..... | 4 65 | |
| | | | 5,119 65 |
| *Douanes et Accise—* | | | |
| Honoraires d'entrepôts | 73,981 49 | | |
| Services supplémentaires | 186,967 22 | | |
| Vente d'effets non réclamés | 3,123 65 | | |
| Frais d'entreposage | 64,744 65 | | |
| Timbrage du tabac | 467 92 | | |
| Camionnage | 33,855 68 | | |
| Permis de courtiers | 1,300 00 | | |
| Copies certifiées | 790 50 | | |
| Restitution anonyme | 643 34 | | |
| Frais de justice | 10 74 | | |
| Intérêt sur arrérages de taxes de vente | 1,035 29 | | |
| Intérêt sur solde de banque | 63 22 | | |
| Etiquettes | 20,712 85 | | |
| Certificats de débarquement | 2 10 | | |
| Timbres légaux | 7,261 70 | | |
| Chèques impayés | 1,523 83 | | |
| Remb. de dépenses des années précédentes | 4,462 63 | | |
| Loyers | 91 00 | | |
| Timbres remplacés | 139 51 | | |
| Ventes diverses | 1,499 47 | | |
| Perception spéciale *re* machine à rouler les cigarettes | 66 00 | | |
| | | 402,742 79 | |
| *Division des impôts—* | | | |
| Canadian Bank of Commerce, Sherbrooke—Télégram | 79 | | |
| Frais judiciaires—Impôt sur le revenu | 2,093 34 | | |
| Plus-payés—Impôt sur le revenu | 90 | | |
| Excédent *re* appels—Impôt sur le revenu | 2,675 40 | | |
| | 4,770 43 | | |
| Moins—Remb. non réclamés—Impôt sur le revenu | 129 15 | | |
| | | 4,641 28 | 407,384 07 |
| A reporter | ..... | ..... | 690,185 58 |

## Appendice n° 14—Suite

ÉTAT des recettes casuelles versées au receveur général pendant l'année financière close le 31 mars 1926—*Suite*

| Provenance et nature des recettes | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Report | | | 690,185 58 |
| *Affaires extérieures—* | | | |
| Honoraires de passeports | 159,605 14 | | |
| Moins—Remboursements | 2,013 60 | | |
| | | 157,591 54 | |
| Honoraires pour visas | | 626 00 | |
| | | | 158,217 54 |
| *Finances—* | | | |
| Inspection de banques | 22,160 56 | | |
| Restitution anonyme | 273 01 | | |
| Dépôts départementaux non réclamés | 1,053 01 | | |
| Intérêt sur excédent de circulation | 30,833 96 | | |
| Chèques impayés | 6,712 63 | | |
| Remb. de dépenses des exercices précédents | 7 22 | | |
| Honoraires d'enregistrement et d'assurance | 3,715 29 | | |
| Honoraires d'enregistrement, loi des banques | 2,669 50 | | |
| Vente de publications | 40 | | |
| Vente de pulpe | 1,547 73 | | |
| Ventes diverses | 26 25 | | |
| Divers | 4 28 | | |
| | | 69,003 84 | |
| *Hôtel des Monnaies—* | | | |
| Frais pour rouleaux à broyer | 16 50 | | |
| Frais des essayages | 46 00 | | |
| Frais de l'affinage de l'or | 8,920 69 | | |
| Frais de l'affinage de l'argent | 294 88 | | |
| Excédent de valeur de l'envoi d'or à New-York | 582 54 | | |
| Profit sur monnayage de bronze | 10,025 69 | | |
| Profit sur monnayage de nickel | 8,225 94 | | |
| Remboursement des droits sur l'alcool | 17 46 | | |
| Remboursement des frais de port | 1 73 | | |
| Remboursement du chef du projet de retraite | 687 64 | | |
| Vente de plaque-épreuves d'or | 38 66 | | |
| Vente de magasins | 85 31 | | |
| Vente de plaque-épreuves d'argent | 18 00 | | |
| Vente de balayures d'argent | 266 71 | | |
| Solde non utilisé de la rente annuelle | 38,131 60 | | |
| | 67,359 35 | | |
| Moins—Perte sur le monnayage d'or 86 31 | | | |
| Perte sur le monnayage d'argent 4,809 53 | | | |
| | 4,895 84 | | |
| | | 62,463 51 | |
| | | | 131,467 35 |
| *Comité de surveillance des comités du gouvernement—* | | | |
| Remb. de dépenses des exercices précédents | | | 134 04 |
| *Santé—* | | | |
| Analyse—Denrées et médicaments | | 3,616 00 | |
| Fumigation de navires | | 14,179 64 | |
| Soins de passagers malades | | 6,287 95 | |
| Permis—Opium et médicaments narcotiques | | 3,521 00 | |
| Permis pour médicaments brevetés | | 6,398 15 | |
| Remb. de dépenses des exercices précédents | | 22 97 | |
| Ventes diverses | | 171 00 | |
| Utilisation de l'"*Evelyn*" | | 1,800 00 | |
| | | | 35,996 71 |
| *Chambre des Communes—* | | | |
| Bills privés | 7,698 50 | | |
| Moins—Remboursements | 4,002 00 | | |
| | | 3,696 50 | |
| Remb. d'indemnité à Mlle A. C. McPhail, M.P. | | 1,380 00 | |
| Remb. de dépenses des années financières précédentes | | 21 74 | |
| | | | 5,098 24 |
| A reporter | | | 1,021,099 46 |

## Appendice n° 14—Suite

ÉTAT des recettes casuelles versées au receveur général pendant l'année financière close le 31 mars 1926—*Suite*

| Provenance et nature des recettes | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Report | | | 1,021,099 46 |
| *Immigration et colonisation—* | | | |
| Intérêt sur solde de banque | | 168 33 | |
| Lettre des frais d'identification | | 1,785 00 | |
| Remboursements des dépenses des années précédentes | | 44,808 86 | |
| Loyers | | 1,127 66 | |
| Ventes diverses | | 2,999 12 | |
| | | | 50,888 97 |
| *Affaires des Sauvages—* | | | |
| Intérêt sur fonds fiduciaires | | 468 29 | |
| Perceptions | | 3,016 86 | |
| Remboursement de fonds fiduciaire | | 86 60 | |
| Remboursement des avances *re* abandon des terres | | 24,000 00 | |
| Remboursement des dépenses des années précédentes | | 9,654 69 | |
| Loyers | | 46 70 | |
| Ventes diverses | | 340 67 | |
| | | | 37,613 81 |
| *Assurance—* | | | |
| Remboursement des dépenses des années précédentes | | | 1 00 |
| *Intérieur—* | | | |
| Feux de forêts | 30 43 | | |
| Remboursement des dépenses des années précédentes | 11,576 90 | | |
| Honoraires d'enregistrement—Yukon | 880 65 | | |
| Ventes diverses | 115 53 | | |
| Successions non réclamées | 339 01 | | |
| | | 12,942 52 | |
| MOINS—Honoraires d'enregistrement, T.N.O | | 37 50 | |
| | | | 12,905 02 |
| *Justice—* | | | |
| Révision du traitement des juges | | 0 24 | |
| Rapport de la Cour de l'Echiquier | | 132 96 | |
| Remboursement des dépenses des années précédentes | | 1,391 83 | |
| Revenu des pénitenciers | | 12,162 10 | |
| Ventes diverses | | 50 00 | |
| Honoraires du Shérif—Dawson | | 86 50 | |
| Rapports de la Cour Suprême | | 8,257 07 | |
| | | | 22,080 70 |
| *Travail—* | | | |
| Ventes de publications | | 25 15 | |
| Abonnements à la Gazette | | 1,315 44 | |
| | | | 1,340 59 |
| *Marine et Pêcheries—Division de la Marine—* | | | |
| Honoraires de concessions | 1 00 | | |
| Restitution anonyme | 7 00 | | |
| Examens des capitaines et seconds | 4,434 25 | | |
| Archives de la marine | 42 22 | | |
| Honoraires de permis de pilotage | 55 00 | | |
| Privilèges accordés | 6 00 | | |
| Désistements | 331 00 | | |
| Recettes de T.S.F | 51,368 01 | | |
| Remboursement pour dommages | 1,861 35 | | |
| Remboursemnets pour travaux exécutés | 57 33 | | |
| Remboursement des dépenses des années précédentes | 31,252 51 | | |
| Loyers | 7,256 33 | | |
| Vente de publications | 2,357 80 | | |
| Ventes diverses | 9,935 57 | | |
| Montant dus relativement aux postes à signaux | 1,094 00 | | |
| Argent non réclamé | 1 00 | | |
| Appareils de radiotélégraphie et honoraires de sous-officiers | 129,572 75 | | |
| | | 239,633 12 | |
| A reporter | | 239,633 12 | 1,145,929 55 |

## Appendice n° 14—Suite

ÉTAT des recettes casuelles versées au receveur général pendant l'année financière close le 31 mars 1925—*Suite*

| Provenance et nature des recettes | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Report | | 239,633 12 | 1,145,929 55 |
| *Marine et Pêcheries—Division des Pêcheries—* | | | |
| Pisciculture | 9,868 18 | | |
| Permis de *Modus vivendi* | 182 00 | | |
| Pêche aux phoques | 74,858 96 | | |
| Remboursement des dépenses des années précédentes | 1,529 35 | | |
| Loyers | 18 00 | | |
| Ventes diverses | 1,710 15 | | |
| Contribution des E.-U. aux dépenses de 1924–25 | 729 84 | 88,906 48 | |
| | | | 328,539 60 |
| *Mines—* | | | |
| Permis pour explosifs | | 938 30 | |
| Essayage | | 3 10 | |
| Profits sur vente de l'or | | 3,722 26 | |
| Remboursement des dépenses des années précédentes | | 1,108 13 | |
| Vente de collections scolaires | | 24 55 | |
| Ventes diverses | | 1,007 53 | |
| Vente de publications | | 2,046 47 | |
| | | | 8,850 34 |
| *Défense Nationale—* | | | |
| Dommages aux casernes | 60 92 | | |
| Commission sur téléphone | 5 38 | | |
| Intérêt sur solde de banque | 10 46 | | |
| Intérêt reçu de la Banque de Coutrai | 13 75 | | |
| Plus-payés | 2 37 | | |
| Privilèges accordés | 52 00 | | |
| Libérations achetées | 7,022 50 | | |
| Remboursement des dépenses des années précédentes | 9,014 16 | | |
| Loyers | 23,396 38 | | |
| Vente de propriétés du gouvernement | 29,636 25 | | |
| Vente de mobiliers $ 110,311 58 | | | |
| MOINS—Remboursements 28,667 56 | | | |
| | 81,644 02 | | |
| Vente d'articles divers | 10 00 | | |
| Billet non utilisé—Service naval | 0 69 | | |
| Postes de radio, T.N.O | 19,003 48 | | |
| Recettes du radio | 3,035 54 | | |
| | | 172,907 90 | |
| *Aviation—* | | | |
| Permis d'aviation pour ports | 100 00 | | |
| Effectivité d'aviation | 95 00 | | |
| Honoraires d'enregistrement | 95 00 | | |
| | | 290 00 | |
| | | | 173,197 90 |
| *Bureau de Poste—* | | | |
| Remboursement de dépenses des années précédentes | | | 14,227 44 |
| *Impressions et papeterie—* | | | |
| Profits accumulés—Division des impressions | 364,220 96 | | |
| Vente de publications | 49,910 31 | | |
| Vente de papier de rebut | 30,559 70 | | |
| | | 444,690 97 | |
| MOINS—Comptes impayés des départements | | 82 00 | |
| | | | 444,608 97 |
| *Travaux publics—* | | | |
| Restitution anonyme | | 10 00 | |
| Matériel de photographie | | 4,024 77 | |
| Privilèges accordés | | 220 16 | |
| Remboursement de dépenses des années précédentes | | 4,504 41 | |
| Remboursement de dép. des années précédentes. (Galerie nationale) | | 10 00 | |
| Location d'équipement | | 31,965 31 | |
| Loyers | | 95,669 45 | |
| Vente de mobiliers | | 96,110 75 | |
| Vente de publications | | 663 15 | |
| Vente d'immeubles | | 53,104 32 | |
| | | | 286,282 32 |
| A reporter | | | 2,401,636 12 |

## Appendice n° 14—Fin

ÉTAT des revenus casuels payés au receveur général pendant l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926—Fin

| Provenance et nature des recettes | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Report | | | 2,401,636 12 |
| *Chemins de fer et Canaux—* | | | |
| Energie électrique fournie | | 304 41 | |
| Intérêt sur avance | | 24 66 | |
| Intérêt sur subsides ferroviaires | | 139,069 19 | |
| Intérêt dû à la loi de compensation aux ouvriers | | 455 46 | |
| Matériaux et main-d'œuvre fournis | | 2,209 85 | |
| Honoraires pour préparation de baux | | 5 00 | |
| Privilèges accordés | | 125 00 | |
| Remboursement pour dommage causé | | 5,622 12 | |
| Remboursement de timbres-poste | | 2 00 | |
| Remboursements de dépenses des exercices précédents | | 6,160 64 | |
| Loyer d'équipement | | 4,342 69 | |
| Vente de publications | | 390 83 | |
| Vente de rebuts, divers articles vides | | 3,705 68 | |
| | | | 162,417 53 |
| *Gendarmerie Royale Canadienne à cheval—* | | | |
| Pot de vin | | 25 00 | |
| Remboursements de dépenses des exercices précédents | | 21,636 60 | |
| Loyers | | 1,900 17 | |
| Vente de divers articles | | 126 00 | |
| | | | 23,687 77 |
| *Secrétaire d'Etat—* | | | |
| Honoraires | 327,238 98 | | |
| MOINS—Remboursements d'honoraires | 27,465 83 | 299,773 15 | |
| Droits sur brevets remboursés | | 19,622 07 | |
| | | | 319,395 22 |
| *Sénat—* | | | |
| Copies certifiées | | 339 25 | |
| Bills privés | 30,557 50 | | |
| MOINS—Remboursements | 5,347 03 | | |
| | | 25,210 47 | |
| | | | 25,549 72 |
| *Rétablissement Civil des Soldats—* | | | |
| Remboursements de dépenses des exercices précédents | 473,135 82 | | |
| MOINS—Prime de 3% pour pensions impériales | 26,548 42 | | |
| | | 446,587 40 | |
| *Commission des Pensions—* | | | |
| Remboursements de dépenses des exercices précédents | | 149,256 81 | |
| | | | 595,844 21 |
| *Commission de l'Etablissement des Soldats—* | | | |
| Remboursements de dépenses des exercices précédents | | 38 01 | |
| Droits d'enregistrement | | 15 70 | |
| | | | 53 71 |
| *Commerce—* | | | |
| Service de renseignements commerciaux | | 514 33 | |
| Intérêt sur soldes bancaires | | 20 65 | |
| Remboursement pour marchandises avariées en transit | | 12 70 | |
| Remboursemeuts de dépenses des exercices précédents | | 1,461 18 | |
| Loyers | | 2 28 | |
| Revenus provenant du bureau des vues cinématographiq | | 22,163 50 | |
| Vente de publications | | 2 60 | |
| Vente de divers articles | | 397 22 | |
| | | | 24,574 46 |
| | | | 3,553,158 74 |

## Appendice n° 15

ÉTAT des amendes et confiscations, y compris les saisies pendant l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926

| Provenance et nature des recettes | | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Agriculture—* | | | | |
| Loi des maladies contagieuses des animaux | | | 205 00 | |
| Loi de l'industrie laitière | | | 2,886 05 | |
| Règlement du classement des œufs | | | 51 00 | |
| Loi des fruits | | | 155 00 | |
| Loi du bétail | | | 2,313 25 | |
| Loi des viandes et des vivres en conserves | | | 25 00 | |
| Vente de veaux condamnés | | | 1,366 99 | |
| Vente de beurre confisqué | | | 463 07 | |
| Loi de contrôle des semences | | | 94 95 | |
| | | | | 7.560 31 |
| *Douanes et Accise—* | | | | |
| Confiscations de Douane | 367,559 75 | | | |
| Confiscations d'Accise | 175,048 64 | | | |
| | 542,608 39 | | | |
| MOINS—Remboursem. de confiscations | 407,957 01 | | | |
| | | 134,651 38 | | |
| Loi de la taxe de guerre | | 5,167 19 | | |
| Confiscations en général | | 142,68 | | |
| Restriction sur le tabac | | 6 00 | | |
| | | | 139,967 25 | |
| *Division des impôts—* | | | | |
| Loi de l'impôt sur le revenu | | 424 83 | | |
| Amendes T-3-4-5 | 12,784 92 | | | |
| MOINS—Remboursements | 62 60 | | | |
| | | 12,722 32 | | |
| | | | 13,147 15 | |
| | | | | 153,114 40 |
| *Finances—* | | | | |
| Annulation de garantie d'entrepreneur | | | | 1,033 82 |
| *Santé—* | | | | |
| Loi des aliments et des drogues | | | 1,834 00 | |
| Loi de l'opium et des narcotiques—Amendes | | 10,134 90 | | |
| MOINS—Remboursements | | 953 35 | | |
| | | | 9,181 55 | |
| Saisies de drogues et de narcotiques | | | 130 88 | |
| Loi des médicaments brevetés | | | 220 93 | |
| | | | | 11,367 36 |
| *Chambre des Communes—* | | | | |
| Confiscation des dépôts d'élections | | | | 22,600 00 |
| *Immigration—* | | | | |
| Lois de l'immigration | | | 36,310 36 | |
| Lois de l'immigration chinoise | | | 1,748 00 | |
| | | | | 38,058 36 |
| *Intérieur—* | | | | |
| Règlements forestiers | | | 100 83 | |
| Loi des oiseaux migrateurs | | | 550 82 | |
| Loi du gibier du Nord-Ouest | | | 550 82 | |
| Loi des Territoires du Nord-Ouest | | | 394 30 | |
| Loi des parcs | | | 1,350 92 | |
| | | | | 2,511 87 |
| *Justice—* | | | | |
| Greffier de Police—Rivière-du-Loup, Qué | | | 7 00 | |
| Juge de paix—Canmore, Alta | | | 87 | |
| Juge de paix—Shaunavon, Sask | | | 10 00 | |
| Magistrat de police—Dawson | | | 485 00 | |
| Magistrat de police—Maxville, Ont | | | 25 00 | |
| Magistrat de police—Moncton, N.-B | | | 143 00 | |
| Magistrat de police—Smith Falls, Ont | | | 15 00 | |
| Magistrat de police—Swift Current, Sask | | | 5 00 | |
| Magistrat de police—Winnipeg, Man | | | 25 00 | |
| | | | | 715 87 |
| A reporter | | | | 236,961 99 |

## Appendice n° 15—Fin

ÉTAT des amendes et confiscations, y compris les saisies pendant l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926—Fin

| Provenance et nature des recettes | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Report | | | 236,961 99 |
| *Marine et Pêcheries—* | | | |
| Lois de la marine | | 795 00 | |
| Lois des pêcheries | | 7,335 11 | |
| Vente d'articles confisqués—Pêcheries | | 7 00 | |
| | | | 8,157 11 |
| *Mines—* | | | |
| Loi des explosifs | | | 155 00 |
| *Défense Nationale—* | | | |
| Lois de la milice | | | 80 00 |
| *Postes—* | | | |
| Lois des Postes | | | 335 00 |
| *Chemins de fer et Canaux—* | | | |
| Lois des chemins de fer | | 66 00 | |
| Règles et règlements des canaux | | 635 00 | |
| | | | 701 00 |
| *Commerce—* | | | |
| Loi du poinçonnage de l'or et de l'argent | | 100 00 | |
| Loi des poids et mesures | | 103 00 | |
| | | | 203 00 |
| | | | 246,593 10 |

## Appendice n° 16

### Revenu sur primes, escompte et change

| Provenance | Taux | Montant | Montant de revenu | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | $ c. | $ c. |
| *Primes, etc., sur divers articles—* | | | | |
| Douanes et Accise | | | 49 50 | |
| Douanes et Accise—Div. de l'Impôt sur le Revenu | | | 80 | |
| | | | | 50 30 |
| Affaires extérieures | | | | 12 03 |
| Finance—Marine marchande du gouver. canadien | | | | 38 10 |
| Immigration et Colonisation | | | | 245 48 |
| Marine et Pêcheries, Division des Pêcheries | | | | 50 |
| Défense Nationale | | | | 13 56 |
| Rétablissement Civil des Soldats | | | | 11 50 |
| Commission d'établissement des soldats | | | | 264 32 |
| | | £ s. d. | | |
| Escompte sur le change sterling acheté | 4·83 3/8 | 250,000 0 0 | 8,229 17 | |
| | 4·83 5/8 | 100,000 0 0 | 3,041 67 | |
| | 4·83 11/16 | 100,000 0 0 | 2,979 17 | |
| | 4·83 3/4 | 75,000 0 0 | 2,187 50 | |
| | 4·84 | 100,000 0 0 | 2,666 67 | |
| | 4·8415 | 50,000 0 0 | 1,258 33 | |
| | 4·84 1/4 | 525,000 0 0 | 12,687 50 | |
| | 4·84 5/16 | 50,000 0 0 | 1,177 08 | |
| | 4·84 3/8 | 150,000 0 0 | 3,437 50 | |
| | 4·84 1/2 | 50,000 0 0 | 1,083 33 | |
| | 4·85 3/4 | 200,000 0 0 | 1,833 33 | |
| | 4·85 13/16 | 50,000 0 0 | 427 08 | |
| | 4·85 7/8 | 1,200,000 0 0 | 9,500 01 | |
| | 4·85 15/16 | 600,000 0 0 | 4,375 00 | |
| | 4·86 | 2,550,000 0 0 | 16,999 99 | |
| | 4·86 1/16 | 1,000,000 0 0 | 6,041 67 | |
| | 4·86 5/16 | 225,000 0 0 | 796 88 | |
| | | | | 78,721 88 |
| Escompte sur effets achetés pour fonds d'am | 70 3/4 | 4,177 0 2 | 5,945 97 | |
| | 70 7/8 | 1,200 0 0 | 1,700 90 | |
| | 71 | 1,086 7 5 | 1,533 22 | |
| | 71 1/8 | 800 0 0 | 1,124 20 | |
| | 78 5/8 | 21,066 1 9 | 21,913 99 | |
| | 78 11/16 | 5,000 0 0 | 5,186 04 | |
| | 78 3/4 | 20,000 0 0 | 20,683 33 | |
| | 79 | 2,244 6 6 | 2,293 70 | |
| | 79 1/4 | 2,500 0 0 | 2,524 58 | |
| | 79 5/8 | 3,691 11 0 | 3,660 44 | |
| | 79 7/8 | 55,051 10 1 | 53,918 34 | |
| | 79 3/4 | 23,682 16 9 | 23,339 44 | |
| | 80 | 200 0 0 | 194 67 | |
| | 80 1/8 | 3,000 0 0 | 2,901 75 | |
| | 80 1/4 | 10,606 2 10 | 10,194 27 | |
| | 80 3/8 | 2,500 0 0 | 2,387 71 | |
| | 80 1/2 | 3,100 0 0 | 2,941 90 | |
| | 80 5/8 | 187 10 0 | 176 80 | |
| | 80 3/4 | 4,500 0 0 | 4,215 75 | |
| | 80 7/8 | 3,700 0 0 | 3,443 77 | |
| | 81 | 45,933 11 7 | 42,473 28 | |
| | 81 1/8 | 500 0 0 | 459 29 | |
| | 81 1/4 | 264,732 1 4 | 241,568 02 | |
| | 81 1/2 | 3,700 0 0 | 3,331 23 | |
| | 81 3/4 | 6,200 0 0 | 5,506 64 | |
| | 81 7/8 | 2,000 0 0 | 1,764 17 | |
| | 82 | 31,100 0 0 | 27,243 60 | |
| | 82 1/8 | 51,000 0 0 | 44,365 75 | |
| | 82 1/4 | 55,000 0 0 | 47,510 84 | |
| | 82 3/8 | 86,840 0 0 | 74,487 01 | |
| | 82 1/2 | 84,248 19 4 | 71,752 04 | |
| | 82 5/8 | 12,510 0 0 | 10,578 25 | |
| | 82 3/4 | 87,553 11 11 | 73,501 25 | |
| | 83 | 56,317 17 5 | 46,593 64 | |
| | 83 1/4 | 5,872 7 1 | 4,786 93 | |
| | 83 1/2 | 22,679 1 3 | 18,211 29 | |
| A reporter | | | 884,414 00 | 79,357 67 |

## Appendice n° 16—Fin

### Revenu sur primes, escompte et change—*Fin*

| Provenance | Taux | Montant | Montant de revenu | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ s. d. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Report | | | 884,414 00 | 79,357 67 |
| Escompte sur effets achetés pour fonds d'amortissement—*fin.* | $83\frac{5}{8}$ | 11,900 0 0 | 9,483 31 | |
| | $83\frac{3}{4}$ | 3,000 0 0 | 2,372 50 | |
| | $86\frac{5}{8}$ | 5,000 0 0 | 3,254 58 | |
| | 88 | 27,059 15 8 | 15,802 92 | |
| | $88\frac{5}{8}$ | 16,515 0 0 | 9,142 42 | |
| | $88\frac{3}{4}$ | 5,758 14 0 | 3,152 89 | |
| | $88\frac{7}{8}$ | 4,434 10 11 | 2,400 93 | |
| | 89 | 10,000 0 0 | 5,353 34 | |
| | $89\frac{1}{4}$ | 3,500 0 0 | 1,831 08 | |
| | $89\frac{3}{8}$ | 2,500 0 0 | 1,292 71 | |
| | $89\frac{1}{2}$ | 2,100 0 0 | 1,073 10 | |
| | $89\frac{7}{8}$ | 1,500 0 0 | 739 12 | |
| | 90 | 3,299 0 0 | 1,605 52 | |
| | $90\frac{1}{8}$ | 19,089 2 0 | 9,173 89 | |
| | $90\frac{1}{4}$ | 19,826 16 3 | 9,407 81 | |
| | $90\frac{3}{8}$ | 19,000 0 0 | 8,899 91 | |
| | $90\frac{5}{8}$ | 800 0 0 | 365 00 | |
| | $90\frac{11}{16}$ | 5,000 0 0 | 2,266 04 | |
| | $91\frac{1}{4}$ | 220,391 15 5 | 93,850 15 | |
| | $91\frac{5}{16}$ | 1,500 0 0 | 634 18 | |
| | $91\frac{7}{16}$ | 400 0 0 | 166 68 | |
| | $91\frac{1}{2}$ | 3,421 11 1 | 1,415 39 | |
| | $91\frac{3}{4}$ | 5,984 0 0 | 2,548 19 | |
| | 92 | 150 0 0 | 58 40 | |
| | | $ c. | | 1,070,704 06 |
| Escompte sur achats de fonds de New-York | $\frac{1}{64}$ | 1,000,000 00 | 156 25 | |
| | $\frac{1}{32}$ | 1,000,000 00 | 312 50 | |
| | $\frac{11}{64}$ | 700,000 00 | 328 12 | |
| | $\frac{1}{16}$ | 1,000,000 00 | 625 00 | |
| | $\frac{7}{64}$ | 50,000 00 | 54 69 | |
| | $\frac{1}{8}$ | 150,000 00 | 187 50 | |
| | $\frac{9}{64}$ | 1,000,000 00 | 1,406 24 | |
| | | | | 3,070 30 |
| | | | | 1,153,132 03 |

## Appendice n° 17

### Revenu des pensions de retraite

| Provenance | Fonds des pensions de retraite n° 1 | Fonds des pensions de retraite n° 2 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. |
| Agriculture | 77 00 | |
| Bureau de l'auditeur général | 23 40 | |
| Douanes et Accise | 155 72 | 768 57 |
| Finances | ..... | 50 40 |
| Chambre des Communes | 75 00 | 156 80 |
| Intérieur | 96 00 | |
| Justice | 3 60 | 21 90 |
| Marine et Pêcheries | ..... | 148 47 |
| Brevets et droits d'auteur | ..... | 90 30 |
| Postes | 441 71 | 1,627 70 |
| Conseil privé | ..... | 26 84 |
| Chemins de fer et Canaux | ..... | 256 88 |
| Commerce | ..... | 280 00 |
| Intérêt accordé sur le fonds n° 2 | ..... | 101,415 34 |
| | 872 43 | 104,843 20 |
| Moins—Remboursement | 409 64 | |
| Paiements aux employés retraite, fonds n° 2 | ..... | 46,490 30 |
| | 462 79 | 58,352 90 |

## Appendice n° 18

### Fonds des pensions de retraite n° 5, exercice clos le 31 mars 1926

| Département | Contributions | Moins Remboursements | Contributions nettes | Transféré du fonds de retraite | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | | | $ c. | $ c. |
| Agriculture | 76,753 49 | 557 35 | 76,196 14 | 159,820 83 | 236,016 97 |
| Archives | 4,678 42 | 15 93 | 4,662 49 | 10,884 62 | 15,547 11 |
| Bureau de l'Auditeur Général | 7,812 98 | ..... | 7,812 98 | 22,101 88 | 29,914 86 |
| Commission du Service Civil | 5,102 49 | 11 65 | 5,090 84 | 9,370 84 | 14,461 68 |
| Douanes et Accise | 237,413 75 | 526 42 | 236,887 33 | 808,785 33 | 1,045,672 66 |
| Cour de l'Echiquier | 989 49 | ..... | 989 49 | ..... | 989 49 |
| Affaires Extérieures | 2,491 37 | 123 32 | 2,368 05 | 5,082 19 | 7,450 24 |
| Finances | 10,840 34 | ..... | 10,840 34 | 22,862 63 | 33,702 97 |
| Bureau du secrétaire du Gouverneur Général | 635 71 | ..... | 635 71 | ..... | 635 71 |
| Santé | 14,245 19 | 7 14 | 14,238 05 | 13,844 68 | 28,082 72 |
| Bureau du Haut Commissaire | 2,447 38 | ..... | 2,447 38 | 1,237 37 | 3,684 75 |
| Chambre des Communes | 9,913 47 | ..... | 9,913 47 | 25,520 32 | 35,433 79 |
| Immigration et Colonisation | 53,980 27 | 421 86 | 53,558 41 | 97,680 77 | 151,239 18 |
| Affaires des Sauvages | 30,126 49 | 109 49 | 30,017 00 | 22,697 23 | 52,714 23 |
| Assurance | 2,798 62 | ..... | 2,798 62 | 9,522 98 | 12,321 60 |
| Intérieur | 150,023 80 | 504 87 | 149,518 93 | 319,789 33 | 469,308 26 |
| Justice | 17,896 26 | 47 42 | 17,848 84 | 15,576 90 | 33,425 74 |
| Travail | 4,740 71 | ..... | 4,740 71 | 13,806 19 | 18,546 90 |
| Bibliothèque du Parlement | 1,230 80 | 13 92 | 1,216 88 | 3,751 23 | 4,968 11 |
| Marine et Pêcheries | 118,001 68 | 161 64 | 117,840 04 | 110,418 05 | 228,258 09 |
| Mines | 20,474 92 | 29 55 | 20,445 37 | 62,183 28 | 82,628 65 |
| Défense Nationale | 41,742 76 | 1,448 45 | 40,294 31 | 71,874 92 | 112,169 23 |
| Bureau des brevets et droits d'auteur | 5,245 33 | 53 31 | 5,192 02 | 6,929 76 | 12,121 78 |
| Bureau des Commissaires des pensions | 3,059 05 | ..... | 3,059 05 | 2,936 88 | 5,995 93 |
| Postes | 371,577 95 | 3,093 42 | 368,484 53 | 1,419,165 41 | 1,787,649 94 |
| Conseil Privé | 1,011 65 | ..... | 1,011 65 | 2,184 07 | 3,195 72 |
| Impressions et papeterie | 25,339 82 | 81 34 | 25,258 48 | 10,702 43 | 35,960 91 |
| Travaux, Publics | 103,395 01 | 234 81 | 103,160 20 | 85,952 39 | 189,112 50 |
| Chemins de fer et Canaux | 38,721 78 | 306 96 | 38,414 82 | 60,751 03 | 99,165 85 |
| Gendarmerie Royale Canadienne à cheval | 1,710 35 | ..... | 1,710 35 | 5,828 57 | 7,538 92 |
| Secrétaire d'Etat | 2,422 71 | ..... | 2,422 71 | 12,014 59 | 14,437 30 |
| Sénat | 2,821 73 | ..... | 2,821 73 | ..... | 2,821 73 |
| Rétablissement civil des soldats | 12,419 85 | ..... | 12,419 85 | 4,072 80 | 16,492 65 |
| Bureau d'établissement des soldats | 707 45 | ..... | 707 45 | 2,891 33 | 3,598 78 |
| Cour Suprême | 1,560 25 | ..... | 1,560 25 | 2,258 14 | 3,818 39 |
| Commerce | 54,818 54 | 587 74 | 54,230 80 | 50,504 25 | 104,735 05 |
| | 1,439,151 86 | 8,336 59 | 1,430,815 27 | 3,473,003 22 | 4,903,818 49 |

| | Dr. | Cr. |
|---|---|---|
| Solde au 31 mars 1925 | ..... | 5,327,208 84 |
| Contributions en espèces moins les remboursements | ..... | 1,430,815 27 |
| Fonds de retraite transférés | ..... | 3,473,003 22 |
| Contributions reçues des employés mis à leur retraite | ..... | 4,090 77 |
| Intérêt à 4 p.c. au 31 mars 1926 | ..... | 315,157 47 |
| Transfert à même le Fonds consolidé | ..... | 282,996 58 |
| Annuités payées au 31 mars 1926 | 127,251 25 | |
| Gratifications payées au 31 mars 1926 | 27,855 79 | |
| Allocations de retraites payées au 31 mars 1926 | 25,373 22 | |
| Solde transféré à 1926–27 | 10,652,791 89 | |
| | 10,833,272 15 | 10,833,272 15 |

## Appendice n° 19

ÉTAT montrant les emprunts autorisés, les montants émis et rachetés, et le solde négociable sous le régime des lois du Parlement, au 31 mars 1926.

| — | Dt | $ c. | — | Cr. | $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1924 1er avril | A balance..... | 175,075,713 43 | | | |
| | Au montant de la dette rachetée— | | | | |
| | Effets du Dominion..... | 55,300 00 | | | |
| | Paiements en sus des recettes en caisses d'épargnes..... | 780,589 16 | 1926 31 mars | Solde négociable..... | 175,911,602 59 |
| | | 175,911,602 59 | | | 175,911,602 59 |
| 1926 1er avril | Solde négociable..... | 175,911,602 59 | | | |

## Appendice n° 20

NOMBRE des employés et total de leurs salaires en vertu des lois des pensions de retraite et de la loi des retraites, au 31 mars 1926

| Département | N° des employés, fonds de pension n° 1 | N° des employés, fonds de pension n° 2 | N° des employés, fonds de pension n° 5 | N° des employés, fonds de retraite | N° total des employés | Salaires annuels, fonds de pension n° 1 | Salaires annuels, fonds de pension n° 2 | Salaires annuels, fonds de pension n° 5 | Salaires annuels, fonds de retraite | Total annuel des salaires | Total annuel des salaires par département |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Agriculture—Intérieur | 1 | | 168 | 216 | 385 | 2,800 00 | | 339,070 00 | 346,700 00 | 688,570 00 | |
| Extérieur | | | 515 | 546 | 1,061 | | | 967,945 00 | 1,020,421 46 | 1,988,366 46 | 2,676,936 46 |
| Archives—Intérieur | | | 17 | 7 | 24 | | | 44,585 00 | 16,185 00 | 60,770 00 | |
| Extérieur | | | 23 | 12 | 35 | | | 33,326 96 | 16,191 70 | 49,518 66 | 110,288 66 |
| Bureau de l'Auditeur Général | 1 | | 95 | 72 | 168 | 2,800 00 | | 185,140 00 | 109,100 00 | 297,040 00 | 297,040 00 |
| Commission du Service Civil | | | 47 | 73 | 120 | | | 98,440 00 | 117,100 00 | 215,540 00 | 215,540 00 |
| Douanes et Accise—Intérieur | 1 | 2 | 166 | 122 | 291 | 2,800 00 | 6,660 00 | 327,965 00 | 194,530 00 | 531,955 00 | |
| Extérieur | 23 | 10 | 2,502 | 1,066 | 3,601 | 44,510 00 | 17,450 00 | 4,384,200 00 | 1,622,750 00 | 6,068,910 00 | 6,600,865 00 |
| Affaires Extérieures | 1 | | 17 | 19 | 37 | 4,800 00 | | 30,900 00 | 34,820 00 | 70,520 00 | 70,520 00 |
| Finances—Intérieur | 1 | 1 | 80 | 177 | 259 | 4,020 00 | 1,440 00 | 174,440 00 | 180,840 00 | 360,740 00 | |
| Extérieur | 1 | | 33 | 14 | 48 | 2,700 00 | | 60,560 00 | 18,780 00 | 82,040 00 | 442,780 00 |
| Bureau du Secrétaire du Gouverneur Général | | | 7 | 5 | 12 | | | 17,450 00 | 10,020 00 | 27,470 00 | 27,470 00 |
| Santé—Intérieur | | | 35 | 42 | 77 | | | 74,000 00 | 78,000 00 | 152,000 00 | |
| Extérieur | 1 | | 62 | 30 | 93 | 1,860 00 | | 111,060 00 | 56,355 00 | 169,275 00 | 321,275 00 |
| Bureau du Haut-Commissaire | 1 | | 21 | 1 | 23 | 3,960 00 | | 31,020 00 | 7,000 00 | 41,980 00 | 41,980 00 |
| Chambre des Communes | 1 | 2 | 67 | 21 | 91 | 3,750 00 | 4,480 00 | 187,512 45 | 47,840 00 | 243,582 45 | 243,582 45 |
| Immigration et Colonisation— Intérieur | | | 76 | 73 | 149 | | | 134,180 88 | 107,340 00 | 241,520 88 | |
| Extérieur | | | 338 | 127 | 465 | | | 566,399 76 | 197,129 88 | 763,529 64 | 1,005,050 52 |
| Affaires des Sauvages—Intérieur | 2 | | 43 | 28 | 73 | 4,620 00 | | 101,550 53 | 42,010 00 | 148,180 53 | |
| Extérieur | | | 132 | 197 | 329 | | | 202,513 00 | 178,100 00 | 380,613 00 | 528,793 53 |
| Assurance | 1 | | 17 | 16 | 34 | 4,320 00 | | 55,120 00 | 24,480 00 | 83,920 00 | 83,920 00 |
| Intérieur—Intérieur | 9 | | 701 | 477 | 1,187 | 18,940 00 | | 1,557,929 00 | 732,650 50 | 2,309,519 50 | |
| Extérieur | | | 411 | 253 | 664 | | | 750,112 00 | 421,269 00 | 1,171,381 00 | 3,480,90 050 |
| Justice—Intérieur | 3 | 1 | 56 | 33 | 93 | 8,760 00 | 1,000 00 | 153,440 00 | 58,120 00 | 221,320 00 | |
| Extérieur | | | 114 | 1 | 115 | | | 168,480 00 | 3,420 00 | 171,900 00 | 393,220 00 |
| Travail | | | 44 | 42 | 86 | | | 95,360 00 | 70,380 00 | 165,740 00 | 165,740 00 |
| Bibliothèque du Parlement | | | 12 | 2 | 14 | | | 32,860 00 | 7,800 00 | 40,660 00 | 40,660 00 |
| Marine et Pêcheries—Intérieur | 1 | 1 | 125 | 101 | 228 | 3,900 00 | 4,500 00 | 295,620 00 | 150,460 00 | 454,480 00 | |
| Extérieur | | | 763 | 239 | 1,002 | | | 1,243,681 00 | 324,628 00 | 1,568,309 00 | 2,022,789 00 |
| Mines—Intérieur | | | 155 | 109 | 264 | | | 392,920 00 | 198,747 86 | 591,667 86 | |
| Extérieur | | | 12 | 1 | 13 | | | 26,640 00 | 1,980 00 | 28,620 00 | 620,287 86 |

## Appendice n° 20—Fin

NOMBRE des employés et total de leurs salaires en vertu des lois des pensions de retraite et de la loi des retraites, au 31 mars 1926 —*Fin*

| Département | N° des employés, fonds de pension n° 1 | N° des employés, fonds de pension n° 2 | N° des employés, fonds de pension n° 5 | N° des employés, fonds de retraite | N° total des employés | Salaires annuels, fonds de pension n° 1 | Salaires annuels, fonds de pension n° 2 | Salaires annuels, fonds de pension n° 4 | Salaires annuels, fonds de retraite | Total anunal des salaires | Total annuel des salaires par département |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Défense Nationale—Intérieur | 1 | ..... | 208 | 199 | 408 | 4,800 00 | ..... | 400,295 00 | 270,596 00 | 675,691 00 | |
| Extérieur | ..... | ..... | 160 | 51 | 211 | ..... | ..... | 265,231 75 | 73,082 00 | 338,313 75 | 1,014,004 75 |
| Brevets et Droits d'Auteurs | ..... | 1 | 42 | 37 | 80 | ..... | 2,580 00 | 97,581 84 | 49,677 28 | 149,839 12 | 149,839 12 |
| Postes—Intérieur | 6 | 1 | 399 | 344 | 750 | 13,500 00 | 1,680 00 | 664,100 00 | 469,219 00 | 1,148,499 00 | |
| Extérieur | 35 | 20 | 4,440 | 4,430 | 8,925 | 76,620 00 | 37,200 00 | 6,874,516 00 | 6,763,942 00 | 13,752,278 00 | 14,900,777 00 |
| Impressions et Papeterie | ..... | ..... | 157 | 86 | 243 | ..... | ..... | 299,992 00 | 131,772 00 | 431,764 00 | 431,764 00 |
| Conseil privé | ..... | ..... | 12 | 4 | 16 | ..... | ..... | 29,120 00 | 7,620 00 | 36,740 00 | 36,740 00 |
| Travaux publics—Intérieur | 2 | ..... | 200 | 90 | 292 | 9,600 00 | ..... | 439,230 00 | 151,240 00 | 600,700 00 | |
| Extérieur | ..... | ..... | 662 | 159 | 821 | ..... | ..... | 986,086 08 | 231,754 92 | 1,217,841 00 | 1,817,911 00 |
| Chemins de fer et Canaux— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Intérieur | ..... | ..... | 57 | 27 | 84 | ..... | ..... | 133,450 00 | 54,060 00 | 187,510 00 | |
| Extérieur | ..... | ..... | 279 | 172 | 451 | ..... | ..... | 472,896 00 | 258,185 00 | 731,081 00 | 918,591 00 |
| Gendarmerie à cheval canadienne | ..... | ..... | 26 | 14 | 40 | ..... | ..... | 52,140 00 | 24,255 00 | 76,395 00 | 76,395 00 |
| Secrétaire d'Etat | ..... | ..... | 28 | 49 | 77 | ..... | ..... | 58,101 90 | 66,387 54 | 124,489 44 | 124,489 44 |
| Sénat | 1 | ..... | 19 | 2 | 22 | 5,000 00 | ..... | 47,140 00 | 6,540 00 | 58,680 00 | 58,680 00 |
| Rétablissement civil des soldats— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| intérieur | ..... | ..... | 126 | 23 | 149 | ..... | ..... | 180,180 00 | 28,560 00 | 208,740 00 | |
| Extérieur | ..... | ..... | 11 | 1 | 12 | ..... | ..... | 21,960 00 | 2,400 00 | 24,360 00 | 233,100 00 |
| Commission de l'établissement des soldats | ..... | ..... | 4 | 4 | 8 | ..... | ..... | 14,180 00 | 12,000 00 | 26,180 00 | 26,180 00 |
| Commerce—Intérieur | 1 | 1 | 114 | 163 | 279 | 2,880 00 | 8,000 00 | 205,412 39 | 221,600 98 | 437,893 37 | |
| Extérieur | 2 | ..... | 295 | 134 | 431 | 4,560 00 | ..... | 629,813 45 | 319,051 67 | 953,425 12 | 1,391,318 49 |
| | 96 | 40 | 14,093 | 10,111 | 24,340 | 231,500 00 | 84,990 00 | 24,715,846 99 | 15,537 091 79 | 40,569,428 78 | 40,569,428 78 |

# Appendice n° 21

## FONDS DES PILOTES INVALIDES

### En compte avec le Canada

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | | |
| 1er avril—Balance à compter du 31 mars 1925 | | | 87,542 36 |
| Recettes du 1er avril 1925 au 31 mars 1926 | | | 11,850 90 |
| Intérêt sur obligations— | | | |
| Oblig. de l'emprunt de guerre, 1916-31, 1 an | $ | 200 00 | |
| Oblig. de l'emprunt de guerre, 1917-37, 1 an | | 125 00 | |
| Oblig. de l'emprunt de la Victoire, 1917, 1 an | | 522 50 | |
| Oblig. de l'emprunt de la Victoire, 1919, 1 an | | 550 00 | |
| Oblig. de l'emprunt de remboursement, 1923, 1 an | | 800 00 | |
| Oblig. de la province d'Ontario, 5%, 1 an | | 1,200 00 | |
| Oblig. de la province du Manitoba, 6%, 1 an | | 360 00 | |
| Oblig. de la province de Québec, 6%, 1 an | | 240 00 | |
| Oblig. de la province de Québec, 4½%, 1 an | | 225 00 | |
| | | | 4,222 50 |
| Escompte sur bons de la province de Québec au montant de $5,000 à 4½ p. 100 achetées à 97⅛ | | | 143 75 |
| Escompte sur fonds de remboursement de $6,000, bons de 1926 à 97 | | | 180 00 |
| Intérêt déposé au gouvernement | | | 336 11 |
| | | $ | 104,275 62 |
| Moins les pensions aux veuves et aux pilotes | $ | 12,001 07 | |
| Moins l'intérêt sur bons de $5,000 de la province de Québec, échéant en 1950, intérêt de 108 jours à 4½ p. 100 | | 66 58 | |
| Moins l'intérêt sur le fonds de remboursement, bons de 1926 échéant en 1946, intérêt de 59 jours à 4½ p. 100 | | 43 65 | |
| | | | 12,111 30 |
| | | $ | 92,164 32 |
| Gain de l'exercice $4,621.96. | | | |
| 1926 | | | |
| 31 mars—Dépôts en espèces au gouvernement | | $ | 5,164 32 |
| Bons retenus par le Gouvernement comme suit: | | | |
| Emprunt de Guerre de 1916-31 à 5% | $ | 4,000 00 | |
| Emprunt de Guerre de 1917-37 à 5% | | 2,500 00 | |
| Emprunt de Remboursement de 1923 à 5% | | 16,000 00 | |
| Emprunt de la Victoire de 1917 à 5½% | | 9,500 00 | |
| Emprunt de la Victoire de 1919 à 5½% | | 10,000 00 | |
| Emprunt de Remboursement 4½ % 1926 | | 6,000 00 | |
| Bons de la province d'Ontario à 5% | | 24,000 00 | |
| Bons de la province du Manitoba à 6% | | 6,000 00 | |
| Bons de la province de Québec à 4½% | | 5,000 00 | |
| Bons de la province de Québec 6% | | 4,000 00 | |
| | | | 87,000 00 |
| | | $ | 92,164 32 |

## Appendice n° 22

# FONDS DE PENSION DES PILOTES D'HALIFAX

### En compte avec le Dominion du Canada

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | | |
| 1er avril—Solde à partir du 31 mars 1925 | | | $ 58,324 66 |
| Recettes à partir du 1er avril 1925 au 31 mars 1926 | | | 7,252 02 |
| Intérêt sur obligations— | | | |
| Emprunt de la Victoire de 1917, 1 an | $ | 2,200 00 | |
| Emprunt de la Victoire de 1919, 1 an | | 550 00 | |
| Emprunt de la Victoire 1919, ½ année | | 78 75 | |
| Fonds du Dominion du Canada, 1930-50, 1 an | | 109 02 | |
| | | | 2,937 77 |
| Escompte sur emprunt de remboursement 1924, bons achetés à 97½ | | | 87 50 |
| Intérêt sur dépôts confiés au gouvernement | | | 160 93 |
| | | | $ 68,762 88 |
| Moins—Pensions aux pilotes et aux veuves | $ | 3,674 84 | |
| Moins intérêt sur $3,500, emprunt de remb. 1924, bons achetés, 133 jours à 4½ p. 100 | | 57 39 | |
| | | | 3,732 23 |
| | | | $ 65,030 65 |
| Gain pour l'exercice $6,705.99. | | | |
| 1926 | | | |
| 31 mars—Argent en dépôts confiés au gouvernement | | | $ 7,637 32 |
| Obligations et fonds détenus par le gouvernement— | | | |
| Emprunt de la Victoire, 5½ p. 100, 1917 | | 40,000 00 | |
| Emprunt de la Victoire, 5½ p. 100, 1919 | | 10,000 00 | |
| Emprunt de remboursement, 4½ p. 100, 1924 | | 3,500 00 | |
| Effets du Canada, 3½ p. 100, 1930-50 | | 3,893 33 | |
| | | | 57,393 33 |
| | | | $ 65,030 65 |

## Appendice n° 23

# FONDS DE PENSION DES PILOTES DE ST-JEAN

### En compte avec le Dominion du Canada

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | | |
| 1er avril—Solde à partir du 31 mars 1925 | | | $ 30,658 75 |
| Recettes à partir du 1er avril 1925 au 31 mars 1926 | | | 7,187 40 |
| Intérêt sur bons— | | | |
| Emprunt de guerre, 1915-25, 1 an | $ | 50 00 | |
| Emprunt de guerre, 1916-31, 1 an | | 50 00 | |
| Emprunt de guerre, 1917-37, 1 an | | 50 00 | |
| Emprunt de la Victoire de 1919, 1 an | | 330 00 | |
| Emprunt de remboursement, 1924, ½ an | | 123 75 | |
| Prov. du Nouveau-Brunswick, oblig. de la 1ère année | | 852 50 | |
| | | | 1,456 25 |
| Excéd. sur emp. de remb. de $5,500, oblig. de 1924 à 97½ | | | 137 50 |
| Intérêt sur dépôt confié au gouvernement | | | 174 20 |
| | | | $ 39,614 10 |
| Moins pensions payées aux pilotes et aux veuves | $ | 5,018 88 | |
| Moins intérêt sur obli. de fonds de remb. d'achats de $5,500, 133 jours à 4½ p. 100 | | 90 19 | |
| | | | 5,109 07 |
| | | | $ 34,505 03 |
| Gain pour l'exercice $3,846.28. | | | |
| 1926 | | | |
| 31 mars—Argent en dépôt confié au gouvernement | | | $ 5,505 03 |
| Bons et fonds en possession du gouvernement— | | | |
| Emprunt de guerre, 1916-31, à 5 p. 100 | $ | 1,000 00 | |
| Emprunt de guerre, 1917-37, à 5 p. 100 | | 1,000 00 | |
| Emprunt de la Victoire, 1919, à 5½ p. 100 | | 6,000 00 | |
| Emprunt de remb. à 4½ p. 100, 1924 | | 5,500 00 | |
| Prov. du Nouveau-Brunswick, oblig. de la, à 5½ p. 100 | | 15,500 00 | |
| | | | 29,000 00 |
| | | | $ 34,505 03 |

Remarque.—Oblig. de $1,000 de l'emp. de guerre 1915-25, rachetée le 1er déc. 1925.

## Appendice n° 24

# FONDS DE PENSION DES PILOTES DE SYDNEY

### En compte avec le Dominion du Canada

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | | |
| 1er avril—Solde à partir du 31 mars 1925 | | | $ 17,962 89 |
| Recettes du 1er avril 1925 au 31 mars 1926 | | | 4,899 91 |
| Intérêt sur bons— | | | |
| Emprunt de guerre, de 1915-25, 1 an | $ | 50 00 | |
| Emprunt de guerre, de 1916-31, 1 an | | 50 00 | |
| Emprunt de la Victoire de 1917, 1 an | | 110 00 | |
| Emprunt de la Victoire de 1918, 1 an | | 110 00 | |
| Emprunt de la Victoire de 1919, 1 an | | 429 00 | |
| Emprunt de remb. de 1925, ½ année | | 67 50 | |
| | | | 816 50 |
| Excédent sur emp. de remb. $3,000, 1925, oblig. achetées à 97¼ | | | 82 50 |
| Intérêt sur dépôt avec le gouvernement | | | 126 06 |
| | | | $ 23,887 86 |
| Moins pensions payées aux pilotes et aux veuves | $ | 4,125 00 | |
| Moins int. sur $3,000, emp. de remb. de 1925, oblig. achetées, 30 jours à 4½ p. 100 | | 11 10 | |
| | | | 4,136 10 |
| | | | $ 19,751 76 |
| Gain pour l'exercice $1,788.87. | | | |
| 1926 | | | |
| 31 mars—Argent en dépôt avec le gouvernement | | | $ 3,951 76 |
| Bons retenus par le gouvernement comme suit: | | | |
| Bons d'emprunt de guerre, 1916-31, à 5 p. 100 | $ | 1,000 00 | |
| Emprunt de la Victoire, 1917, à 5½ p. 100 | | 2,000 00 | |
| Emprunt de la Victoire, 1918, à 5½ p. 100 | | 2,000 00 | |
| Emprunt de la Victoire, 1919, à 5½ p. 100 | | 7,800 00 | |
| Emprunt de remb. à 4½ p. 100 | | 3,000 00 | |
| | | | 15,800 00 |
| | | | $ 19,751 76 |

Remarque.—Oblig. de $1,000 de l'emprunt de guerre 1915-25, rachetée le 1er déc. 1925.

## Appendice nº 25

# LA COMPAGNIE DU CHEMIN DE FER CANADIAN NORTHERN

EN COMPTE AVEC LE MINISTRE DES FINANCES ET RECEVEUR GÉNÉRAL DU CANADA

Émission autorisée de £1,622,586 19s. 9d., garantie par l'État (chapitre 11, lois de 1908)

| — | $ c | Dr. $ c. | Av. $ c. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Produit des bons, 3½ pour cent, 1re hypothèque, au montant de £1,263,698-19s.-9d., ou $6,150,000.00, vendus en bloc | $ 6,000,000 00 | | |
| Moins change sur $4,862,142 transfert au Canada | 5,577 08 | ..... | 5,994,422 92 |
| Produit des bons sur priv., 3½ pour cent vendus en mars 1911, au montant de £358,888, vendus à la compagnie à un prix net de 92, £330,176-19s.-2d | $ 1,606,861 19 | | |
| Moins change sur transfert au Canada | 4,326 51 | ..... | 1,602,534 68 |
| Intérêt accumulé sur dépôts jusqu'au 30 novembre 1925 | | ..... | 392,262 95 |
| Total des paiements faits à la compagnie sur certificats de l'ingénieur de l'Etat | | 7,442,346 31 | |
| Balance | | 536,874 24 | |
| | | 7,989,220 55 | 7,989,220 55 |
| 31 mars 1926 balance | | ..... | 546,874 24 |

## Appendice nº 26

# LA COMPAGNIE DU CHEMIN DE FER CANADIAN NORTHERN

EN COMPTE AVEC LE MINISTRE DES FINANCES ET RECEVEUR GÉNÉRAL DU CANADA

Émission autorisée de $45,000,000, garantie par l'État (chapitre 20 des lois de 1914)

| | | Dt. | Av. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ c. | $ c. |
| Par avances faites par l'Etat d'août à décembre 1914, contre nantissement d'obligations au montant de $12,500,000 à 4%, avances sous formes d'émission de billets du Dominion à diverses époques et subséquemment confirmées par la loi, ch. 4-5, Geo. V. Lois de 1915 | | ..... | 10,000,000 00 |
| Produit de la vente en juillet 1914, à la compagnie à un prix net de 91½ de £3,000,000 d'obligations à 4% = £2,745,000-0-0. | $13,359,000 00 | | |
| Profit sur change sur transfert au Canada | 109,361 32 | ..... | 13,468,361 32 |
| Produit de la vente en février 1915 à la compagnie à un prix net de 91 de £500,000 d'obligations à 4%, plus intérêt accumulé ..... £ 455,000-0-0 | | | |
| Intérêt accumulé ..... 7,145-6- 5 | | | |
| £ 462,145-6 5 | $ 2,249,107 23 | | |
| Perte au change sur transfert au Canada | 8,279 55 | ..... | 2,240,827 68 |
| Avances faites par la Columbia Trust Co. de New-York, en septembre 1915, contre nantissement d'obligations au montant de $15,333,333,34 à 4%—Ces *dites* obligations étant nanties comme garanties du remboursement des billets émis par la compagnie et dû le 1er septembre 1917, pour ..... $11,500,000 00 | | | |
| Ces billets ont été vendus à un escompte de 6 pour cent moins les frais d'assurance, le produit net s'élevant à | | ..... | 11,084,850 00 |
| Le 1er septembre 1917, à l'échéance de ces billets, pour permettre à la compagnie de les prendre, le gouvernement a avancé à la compagnie $9,981,021.03 contre garantie de $15,306,334 des obligations ci-dessus à 4 pour cent, le reste des obligations, $27,000, a été vendu, en vertu de l'option donnée aux porteurs des billets, au prix de 79 pour cent, et la différence du produit, soit 6·7075% reportée au crédit de ce compte, soit ..... $ 1,811 03 | | | |
| Gain sur change de New-York | 33 95 | | 1,844 98 |
| Intérêt accumulé au 30 novembre 1925 | | ..... | 329,871 78 |
| Total des paiements faits à la compagnie sur certificats de l'ingénieur de l'Etat | | 37,123,348 11 | |
| A balance | | 2,407 65 | |
| | | 37,125,755 76 | 37,125,755 76 |
| 31 mars 1925 par balance | | ..... | 2,407 65 |

## Appendice nº 27

## LA COMPAGNIE DU CHEMIN DE FER CANADIAN NORTHERN ONTARIO

EN COMPTE AVEC LE MINISTRE DES FINANCES ET RECEVEUR GÉNÉRAL DU CANADA

Émission autorisée de £7,350,000, garantie par l'État (chapitre 6, lois de 1911).

| — | | | Dt. | Av. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | $ c. | $ c. |
| Produit de la vente de £7,000,000 bons de 3½ p. 100, 1er priv., à 90¾, prix net | £6,352,500-0- 0 | $ 30,915,500 00 | | |
| Moins change sur transfert au Canada | | 1,531 34 | ..... | 30,913,968 66 |
| Avances faites par la Guaranty Trust Company de New-York, juillet 1913, sur £293,837 de bons de 1er prix donnés en gage | | | ..... | 1,001,004 71 |
| Produit de la vente, en juillet 1914, de £33,561 de ces bons, à un prix net de 88 | £29,533 14 0 | | | |
| Avances faites par la Lloyds Bank, Ltd., Londres, sur £22,602 des actions ci-dessus données en nantiss. (£70 avancés en juillet 1914, p. chaque £100 donnés en nantiss.) | 15,821 8 0 | | | |
| | £45,355 2 0 | $ 220,728 15 | | |
| Profit au change sur transfert au Canada | | 188 84 | ..... | 220,916 99 |
| Intérêt accumulé sur dépôts jusqu'au 30 nov. 1925 | | | ..... | 1,543,820 87 |
| Total des paiements faits à la compagnie sur certificats de l'ingénieur de l'Etat | | | 33,005,146 44 | |
| Balance | | | 654,564 79 | |
| | | | 33,679,711 23 | 33,679,711 23 |
| 31 mars 1926 balance | | | ..... | 674,564 79 |

## Appendice nº 28

## LA COMPAGNIE DU CHEMIN DE FER CANADIAN NORTHERN ALBERTA

EN COMPTE AVEC LE MINISTRE DES FINANCES ET RECEVEUR GÉNÉRAL DU CANADA

Émission autorisée de £647,260, garantie par l'État (chapitre 6, lois de 1910 modifiées par le chapitre 8, lois de 1912)

| — | | Dt. | Av. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ c. | $ c. |
| Produit de la vente, en octobre 1911, de £647,260 de bons de 1er priv. 3½ p. 100, du prix net de 92, soit £595,479-4s.-0d. | $ 2,897,998 77 | | |
| Moins change sur transfert au Canada | 7,819 69 | ..... | 2,890,179 08 |
| Intérêt accumulé sur les dépôts jusqu'au 30 nov. 1925 | | ..... | 83,129 93 |
| Total des paiements faits à la compagnie sur les certificats de l'ingénieur de l'Etat | | 2,952,897 03 | |
| Balance | | 20,411 98 | |
| | | 2,973,309 01 | 2,973,309 01 |
| 31 mars 1926 balance | | ..... | 20,411 98 |

## Appendice nº 29

# LA COMPAGNIE DU CHEMIN DE FER CANADIAN NORTHERN ALBERTA

EN COMPTE AVEC LE MINISTRE DES FINANCES ET RECEVEUR GÉNÉRAL DU CANADA

Émission autorisée de £733,561, garantie par l'État (chapitre 7, lois de 1912)

| — | Dr. | Av. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. |
| Produit de la vente, en novembre 1912, de £410,959 de bons 3½ p.c., à la compagnie à un prix net de 90, £369,863-2-0..$1,800,000 13<br>Perte sur transfert au Canada..... 0 13 | ..... | 1,800,000 00 |
| Avances faites par la banque Canadienne du Commerce en juillet 1913 sur bons, 3½ p.c., au montant de $1,350,000 donnés en nantissement ($70 avancés pour $100 garantis)..... | ..... | 945,000 00 |
| Avances faites par la Guaranty Trust Company de New York, en juillet 1913, sur bons, 3½ p.c., au montant de £45,206 donnés en nantissement.. | ..... | 154,001 77 |
| Intérêt accumulé sur dépôts jusqu'au 30 nov. 1924..... | ..... | 42,762 50 |
| Total des paiements faits à la compagnie sur les certificats de l'ingénieur de l'Etat..... | 2,927,440 00 | |
| A balance..... | 14,324 27 | |
| | 2,941,764 27 | 2,941,764 27 |
| 31 mars 1926 par balance..... | ..... | 14,324 27 |

## Appendice nº 30

## FONDS DES INDIENS EN FIDUCIE

Transactions relatives au fonds au cours de l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1926

| Service | Dt. | Av. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. |
| Solde, 31 mars 1925 | ..... | 12,124,389 17 |
| Perception sur ventes de terres, redevances sur bois et pierre, loyers, amendes et honoraires | ..... | 801,739 77 |
| Intérêt pour exercice terminé 31 mars 1926 | ..... | 617,117 90 |
| Subventions législatives pour supplémenter le fonds | ..... | 6,000 00 |
| Chèques en souffrance, 1923–24 | ..... | 262 01 |
| Transferts de crédit pendant l'année | ..... | 49,890 57 |
| Transferts de débit pendant l'année | 30,540 00 | |
| Dépenses au cours de l'exercice | 1,150,398 65 | |
| Balance, 31 mars 1926 | 12,418,460 77 | |
| | 13,599,399 42 | 13,599,399 42 |

## Appendice n° 31

CIRCULATION DES BILLETS DU DOMINION

| Espèces de billets | 31 mars 1922 | 31 mars 1923 | 31 mars 1924 | 31 mars 1925 | 31 mars 1926 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| $ 1 | 15,387,109 00 | 15,921,204 50 | 16,491,335 00 | 16,294,009 00 | 16,943,453 50 |
| 2 | 11,335,549 50 | 11,854,377 50 | 12,051,572 50 | 11,617,597 50 | 12,231,463 50 |
| 4 | 36,735 00 | 35,791 00 | 34,915 00 | 34,259 00 | 33,547 00 |
| 5 | 1,886,410 00 | 2,154,470 00 | 2,975,625 00 | 1,959,850 00 | 428,672 50 |
| 50 | 3,750 00 | 3,750 00 | 150 00 | 650 00 | 650 00 |
| 500 | 2,728,500 00 | 3,034,000 00 | 2,022,000 00 | 1,826,000 00 | 1,790,500 00 |
| 1,000 | 4,999,000 00 | 6,019,000 00 | 4,209,000 00 | 3,306,000 00 | 3,344,000 00 |
| 500 spéciaux | 13,500 00 | 2,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1,000 spéciaux | 931,000 00 | 935,000 00 | 982,000 00 | 555,000 00 | 648,000 00 |
| 5,000 spéciaux | 142,505,000 00 | 124,845,000 00 | 96,840,000 00 | 24,240,000 00 | 16,600,000 00 |
| 50,000 spéciaux | 60,350,000 00 | 76,550,000 00 | 79,700,000 00 | 145,550,000 00 | 129,200,000 00 |
| Fractionnaires | 1,257,162 67 | 1,275,372 17 | 1,290,715 30 | 1,301,036 13 | 1,335,494 19 |
| Provinciaux | 27,710 25 | 27,710 25 | 27,691 53 | 27,686 53 | 27,623 53 |
| | 241,461,426 42 | 242,657,765 42 | 216,625,004 33 | 206,712,088 46 | 182,583,401 22 |

## Appendice n° 32

BILLETS DU DOMINION RETIRÉS DE LA CIRCULATION ET DÉTRUITS

| Espèces de billets | 1921-22 | 1922-23 | 1923-24 | 1924-25 | 1925-26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Fractionnaires | 166,187 00 | 137,548 50 | 134,637 12 | 177,679 62 | 182,527 24 |
| $1 | 19,921,666 50 | 17,609,605 50 | 18,146,925 50 | 19,187,105 00 | 21,994,944 50 |
| $2 | 14,733,255 00 | 12,428,888 00 | 12,755,939 00 | 13,358,049 00 | 16,766,314 00 |
| $4 | 924 00 | 952 00 | 1,032 00 | 744 00 | 712 00 |
| $5 | 3,106,630 00 | 1,413,270 00 | 1,576,330 00 | 1,777,075 00 | 1,373,727 50 |
| $50 | 50 00 | ..... | 3,600 00 | 400 00 | ..... |
| Provinciaux | 33 00 | ..... | 18 72 | 5 00 | 63 00 |
| $500 | 360,000 00 | 285,000 00 | 518,000 00 | 995,500 00 | 15,063,000 00 |
| $1,000 | 831,000 00 | 556,000 00 | 745,000 00 | 1,241,000 00 | 10,573,000 00 |
| $500 spéciaux | 175,500 00 | 11,500 00 | 2,000 00 | 1,000 00 | ..... |
| $1,000 spéciaux | 323,000 00 | 90,000 00 | 2,877,000 00 | 21,954,000 00 | 271,000 00 |
| $5,000 spéciaux | 5,345,000 00 | 11,920,000 00 | 235,900,000 00 | 116,475,000 00 | 1,930,000 00 |
| $50,000 spéciaux | ..... | 50,000 00 | 74,400,000 00 | 299,400,000 00 | 3,800,000 00 |
| Total | 44,963,245 50 | 44,502,764 00 | 347,060,482 34 | 474,567,557 62 | 71,955,288 24 |

## Appendice n° 33

BILLETS DU DOMINION ÉMIS, RACHETÉS ET EN CIRCULATION

| Exercice | Billets en circulation le 1er avril | Billets gardés par les sous-receveurs généraux le 1er avril | Nouveaux billets émis pendant l'exercice | Billets retirés de la circulation et détruits pendant l'exercice | Billets entre les mains des sous-receveurs généraux le 31 mars 1925 | Billets en circulation le 31 mars 1925 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| 1912-13 | 113,443,633 40 | 28,406,318 75 | 39,949,522 50 | 33,648,544 00 | | |
| 1913-14 | 112,101,885 65 | 35,849,045 00 | 44,870,977 50 | 34,950,615 87 | | |
| 1914-15 | 117,795,638 53 | 40,075,653 75 | 59,054,750 00 | 28,243,244 62 | | |
| 1915-16 | 157,056,118 91 | 31,626,678 75 | 55,597,250 00 | 25,917,736 12 | | |
| 1916-17 | 117,943,131 54 | 40,284,180 00 | 35,370,750 00 | 29,468,918 75 | | |
| 1917-18 | 183,248,986 79 | 40,880,156 00 | 152,019,000 00 | 32,802,120 87 | | |
| 1918-19 | 250,798,860 92 | 92,547,161 00 | 99,791,250 00 | 33,345,420 25 | | |
| 1919-20 | 298,058,697 67 | 111,733,154 00 | 45,138,500 00 | 39,743,428 25 | | |
| 1920-21 | 311,032,791 92 | 103,254,131 50 | 98,964,000 00 | 44,957,879 50 | | |
| 1921-22 | 277,882,884 92 | 191,310,159 00 | 34,420,500 00 | 44,963,245 50 | | |
| 1922-23 | 241,461,426 42 | 217,188,872 00 | 51,144,550 00 | 44,502,764 00 | | |
| 1923-24 | 242,657,765 42 | 222,634,319 00 | 462,654,950 00 | 347,060,482 34 | | |
| 1924-25 | 215,625,004 33 | 364,261,547 75 | 373,319,000 00 | 474,567,557 62 | | |
| 1925-26 | 206,712,088 46 | 272,925,906 00 | 65,196,500 00 | 71,955,288 24 | 290,295,802 00 | 182,583,404 22 |

## Appendice nº 34

ÉTAT DE L'ARGENT REFONDU

| — | Montant retiré pour refonte à valeur nominale | Montant refondu à valeur nominale | Perte dans la refonte | Gain dans la refonte |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| 30 avril 1913 | 842,743 11 | 742,672 63 | 53,543 37 | ..... |
| 30 avril 1914 | 154,992 10 | 185,866 37 | 15,552 84 | ..... |
| 31 mars 1915 | 106,015 65 | 96,893 15 | 9,122 50 | ..... |
| 31 mars 1916 | 156,830 00 | 143,354 10 | 13,475 90 | ..... |
| 31 mars 1917 | 93,687 15 | 85,505 45 | 8,180 70 | ..... |
| 31 mars 1918 | 79,205 65 | 72,131 20 | 7,074 45 | ..... |
| 31 mars 1919 | 66,679 80 | 60,516 50 | 6,163 30 | ..... |
| 31 mars 1920 | 58,896 35 | 57,641 00 | 1 255 35 | ..... |
| 31 mars 1921 | 68,083 05 | 71,584 45 | ..... | 3,501 40 |
| 31 mars 1922 | 273,588 05 | 133,784 15 | ..... | 7,841 35 |
| 31 mars 1923 | 177,786 95 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 31 mars 1924 | 148,502 35 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 31 mars 1925 | 135,044 05 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 31 mars 1926 | 249,057 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | 2,641,111 86 | 1,649,950 00 | 114,468 41 | 11,342 75 |

Solde retenu pour refonte à valeur nominale, 31 mars 1926, $888,036.20.

## Appendice nº 35

ÉTAT DU CUIVRE REFONDU

| — | Montant retiré pour refonte à valeur nominale | Montant refondu à valeur nominale | Perte dans la refonte | Gain dans la refonte |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| 30 avril 1913 | 266 17 | 201 44 | ..... | ..... |
| 31 mars 1914 | 55 32 | 70 87 | 49 18 | ..... |
| 31 mars 1915 | 46 50 | 43 78 | 2 72 | ..... |
| 31 mars 1916 | 54 43 | 51 53 | 2 90 | ..... |
| 31 mars 1917 | 75 56 | 72 04 | 3 52 | ..... |
| 31 mars 1918 | 62 84 | 59 50 | 3 34 | ..... |
| 31 mars 1919 | 89 02 | 83 82 | 5 20 | ..... |
| 31 mars 1920 | 123 96 | 118 94 | 5 02 | ..... |
| 31 mars 1921 | 157 27 | 262 43 | ..... | 105 16 |
| 31 mars 1922 | 464 88 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 31 mars 1923 | 347 79 | 1,088 50 | ..... | 430 50 |
| 31 mars 1924 | 378 77 | 532 18 | ..... | 208 27 |
| 31 mars 1925 | 311 29 | 595 98 | ..... | 232 86 |
| 31 mars 1926 | 517 73 | 853 34 | ..... | 332 85 |
| | 2,951 53 | 4,034 35 | 71 88 | 1,309 64 |

Solde retenu pour refonte à valeur nominale, 31 mars 1926, $154.94.

## Appendice nº 36

BILLETS DU DOMINION ÉMIS AUX SOUS-RECEVEURS GÉNÉRAUX

| Dénominations | 1920—21 | 1921—22 | 1922—23 | 1923—24 | 1924—25 | 1926—26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Fractionnaires.. | 158,000 00 | 129,500 00 | 173,050 00 | 144,450 00 | 185,000 00 | 227,500 00 |
| $1..... | 19,624.000 00 | 18,212,000 00 | 18,300,000 00 | 18,796.000 00 | 20 124,000 00 | 22,480,000 00 |
| $2..... | 14,472,000 00 | 12,976,000 00 | 13,064.000 00 | 13,112,000 00 | 13.960,000 00 | 17·424,000 00 |
| $5..... | 2,760.000 00 | 480,000 00 | 2,090,000 00 | 7,510,000 00 | 5,120,000 00 | ..... |
| $500..... | 900,000 00 | 575,000 00 | 407,500 00 | 477,500 00 | 520,000 00 | 14,595,000 00 |
| $1,000..... | 995,000 00 | 355,000 00 | 1,720,000 00 | 675,000 00 | 500,000 00 | 10,420,000 00 |
| $1,000 spéciaux. | 680.000 00 | 850,000 00 | 250,000 00 | 2,440,000 00 | 21,500,000 00 | ..... |
| $5,000 spéciaux.. | 39,375,000 00 | 875,000 00 | 140,000 00 | 104,500,000 00 | 26,410,000 00 | 50,000 00 |
| $50,000 spéciaux | 20,000,000 00 | ..... | 15,000,000 00 | 315,000,000 00 | 285,000,000 00 | ..... |
| Total..... | 98,964.000 00 | 34.452.500 00 | 51.144,550 00 | 462,654,950 00 | 373,319,000 00 | 65,196,500 00 |

## Appendice nº 37

ÉTAT indiquant les billets du Dominion de un et de deux dollars en circulation.—Montant total des billets du Dominion et des billets de banques en circulation et montant de l'or entre les mains du receveur général, du 31 mars 1882, au 31 mars 1926.

| Année | Billets de un et de deux dollars en circulation | Total des billets du Dominion en circulation | Billets de banque en circulation | Or entre les mains du receveur général* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| 1882..... | 5,675,413 00 | 14,315 437 77 | 32.947,260 04 | 2,149,461 92 |
| 1883..... | 5,809,538 00 | 15,801,769 98 | 34,517,813 52 | 2,381,288 51 |
| 1884..... | 5,427,385 00 | 16,901,296 46 | 30,197,882 51 | 2,548,794 52 |
| 1885..... | 5,290,655 00 | 15,600,166 86 | 29,791,262 85 | 2,345,525 44 |
| 1886..... | 5,195,631 00 | 16,858,838 28 | 29.959,916 55 | 4,060,046 84 |
| 1887..... | 5,761,588 00 | 14,781,270 78 | 31,521,420 43 | 2.516,972 36 |
| 1888..... | 5,933,659 00 | 15,931,679 11 | 31,985,285 27 | 3,452,022 09 |
| 1889..... | 5,852,398 00 | 15,110,965 33 | 32,471,522 09 | 3,925,994 19 |
| 1890..... | 5,974,395 00 | 15,228,780 65 | 31,704,281 61 | 3,017,109 53 |
| 1891..... | 6,262,728 00 | 16,156,465 48 | 33,020,661 30 | 3,789,704 21 |
| 1892..... | 6,211,976 00 | 16,213,525 76 | 32,483,965 00 | 3,728,463 36 |
| 1893..... | 6.526,193 00 | 17,587,711 66 | 33,430,883 00 | 5,550,381 36 |
| 1894..... | 6,362.517 00 | 19.548,102 45 | 30,702,607 00 | 7,624,381 36 |
| 1895..... | 6,339,098 00 | 20,946,237 12 | 29,414,796 00 | 9,175,245 43 |
| 1896..... | 6,606,214 00 | 18,791,747 62 | 30,789,457 00 | 7,049,897 33 |
| 1897..... | 6.711,754 00 | 21,987,613 26 | 31,082,521 00 | 10,380,205 37 |
| 1898..... | 7,306,574 00 | 21,142,624 76 | 35,930,085 00 | 9,779,170 97 |
| 1899..... | 7 902,076 00 | 22,933,078 39 | 38,409,227 00 | 11,768,191 25 |
| 1900..... | 8,599,618 00 | 24,452,442 52 | 43,814,918 00 | 10,829,263 02 |
| 1901..... | 9 136,829 00 | 28,498,519 52 | 47,611,967 00 | 15,159,309 02 |
| 1902..... | 9,546,552 00 | 29,868,112 05 | 52,442,982 00 | 15.939,396 55 |
| 1903..... | 10,671,569 00 | 33,777,733 58 | 58,283,484 00 | 20,702,144 08 |
| 1904..... | 11,241,646 00 | 39,777,381 33 | 59,760,119 00 | 27,377,814 83 |
| 1905..... | 11,616,702 00 | 47,839,250 33 | 58,721,173 00 | 35,813,970 43 |
| 1906..... | 12,697,203 00 | 47,201,260 22 | 65,991,818 00 | 32,617,209 02 |
| 1907..... | 14,427,814 00 | 54,794,596 86 | 76,346,013 00 | 37,619,596 81 |
| 1908..... | 14,119,524 00 | 60,455,991 36 | 69,047,892 00 | 41,689,751 31 |
| 1909..... | 14,215,537 00 | 79,351.080 50 | 68,708,458 00 | 61,581,665 45 |
| 1910..... | 15,728,269 00 | 87,134,068 50 | 78,265,822 00 | 69,736,110 85 |
| 1911..... | 17,155,996 00 | 89,994,270 25 | 81,938,753 00 | 74,159,771 40 |
| 1912..... | 19,356,015 00 | 113,443.633 40 | 95,918,404 00 | 98,802,395 14 |
| 1913..... | 20,783,997 00 | 112,101,885 65 | 102,202,047 00 | 98,507,112 81 |
| 1914..... | 20.605,876 00 | 117,795,638 53 | 96,848,384 00 | 101,161,366 18 |
| 1915..... | 20,236,008 50 | 157,056.118 91 | 96,666,544 00 | 94,644,423 44 |
| 1916..... | 21,927,267 50 | 177,943.131 54 | 114,804,604 00 | 120,931,622 98 |
| 1917..... | 24,041,642 50 | 183,248,986 79 | 148.265,140 00 | 118.561,338 50 |
| 1918..... | 25.771,009 50 | 250,798,860 92 | 191,058,404 00 | 119,941.748 92 |
| 1919..... | 27,378,740 00 | 298,058,697 67 | 214,576,870 00 | 121,141,122 07 |
| 1920..... | 29,789,653 00 | 311,932,791 92 | 225,769,628 00 | 104,399,455 48 |
| 1921..... | 29,275,112 00 | 277,882,884 92 | 206.094,668 00 | 83,381,036 53 |
| 1922..... | 26,722,658 50 | 241,461,426 42 | 162,651,367 00 | 84,249,497 86 |
| 1923..... | 27,775,672 00 | 242,657,765 42 | 173,258,362 00 | 128,740,130 31 |
| 1924..... | 28,542,907 50 | 216,625,004 33 | 170,850,556 00 | 102,230,239 56 |
| 1925..... | 27,911,606 50 | 206,712,088 46 | 157,888,900 00 | 122,811,151 12 |
| 1926..... | 29,174,917 00 | 182,583,404 22 | 163,952,235 00 | 98,418,636 91 |

*Comprenant les montants retenus comme réserve contre les dépôts des caisses d'épargne.

## Appendice nº 38

ÉTAT indiquant le montant des monnaies d'or canadiennes émises jusqu'au 31 mars 1926

| | 31 mars 1913 | 31 mars 1914 | 31 mars 1915 | 31 mars 1916 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Montréal | 185,000 | 45,000 | ..... | ..... | 230,000 |
| Toronto | 280,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 280,000 |
| Halifax | 32,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32,500 |
| St-Jean, N.-B | 37,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37,500 |
| Charlottetown | 8,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,000 |
| Winnipeg | 125,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 125,000 |
| Victoria | 162,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 162,500 |
| Ottawa | 898,325 | 2,151,410 | 897,170 | 535 | 3,947,440 |
| Par la Monnaie | 3,885 | 1,070 | 40,525 | ..... | 45,480 |
| | 1,732,710 | 2,197,480 | 937,695 | 535 | 4,868,420 |

| | |
|---|---|
| $ 5 | 1,388,060 |
| 10 | 3,480,360 |
| | 4,868,420 |

NOTE.—Première monnaie émise le 10 mai 1912.

IL N'A PAS ÉTÉ ÉMIS D'OR CANADIEN MONNAYÉ DEPUIS 1916.

## Appendice nº 39

MONNAYAGE (en dénominations de dollars et cents) exécuté à la Monnaie Royale de Londres et à la Monnaie de Birmingham pour le compte du Canada au cours des années de 1858 à 1907; aussi monnaies frappées pour le Nouveau-Brunswick et la Nouvelle-Ecosse avant la Confédération en 1867, et pour l'île du Prince-Edouard avant 1873, date à laquelle cette province a fait partie de la Confédération, et monnaies frappées et émises par la Monnaie Royale, Ottawa, du 1er janvier 1908 au 31 déc. 1925.

| Année | Argent | | | | | | Nickel | Bronze |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 50 cents | 25 cents | 20 cents | 10 cents | 5 cents | Total | | |
| | $ | $ c. | $ | $ | $ | $ c. | $ | $ |
| 1858 | ..... | ..... | 150,000 | 125,000 | 75,000 | 350,000 00 | ..... | 100,000 |
| 1859 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 95,790 |
| 1860 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,114 |
| 1861 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | (a) 10,000 |
| 1861 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | (b) 10,000 |
| 1862 | ..... | ..... | 30,000 | 15,000 | 5,000 | 50,000 00 | ..... | (a) |
| 1862 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | (b) 10,000 |
| 1864 | ..... | ..... | 30,000 | 10,000 | 5,000 | 45,000 00 | ..... | (a) 10,000 |
| 1864 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | (b) 10,000 |
| 1870 | 225,000 | 225,000 00 | ..... | 160,000 | 140,000 | 750,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| (j) 1871 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | (c) 10,000 |
| 1871 | 100,000 | 100,000 00 | ..... | 80,000 | 70,000 | 350,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| (j) 1872 | 40,000 | 560,000 00 | ..... | 100,000 | 100,000 | 800,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| (j) 1874 | ..... | 400,000 00 | ..... | 60,000 | 40,000 | 500,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| (j) 1875 | ..... | 250,000 00 | ..... | 100,000 | 50,000 | 400,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| (j) 1876 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40,000 |
| (j) 1880 | ..... | 100,000 00 | ..... | 150,000 | 150,000 | 400,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| (j) 1881 | 75,000 | 205,000 00 | ..... | 95,000 | 75,000 | 450,000 00 | ..... | 20,000 |
| (j) 1882 | ..... | 150,000 00 | ..... | 100,000 | 50,000 | 300,000 00 | ..... | 40,000 |
| (j) 1883 | ..... | 240,000 00 | ..... | 30,000 | 30,000 | 300,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1884 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,000 | 10,000 | 25,000 00 | ..... | 25,000 |
| 1885 | ..... | 48,000 00 | ..... | 40,000 | 50,000 | 138,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1886 | ..... | 135,000 00 | ..... | 80,000 | 85,000 | 300,000 00 | ..... | 15,000 |
| 1887 | ..... | 25,000 00 | ..... | 35,000 | 25,000 | 85,000 00 | ..... | 15,000 |
| 1888 | 30,000 | 100,000 00 | ..... | 50,000 | 50,000 | 230,000 00 | ..... | 40,000 |
| 1889 | ..... | (d) 16 585 00 | ..... | 60,000 | 60,000 | 136,585 00 | ..... | ..... |
| (j) 1890 | 10,000 | 50,000 00 | ..... | 45,000 | 50,000 | 155,000 00 | ..... | 10,000 |
| 1891 | ..... | 30,000 00 | ..... | 80,000 | 90,000 | 200,000 00 | ..... | 14,525 |
| 1892 | 75,500 | 127,500 00 | ..... | 52,000 | 43,000 | 298,000 00 | ..... | 12,000 |
| 1893 | ..... | 25,000 00 | ..... | 50,000 | 85,000 | 160,000 00 | ..... | 20,000 |
| 1894 | (e) 14,518 | 55,000 00 | ..... | 50,000 | 25,000 | 144,518 00 | ..... | 10,000 |
| 1895 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,000 |
| 1896 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 65,000 | 75,000 | 140,000 00 | ..... | 20,000 |
| 1897 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,000 |
| 1898 | 50,000 | ..... | ..... | 72,000 | 95,000 | 217,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| (j) 1898 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,000 |
| 1899 | 25,000 | (f) 103,895 00 | ..... | 120,000 | 150,000 | 398,895 00 | ..... | 24,000 |
| 1900 | 59,000 | 330,000 00 | ..... | 110,000 | 90,000 | 589,000 00 | ..... | 10,000 |
| (j) 1900 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26,000 |
| 1901 | 40,000 | 160,000 00 | ..... | 120,000 | 100,000 | 420,000 00 | ..... | 41,000 |
| 1902 | 60,000 | 116,000 00 | ..... | 72,000 | 106,000 | 354,000 00 | ..... | 30,000 |
| (j) 1902 | ..... | 200,000 00 | ..... | 110,000 | 110,000 | 420,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1903 | ..... | (g) 211,537 50 | ..... | 50,000 | 50,000 | 311,537 50 | ..... | 40,000 |
| (j) 1903 | 70,000 | ..... | ..... | 132,000 | 132,000 | 334,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 1904 | 30,000 | 100,000 00 | ..... | 100,000 | 120,000 | 350,000 00 | ..... | 25,000 |
| 1905 | 20,000 | 200,000 00 | ..... | 100,000 | 130,000 | 450,000 00 | ..... | 20,000 |
| 1906 | 175,000 | (h) 309,460 75 | ..... | 170,000 | 155,000 | 809,460 75 | ..... | 41,000 |
| 1907 | 150,000 | 522,000 00 | ..... | 262,000 | 260,000 | 1,194,000 00 | ..... | 24,000 |
| (j) 1907 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,000 |
| 1908 | 7,700 | 22,025 00 | ..... | 14,900 | 18,400 | 63,025 00 | ..... | 21,604 |
| 1909 | 126,600 | 403,900 00 | ..... | 210,300 | 127,500 | 868,300 00 | ..... | 39,300 |
| 1910 | 243,600 | 660,300 00 | ..... | 337,000 | 223,100 | 1,464,000 00 | ..... | 42,020 |
| 1911 | 162,000 | 622,000 00 | ..... | 367,700 | 239,300 | 1,391,000 00 | ..... | 54,480 |
| 1912 | 150,500 | 622,500 00 | ..... | 334,500 | 284,500 | 1,392,000 00 | ..... | 50,000 |
| Report... | 1,939,418 | 7,425,703 25 | 210,000 | 4,329,400 | 3,828,800 | 17,733,321 25 | ..... | 1,071,833 |

## Appendice n° 39—Fin

MONNAYAGE (en dénominations de dollars et cents) exécuté à la Monnaie Royale de Londres et la Monnaie de Birmingham pour le Canada, pendant les années de 1858 à 1907, etc.—*Fin.*

| Année | Argent | | | | | | Nickel | Bronze |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 50 cents | 25 cents | 20 cents | 10 cents | 5 cents | Total | | |
| | $ | $ c. | $ | $ | $ | $ c. | | $ |
| Report | 1,939,418 | 7,425,703 25 | 210,000 | 4,329,400 | 3,828,800 | 17,733,321 25 | ..... | 1,071,833 |
| 1913 | 138,000 | 447,000 00 | ..... | 326,000 | 264,000 | 1,175,000 00 | ..... | 55,600 |
| 1914 | 80,500 | 303,500 00 | ..... | 194,000 | 156,002 | 734,002 00 | ..... | 35,100 |
| 1915 | 6,000 | 92,000 00 | ..... | 68,000 | 40,000 | 206,000 00 | ..... | 50,400 |
| 1916 | 190,000 | 439,700 00 | ..... | 464,500 | 208,000 | 1,302,000 00 | ..... | 110,700 |
| 1917 | 334,000 | 786.000 00 | ..... | 508,200 | 234,000 | 1,862,200 00 | ..... | 116,900 |
| 1918 | 434,000 | 1,056.000 00 | ..... | 574,000 | 338,000 | 2,402,000 00 | ..... | 131,917 |
| 1919 | 538,000 | 1,470,000 00 | ..... | 834,044 | 434,000 | 3,276,044 00 | ..... | 123,800 |
| 1920 | 122,000 | 262,000 00 | ..... | 508,000 | 446,000 | 1,338,000 00 | ..... | 200,385 |
| 1921 | 4,000 | 14,000 00 | ..... | 40.000 | 70,000 | 128,000 00 | ..... | 60,700 |
| 1922 | ..... | 6,000 00 | ..... | 18,000 | ..... | 24,000 00 | 69,000 | 12,400 |
| 1923 | ..... | 2.000 00 | ..... | 26,000 | ..... | 28.000 00 | 127,000 | 19,500 |
| 1924 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 74,500 | 11,900 |
| 1925 | 2,000 | ..... | ..... | 12,000 | ..... | 14,000 00 | 126,000 | 22,100 |
| Total | 3,787,918 | 12,303,903 25 | 210,000 | 7,901,944 | 6,018,802 | 30,222,567 25 | 396,500 | 2,023,035 |

NOTE.—*(a)* Monnayage du Nouveau-Brunswick. *(b)* Monnayage de la Nouvelle-Ecosse. *(c)* Monnayage de l'île du Prince-Edouard. *(d)* Refonte de pièces de 20 cents de la valeur nominale de $17,074, retirées de la circulation. *(e)* Refonte des pièces de 20 cents de la valeur nominale de $15,000, retirées de la circulation. *(f)* Y compris $18,895 refondus des pièces de 20 cents de la valeur nominale de $9,500, retirées de la circulation, et des pièces d'argent usées de la valeur approximative de $10,500. *(g)* En partie produit par de la monnaie d'argent usée de la valeur nominale de $11,686.75. *(h)* En partie produit par de la monnaie d'argent usée de la valeur nominale de $2,000. *(i)* Y compris $4,525 provenant de la vieille monnaie de cuivre et de bronze. *(j)* Monnayée à la monnaie de Birmingham.

Le changement des grosses pièces de cuivre en petites pièces s'est effectué le 17 mai 1920.

## Appendice n° 40

ÉTAT indiquant le montant des monnaies d'argent et de bronze des Etats-Unis retirées de la circulation au Canada et exportées pendant la période du 1er avril 1915 au 31 mars 1926, ainsi que la dépense à ce sujet.

| — | 1915–16 | 1916–17 | 1917–18 | 1918–19 | 1919–20 | Totaux 1910–20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Ontario | 524,532 81 | 562,070 66 | 532,953 36 | 327,522 11 | 199,055 79 | 5,361,718 73 |
| Québec | 158,351 69 | 145,871 48 | 160,058 06 | 139,160 49 | 135,696 69 | 1,743,773 99 |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | 27,610 75 | 25,398 85 | 19,338 38 | 30,014 30 | 15,555 90 | 230,190 40 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 36,052 15 | 27,943 00 | 26,402 30 | 59,246 60 | 20,849 91 | 319,598 71 |
| Manitoba | 181,105 01 | 171,870 28 | 172,230 62 | 112,165 05 | 113,405 16 | 1,820,389 07 |
| Col. britannique | 309,148 47 | 319,568 30 | 347,911 65 | 123,517 08 | 136,166 26 | 3,587,667 26 |
| Alberta | 46,294 65 | 66,774 30 | 54,151 45 | 27,593 22 | 24,420 57 | 652,852 17 |
| Saskatchewan | 39,747 77 | 50,230 61 | 53,433 40 | 31,952 63 | 24,946 80 | 521,308 38 |
| Ile du Prince-Edouard | 100 00 | 100 00 | ..... | 1,025 00 | 1,820 00 | 3,985 00 |
| Yukon | 1,630 00 | 4,700 00 | 1,197 00 | 1,442 00 | 2,932 00 | 11,901 00 |
| Total | 1,324,573 30 | 1,374,527 48 | 1,367,676 22 | 853,638 48 | 674,849 08 | 14,253,384 71 |
| Comm. payée | 4,966 79 | 5,154 23 | 5,128 37 | 3,201 01 | 2,530 56 | 53,443 64 |
| Messageries | 5,312 97 | 5,360 81 | 4,762 58 | 3,699 95 | 3,191 69 | 54,685 09 |
| Total | 10,279 76 | 10,515 04 | 9,890 95 | 6,900 96 | 5,722 25 | 108,128 73 |

## Appendice n° 41—

### N° 1—Province de l'Alberta—Compte de subvention

| Date. | —— | Dt. | Av. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | $ c. | $ c. |
| 1er juillet.. | Par ½ année de subvention sur une population de 645,700 à 80c. par tête année (population approximative, 1er janvier 1924) 1924) | ..... | 258,280 00 |
| | Par ½ année d'allocation en vertu de la loi de l'A.B.N., 1907.... | ..... | 95,000 00 |
| 2 juillet.... | A caisse | 353,280 00 | |
| 1er sept..... | Par ½ année d'intérêt sur allocation de dette de $8,107,500 à 5 p.c. par année | ..... | 202,687 50 |
| | Par ½ année d'allocation au lieu de terres publiques (recensement de 1911), population au-dessus de 400,000 | ..... | 281,250 00 |
| | A caisse | 483,937 50 | |
| 1926 | | | |
| 1er janv.... | Par ½ année de subvention comme ci-dessus | ..... | 353,280 00 |
| 2 janv..... | A caisse | 353,280 00 | |
| 1er mars... | Par ½ année d'allocation comme ci-dessus | ..... | 483,937 50 |
| | A caisse | 483,937 50 | |
| | | 1,674,435 00 | 1,674,235 00 |

### N° 2—Province de la Colombie-britannique—Compte de subvention

| Date | —— | Dt. | Av. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | $ c. | $ c. |
| 1er juillet. | Par ½ année de subvention sur une population de 524,582 à 80c. par tête (recensement de 1921) | ..... | 209,832 80 |
| | Par ½ année d'allocation en vertu de la loi de l'A.B.N., 1907..... | ..... | 95,000 00 |
| | Par ½ année d'allocation au lieu de terrains tel qu'autorisé par A. C. Windsor, 16 mai 1871 | ..... | 50,000 00 |
| | Par ½ année d'intérêt sur l'allocation de la dette à 5 p. cent par année sur $583,021.40 | ..... | 14,575 53 |
| | A caisse | 369,408 33 | |
| 2 " | | | |
| 1926 | | | |
| 1er janv... | Par ½ année de subvention et d'allocation comme ci-dessus | ..... | 369,408 33 |
| 2 " | Par caisse | 369,408 33 | |
| | | 738,816 66 | 738,816 66 |

## Appendice n° 41—Suite

### N° 3—Province du Manitoba—Compte de subvention

| Date | — | | | Dt. | Av. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | $ c. | $ c. |
| 1925 | | | | | |
| 1er juillet. | Par ½ année de subvention sur une population de 651,200 à 80c. par tête, par année (population au 1er janvier 1924) | | | ..... | 260,480 00 |
| | ½ année d'allocation en vertu de la loi de l'A.N.B., 1907 | | | ..... | 95,000 00 |
| | ½ année d'allocation en vertu de l'art. 5, para. 1, de la "Loi des bornes du Manitoba, 1912": | | | | |
| | Au lieu des terres publiques sur une population de 400,000 à 800,000 (½ de $562,500) | | $ 281,250 00 | | |
| | Moins déduction d'une ½ année sur terrains marécageux, de 5 p.cent par année sur $2,769,856 66 | $ 69,246 41 | | | |
| | Moins déduction d'une ½ année sur terrains de l'Université, de 5 p. cent par année sur $300,000 | 7,500 00 | | | |
| | | | 76,746 41 | ..... | 204,503 59 |
| | Par ½ année d'allocation à 5 p. cent par année d'intérêt sur $7,631,683.85 au lieu de la dette, en vertu de l'art. 4 de la "Loi des bornes du Manitoba, 1912" | | | ..... | 190,792 09 |
| 2 " | A Caisse | | | 750,775 68 | |
| 1926 | | | | | |
| 1er janv... | Par ½ année de subvention et d'allocation comme ci-dessus | | | ..... | 750,775 68 |
| 2 " .. | A Caisse | | | 750,775 68 | |
| | | | | 1,501,551 36 | 1,501,551 36 |

### N° 4—Province du Nouveau-Brunswick—Compte de subvention

| Date | — | Dt. | Av. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ c. | $ c. |
| 1925 | | | |
| 1er juillet. | Par ½ année de subvention sur une population de 387,876 à 80c. par tête (recensement de 1921) | ..... | 155,150 40 |
| | ½ année d'allocation en vertu de la loi de l'A. B. N., 1907 | ..... | 90,000 00 |
| | ½ année d'allocation au lieu du droit d'exportation sur le bois de service | ..... | 75,000 00 |
| | ½ année d'intérêt sur $529,299.39, allocation de la dette | ..... | 13,232 48 |
| 2 " | A Caisse | 333,382 88 | |
| 1926 | | | |
| 1er janv... | Par ½ année de subvention et d'allocation comme ci-dessus | ..... | 333,382 88 |
| 2 " | A Caisse | 333,382 88 | |
| | | 666,765 76 | 666,765 76 |

### N° 5—Province de la Nouvelle-Écosse—Compte de subvention

| Date | — | Dt. | Av. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ c. | $ c. |
| 1925 | | | |
| 1er juil.... | Par ½ année de subvention sur une population de 523,837 à 80 c. par tête (recensement de 1921) | ..... | 209,534 80 |
| | | ..... | 95,000 00 |
| | ½ année d'allocation en vertu de la loi de l'A.B.N., 1907 | ..... | 26,385 84 |
| | Intérêt ½ année sur allocation de la dette de $1,055,929.12, à 5 p.c. | 330,933 03 | |
| 2 juil..... | Caisse | | |
| 1926 | | ..... | 330,920 64 |
| 1er janv... | Par subvention d'une ½ année comme ci-dessus | 330,920 64 | |
| 2 janv..... | A Caisse | 661,841 67 | 661,841 28 |

## Appendice n° 41—Suite

### N° 6—Province d'Ontario—Compte de subvention

| Date | — | Dt. | Av. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | $ c. | $ c. |
| 1er juillet. | Subvent. d'une ½ année sur une populat. de 2,933,662 (rec. de 1921) 2,500,000 à 80 cents par tête par année.....$ 1,000,000 00 433,662 à 60 cents par tête par année..... 130,098 60 | ..... | 1,130,098 60 |
| | Allocation d'une ½ année en vertu de 47 Vic., c. 4..... | ..... | 71,207 24 |
| | Allocation d'une ½ année en vertu de la loi de l'A.B.N., 1907..... | ..... | 120,000 00 |
| 2 juillet... | Caisse..... | 1,321,305 84 | |
| 1926 | | | |
| 1er janv... | Subvention d'une ½ année et allocation comme ci-dessus..... | ..... | 1,321,305 84 |
| 2 janv.... | Caisse..... | 1,321,305 84 | |
| | | 2,642,611 68 | 2,642,611 68 |

### N° 7—Province de l'Île du Prince-Edouard—Compte de subvention

| Date | — | Dt. | Av. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | $ c. | $ c. |
| 1er juillet. | Par ½ année de subvention sur une population de 109,078 à 80c. par tête (recensement de 1891)..... | ..... | 43,631 20 |
| | Par ½ année d'allocation en vertu de la loi de l'A.N.B., 1907..... | ..... | 50,000 00 |
| | Par ½ année d'allocation au lieu des terres..... | ..... | 22,500 00 |
| | Par ½ année d'allocation pour subvention supplémentaire en vertu de 50–51 Vic., c. 8..... | ..... | 10,000 00 |
| | Par ½ année d'une autre allocation en règlement de réclamation pour service de vapeurs en vertu de 1 Ed. 7, c. 3, art. 1..... | ..... | 15,000 00 |
| | Par ½ année d'intérêt sur dette de $775,791.83 à 5 p. cent par année | ..... | 19,394 79 |
| | A ½ année de déduction du compte des terres, balance étant de 5 p. cent par année sur $782,402.33 tel qu'autorisé par A. C. Windsor, 26 juin 1873..... | 19,560 05 | |
| | A chemin de fer de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, pour intérêt sur le coût et entretien du pont de la rivière Hillsborough, en vertu de la loi 63–64 Vic., c. 7..... | 4,875 00 | |
| | Par ½ année d'allocation en vertu de 2 George V, c. 42, a. 2..... | ..... | 50,000 00 |
| 2 " | A caisse..... | 186,090 94 | |
| 1926 | | | |
| 1er janv... | | | |
| | Par ½ année de subventions et d'allocations comme ci-dessus.... | ..... | 210,525 99 |
| | A déductions comme ci-dessus..... | 24,435 05 | |
| 2 " | A caisse..... | 186,090 94 | |
| | | 421,051 98 | 421,051 98 |

### N° 8—Province de Québec—Compte de subvention

| Date | — | Dt. | Av. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | $ c. | $ c. |
| 1er juillet. | Subvention d'une ½ année sur une population de 2,361,199 à 80c. par tête (recensement de 1921)..... | ..... | 944,479 60 |
| | Allocation d'une ½ année en vertu de 47 Vic., c. 4..... | ..... | 63,730 34 |
| | Allocation d'une ½ année en vertu de la loi de l'A.B.N., 1907..... | ..... | 120,000 00 |
| 2 juillet... | Caisse..... | 1,128,209 94 | |
| 1926 | | | |
| 1er janv... | Subvention d'une ½ année et allocation comme ci-dessus..... | ..... | 1,128,209 94 |
| 2 janv..... | Caisse..... | 1,128,209 94 | |
| | | 2,256,419 88 | 2,256,419 88 |

## Appendice n° 41—Fin

### N° 9—Province de la Saskatchewan—Compte de subvention

| Date. | —— | Dt. | Av. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ c. | $ c. |
| 1925 | | | |
| 1er juillet.. | Par ½ année de subvention sur une population de 828,600 à 80c. par tête (population approximative, 1er janvier 1924)..... | ..... | 331,440 00 |
| | Par ½ année d'allocation en vertu de la loi de l'A.B.N., 1907.... | ..... | 110,000 00 |
| 2 juillet... | A caisse..... | 441,440 00 | |
| 1er sept.... | Par ½ année d'intérêt sur allocation de dette de $8,107,500 à 5 p.c. par année..... | ..... | 202,687 50 |
| | Par ½ année d'allocation au lieu de terres publiques, population entre 400,000 et 800,000, tel qu'autorisé par 4–5 Ed. 7, chap. 42 (1905), art. 20..... | ..... | 281,250 00 |
| | A caisse..... | 483,937 50 | |
| 1926 | | | |
| 1er janv.... | Par ½ année de subvention comme ci-dessus..... | ..... | 441,440 00 |
| 2 janv..... | A caisse..... | 441,440 00 | |
| 1er mars... | Par ½ année d'allocation comme ci-dessus..... | ..... | 483,937 50 |
| | A caisse..... | 483,937 50 | |
| | | 1,850,755 00 | 1,850,755 00 |

### Allocations subventionnelles datant du 1er juillet 1867, et allant jusqu'à la clôture de l'exercice, le 31 mars 1925

| Province | Allocations administratives | Allocations par tête de population | Octrois spéciaux | Intérêt sur les allocations de la dette | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Alberta..... | 3,636,666 67 | 7,679,064 67 | 10,687,500 00 | 8,512,875 00 | 30,516,106 34 |
| Colombie-Britannique..... | 4,610,000 00 | 8,412,808 00 | 6,500,000 00 | 1,613,092 14 | 21,135,900 14 |
| Manitoba..... | 5,215,000 00 | 12,458,995 20 | 11,191,669 24 | 10,297,946 21 | 39,163,610 65 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick..... | 5,420,000 00 | 15,246,846 40 | 8,580,000 00 | 1,185,915 32 | 30,432,761 72 |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse..... | 6,010,000 00 | 19,985,831 20 | 826,980 00 | 2,760,538 23 | 29,583,349 43 |
| Ontario..... | 7,760,000 00 | 83,100,972 39 | ..... | 3,746,788 30 | 94,607,760 69 |
| Ile du Prince-Edouard..... | 2,920,000 00 | 4,527,342 40 | 3,417,265 24 | 2,253,739 17 | 13,118,346 81 |
| Québec..... | 7,360,000 00 | 66,313,077 60 | ..... | 4,177,106 77 | 77,850,184 37 |
| Saskatchewan..... | 3,736,666 67 | 9,712,443 60 | 11,156,250 00 | 8,512,875 00 | 33,118,235 27 |
| | 46,668,333 34 | 227,437,381 46 | 52,359,664 48 | 43,060,876 14 | 369,526,255 42 |

# RAPPORT

DU

# MINISTÈRE DES DOUANES ET DE L'ACCISE

CONTENANT

## LES COMPTES RENDUS DE LA RECETTE

Et les états des importations, exportations et droits d'accise

## DU CANADA

POUR L'EXERCICE TERMINÉ LE 31 MARS

## 1926

COMPILÉS D'APRÈS LES COMPTES RENDUS OFFICIELS

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
1927

*A Son Excellence le Très Honorable vicomte Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., etc., etc., Gouverneur général et commandant en chef du Dominion du Canada.*

PLAISE À VOTRE EXCELLENCE:

J'ai l'honneur de soumettre à Votre Excellence, le rapport annuel du ministère des Douanes et de l'Accise, contenant tableaux et états relatifs aux importations, exportations, douanes et droits d'accise du Dominion du Canada, pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1926, tel qu'il est compilé d'après les comptes rendus officiels.

Le tout respectueusement soumis.

W. D. EULER,

*Ministre des Douanes et de l'Accise.*

OTTAWA, le 4 octobre 1926.

## PRÉFACE

La loi des douanes contient les dispositions suivantes concernant le rapport annuel du ministère des Douanes:

> «305. Le ministère doit, tous les ans, soumettre au Gouverneur général un compte rendu et un état des opérations et affaires du ministère pour l'exercice précédent, compte rendu qui doit être déposé devant le Parlement dans les quinze jours de la réunion d'icelui».

La Loi du Revenu de l'Intérieur contient aussi les dispositions relatives au rapport annuel du Service du Revenu de l'Intérieur:

> «14. Le ministre doit soumettre chaque année au Gouverneur général un rapport et un état des opérations du ministère pendant l'exercice immédiatement précédent, lequel, doit être déposé devant le Parlement dans les quinze jours de la réunion d'icelui».

Depuis mars 1918, notre ministère ne publie plus les résultats mensuels non revisés des importations et exportations que l'on préparait et publiait sous la direction du ministère des Douanes, depuis le 1er juillet 1900.

Mais le ministère des Douanes continue de préparer les états détaillés indiquant la quantité, la valeur et l'origine des importations, la quantité, la valeur et la destination des exportations, états qu'il fournit tous les mois au Bureau Fédéral de la Statistique, pour publication, depuis le 1er avril 1918.

Le Bureau fédéral de la Statistique publie maintenant des statistiques du commerce classifiées par pays, avec d'autres détails compilés d'après les rapports de la douane.

La Partie I de ce rapport annuel contient des tableaux et états relatifs aux douanes.

La Partie II du rapport contient des tableaux et états relatifs à l'accise.

# INDEX DES TABLEAUX ET ÉTATS DOUANIERS


| N° du tableau | Chef | Description | Page |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | TABLEAUX COMPARATIFS | |
| 1 | Importations et exportations.... | Valeur totale des exportations et importations des marchandises déclarées pour la consommation, et droits perçus de 1868 à 1926..... | 9 |
| 2 | Ensemble du commerce..... | Total des marchandises déclarées pour la consommation et exportées, par pays, 1873 à 1926..... | 10 |
| 3 | Exportations..... | Total des exportations (par pays) 1873 à 1926..... | 12 |
| 4 | Importations..... | Valeur totale des articles déclarés pour la consommation (par pays), 1873 à 1926..... | 14 |
| 5 | Recette..... | Total des droits perçus (par pays), 1873 à 1926..... | 16 |
| 6 | " pourcentage..... | Proportion des droits sur les importations déclarées pour consommation domestique, proportion des frais de perception, 1868 à 1926..... | 19 |
| 7 | Importations et exportations.... | Tableau comparatif des importations déclarées pour consommation domestique, et exportations, indiquant l'excédent proportionnel des importations sur les exportations, etc., 1868 à 1926..... | 20 |
| 8 | Importations et exportations.... | Tableau comparatif, par ports, exportations, importations déclarées pour consommation domestique, trois années..... | 22 |
| | | TABLEAUX POUR L'ANNÉE FINANCIÈRE 1926 | |
| 9 | Revenu et autres services..... | Tableau des droits de douane perçus à chaque port, port secondaire ou station..... | 28 |
| 10 | Importations et exportations.... | Relevé de la valeur des importations déclarées pour consommation domestique, par pays, 1926 (imposables ou exemptes de droits), et exportations (de provenance canadienne ou étrangère)..... | 59 |
| 11 | Articles entreposés..... | Tableau de la valeur des articles restant en entrepôt 1924, 1925 et 1926..... | 61 |
| 12 | Importations..... | Tableau général (par pays), de la valeur des marchandises déclarées pour consommation domestique... | 62 |
| 13 | Exportations..... | Résumé de la valeur totale des marchandises exportées, par pays..... | 65 |

PARTIE I

# DOUANES

## TABLEAUX DES IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS

N° 1—Valeur de toutes les exportations et importations de marchandises déclarées pour la consommation au Canada, avec indication des droits perçus pour les années ci-dessous mentionnées:

| — | Total des exportations | Total des marchandises importées pour la consommation | Grand total des marchandises importées pour consommation ou exportées | Total des droits perçus |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Exercice terminé le 30 juin 1868..... | 57,567,888 | 71,985,306 | 129,553,194 | 8,819,431 63 |
| " " 1869..... | 60,474,781 | 67,402,170 | 127,876,951 | 8,298,909 71 |
| " " 1870..... | 73,573,490 | 71,237,603 | 144,811,093 | 9,462,940 44 |
| " " 1871..... | 74,173,618 | 86,947,482 | 161,121,100 | 11,843,655 75 |
| " " 1872..... | 82,639,663 | 107,709,116 | 190,348,779 | 13,045,493 50 |
| " " 1873..... | 89,789,922 | 127,514,594 | 217,304,516 | 13,017,730 17 |
| " " 1874..... | 89,351,928 | 127,404,169 | 216,756,097 | 14,421,882 67 |
| " " 1875..... | 77,886,979 | 119,618,657 | 197,505,636 | 15,361,382 12 |
| " " 1876..... | 80,966,435 | 94,733,218 | 175,699,653 | 12,833,114 48 |
| " " 1877..... | 75,875,393 | 96,300,483 | 172,175,876 | 12,548,451 09 |
| " " 1878..... | 79,323,667 | 91,199,577 | 170,523,244 | 12,795,693 17 |
| " " 1879..... | 71,491,255 | 80,341,608 | 151,832,863 | 12,939,540 66 |
| " " 1880..... | 87,911,458 | 71,782,349 | 159,693,897 | 14,138,849 22 |
| " " 1881..... | 98,290,823 | 91,611,604 | 189,902,427 | 18,500,785 97 |
| " " 1882..... | 102,137,203 | 112,648,927 | 214,786,130 | 21,708,837 43 |
| " " 1883..... | 98,085,804 | 123,137,019 | 221,222,823 | 23,172,308 97 |
| " " 1884..... | 91,406,496 | 108,180,644 | 199,587,140 | 20,164,963 37 |
| " " 1885..... | 89,238,361 | 102,710,019 | 191,948,380 | 19,133,558 99 |
| " " 1886..... | 85,251,314 | 99,602,694 | 184,854,008 | 19,448,123 70 |
| " " 1887..... | 89,515,811 | 105,639,428 | 195,155,239 | 22,469,705 83 |
| " " 1888..... | 90,203,000 | 102,847,100 | 193,050,100 | 22,209,641 53 |
| " " 1889..... | 89,189,167 | 109,673,447 | 198,862,614 | 23,784,523 23 |
| " " 1890..... | 96,749,149 | 112,765,584 | 209,514,733 | 24,014,908 07 |
| " " 1891..... | 98,417,296 | 113,345,124 | 211,762,420 | 23,481,069 13 |
| " " 1892..... | 113,963,372 | 116,978,943 | 230,942,318 | 20,550,581 53 |
| " " 1893..... | 118,564,352 | 121,705,030 | 240,269,382 | 21,161,710 93 |
| " " 1894..... | 117,524,949 | 113,093,983 | 230,618,932 | 19,379,822 32 |
| " " 1895..... | 113,638,803 | 105,252,511 | 218,891,314 | 17,887,269 47 |
| " " 1896..... | 121,013,852 | 110,587,480 | 231,601,332 | 20,219,037 32 |
| " " 1897..... | 137,950,253 | 111,294,021 | 249,244,274 | 19,891,996 77 |
| " " 1898..... | 164,152,683 | 130,698,006 | 294,850,689 | 22,157,788 49 |
| " " 1899..... | 158,896,905 | 154,051,593 | 312,948,498 | 25,794,228 75 |
| " " 1900..... | 191,894,723 | 180,804,316 | 372,699,039 | 28,889,110 13 |
| " " 1901..... | 196,487,632 | 181,237,988 | 377,725,620 | 29,106,979 89 |
| " " 1902..... | 211,640,286 | 202,791,595 | 414,431,881 | 32,425,532 31 |
| " " 1903..... | 225,849,724 | 233,790,516 | 459,640,240 | 37,110,354 59 |
| " " 1904..... | 213,521,235 | 251,464,332 | 464,985,567 | 40,954,349 14 |
| " " 1905..... | 203,316,872 | 261,925,554 | 465,242,426 | 42,024,339 92 |
| " " 1906..... | 256,586,630 | 290,360,807 | 546,947,437 | 46,671,101 18 |
| " 31 mars *1907..... | 205,277,197 | 257,254,882 | 462,532,079 | 40,290,171 70 |
| " " 1908..... | 280,006,606 | 358,428,616 | 638,435,222 | 58,331,074 04 |
| " " 1909..... | 261,512,159 | 298,205,957 | 559,718,116 | 48,059,791 93 |
| " " 1910..... | 301,358,529 | 375,833,016 | 677,191,545 | 61,024,239 21 |
| " " 1911..... | 297,196,365 | 461,951,318 | 759,147,688 | 73,312,367 59 |
| " " 1912..... | 315,317,250 | 547,482,190 | 862,799,440 | 87,576,036 52 |
| " " 1913..... | 393,232,057 | 675,517,045 | 1,068,749,102 | 115,063,687 39 |
| " " 1914..... | 478,997,928 | 633,692,449 | 1,112,690,377 | 107,180,578 33 |
| " " 1915..... | 490,808,877 | 587,439,304 | 1,078,248,181 | 79,205,910 27 |
| " " 1916..... | 882,872,502 | 542,077,361 | 1,424,949,863 | 103,940,100 86 |
| " " 1917..... | 1,375,758,148 | 873,437,426 | 2,249,195,574 | 147,631,454 93 |
| " " 1918..... | 1,586,169,792 | 962,543,746 | 2,548,713,538 | 161,595,628 51 |
| " " 1919..... | 1,268,765,285 | 916,429,335 | 2,185,194,620 | 158,046,333 87 |
| " " 1920..... | 1,286,658,709 | 1,064,528,123 | 2,351,186,832 | 187,524,181 77 |
| " " 1921..... | 1,210,428,119 | 1,240,158,882 | 2,450,587,001 | 179,667,683 12 |
| " " 1922..... | 753,927,009 | 747,804,332 | 1,501,731,341 | 121,487,393 90 |
| " " 1923..... | 945,295,837 | 802,579,244 | 1,747,875,081 | 133,803,370 12 |
| " " 1924..... | 1,058,763,297 | 893,366,867 | 1,952,130,164 | 135,122,344 76 |
| " " 1925..... | 1,081,361,643 | 796,932,537 | 1,878,294,180 | 120,222,453 70 |
| " " 1926..... | 1,328,700,137 | 927,328,732 | 2,256,028,869 | 143,933,110 07 |

* 9 mois, exercice de transition.

N° 2—Ensemble du commerce du Canada, basé sur la valeur des marchandises déclarées pour la consommation domestique ou exportées, par pays.

| Exercice | Royaume-Uni | Etats-Unis | France | Allemagne | Espagne | Portugal | Italie | Pays-Bas |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1873 | 107,266,624 | 89,808,204 | 2,055,195 | 1,176,478 | 502,966 | 266,188 | 229,657 | 229,770 |
| 1874 | 108,083,642 | 90,524,060 | 2,569,712 | 1,022,428 | 459,027 | 294,007 | 236,296 | 271,043 |
| 1875 | 100,379,969 | 80,717,803 | 2,154,065 | 839,442 | 390,784 | 236,790 | 214,366 | 260,503 |
| 1876 | 81,457,737 | 78,003,492 | 2,394,812 | 608,355 | 445,151 | 199,195 | 183,199 | 297,895 |
| 1877 | 81,139,708 | 77,087,914 | 1,730,062 | 404,918 | 340,757 | 175,425 | 242,942 | 296,860 |
| 1878 | 83,372,719 | 73,876,437 | 1,754,394 | 521,580 | 325,245 | 145,941 | 205,171 | 266,764 |
| 1879 | 67,288,848 | 70,904,720 | 2,247,066 | 552,999 | 394,445 | 161,258 | 181,933 | 210,288 |
| 1880 | 80,307,286 | 62,696,857 | 1,928,670 | 532,028 | 297,245 | 201,652 | 623,295 | 273,837 |
| 1881 | 97,335,378 | 73,570,337 | 2,294,043 | 1,019,198 | 446,337 | 165,487 | 234,723 | 440,944 |
| 1882 | 95,871,802 | 96,229,763 | 2,922,931 | 1,633,118 | 570,301 | 201,656 | 256,841 | 613,241 |
| 1883 | 99,197,682 | 97,701,056 | 2,934,210 | 1,942,851 | 749,897 | 243,192 | 322,554 | 324,800 |
| 1884 | 87,154,242 | 89,333,366 | 2,160,804 | 2,171,346 | 648,569 | 240,235 | 322,499 | 333,977 |
| 1885 | 83,284,482 | 86,903,935 | 2,239,890 | 2,385,344 | 481,910 | 227,096 | 255,712 | 361,879 |
| 1886 | 82,143,828 | 81,436,808 | 2,509,581 | 2,408,821 | 432,540 | 301,927 | 215,298 | 309,559 |
| 1887 | 89,534,079 | 82,767,265 | 2,415,001 | 3,672,985 | 481,289 | 204,671 | 245,560 | 309,920 |
| 1888 | 79,383,705 | 91,053,913 | 2,642,557 | 3,563,106 | 427,249 | 230,397 | 235,816 | 332,169 |
| 1889 | 80,422,515 | 94,059,844 | 2,562,893 | 3,836,173 | 420,794 | 238,106 | 186,186 | 414,302 |
| 1890 | 91,743,935 | 92,814,783 | 2,894,154 | 4,286,136 | 392,294 | 291,811 | 244,545 | 423,309 |
| 1891 | 91,328,384 | 94,824,352 | 2,565,877 | 4,336,232 | 555,917 | 191,148 | 322,808 | 404,532 |
| 1892 | 106,254,984 | 92,125,599 | 2,770,173 | 6,526,228 | 489,652 | 155,479 | 490,839 | 846,167 |
| 1893 | 107,228,906 | 102,144,986 | 3,096,164 | 4,567,224 | 387,861 | 135,482 | 661,403 | 656,427 |
| 1894 | 107,256,123 | 88,844,040 | 3,081,950 | 7,887,594 | 445,567 | 126,469 | 511,631 | 625,764 |
| 1895 | 92,988,727 | 95,932,197 | 2,920,456 | 5,421,135 | 436,580 | 115,921 | 415,919 | 348,164 |
| 1896 | 99,670,030 | 103,022,434 | 3,392,482 | 6,688,990 | 445,592 | 88,262 | 287,676 | 439,680 |
| 1897 | 106,639,690 | 111,022,513 | 3,292,047 | 7,538,800 | 436,984 | 88,337 | 333,512 | 480,531 |
| 1898 | 137,499,735 | 124,410,926 | 5,000,613 | 7,421,462 | 578,462 | 135,154 | 495,023 | 750,486 |
| 1899 | 136,151,978 | 138,140,687 | 5,447,017 | 9,613,025 | 593,660 | 92,937 | 520,684 | 872,941 |
| 1900 | 152,526,098 | 178,463,401 | 5,743,272 | 10,699,401 | 647,157 | 187,801 | 405,029 | 767,781 |
| 1901 | 148,347,120 | 182,867,238 | 6,979,352 | 9,162,957 | 897,893 | 181,707 | 642,424 | 984,840 |
| 1902 | 166,533,983 | 192,004,734 | 8,061,042 | 13,515,747 | 856,793 | 234,874 | 963,641 | 1,195,856 |
| 1903 | 190,099,222 | 209,389,119 | 7,921,647 | 14,380,336 | 962,497 | 293,376 | 837,555 | 1,889,869 |
| 1904 | 179,368,950 | 223,599,447 | 7,804,453 | 9,994,827 | 963,674 | 210,053 | 642,891 | 1,951,398 |
| 1905 | 162,301,480 | 240,142,642 | 8,570,437 | 7,842,068 | 779,482 | 227,281 | 819,610 | 1,505,474 |
| 1906 | 202,289,527 | 273,668,593 | 9,788,078 | 8,859,871 | 984,477 | 218,202 | 769,610 | 2,004,640 |
| *1907 | 169,717,174 | 234,964,509 | 8,108,984 | 6,541,513 | 934,469 | 282,622 | 807,347 | 1,816,967 |
| 1908 | 229,443,627 | 324,173,325 | 11,708,641 | 10,537,654 | 1,233,571 | 194,121 | 1,131,336 | 2,281,420 |
| 1909 | 204,428,319 | 272,631,127 | 11,373,531 | 7,536,917 | 979,536 | 171,116 | 2,382,112 | 2,515,851 |
| 1910 | 244,984,407 | 336,652,587 | 12,750,192 | 10,436,421 | 1,071,719 | 200,253 | 1,722,906 | 3,947,842 |
| 1911 | 246,901,572 | 404,331,540 | 14,345,865 | 12,710,357 | 1,182,690 | 274,468 | 1,341,418 | 3,217,597 |
| 1912 | 268,760,435 | 476,889,112 | 13,868,369 | 14,904,919 | 1,387,775 | 329,932 | 1,431,913 | 4,206,628 |
| 1913 | 316,732,000 | 608,251,944 | 17,944,367 | 17,616,941 | 1,307,598 | 392,391 | 2,319,304 | 5,851,267 |
| 1914 | 354,393,642 | 611,245,464 | 18,087,097 | 19,019,959 | 1,416,132 | 332,862 | 2,745,643 | 8,524,262 |
| 1915 | 301,919,644 | 644,026,253 | 23,044,891 | 7,248,996 | 1,467,128 | 1,004,093 | 3,313,709 | 7,024,085 |
| 1916 | 543,190,036 | 718,918,685 | 42,035,283 | 86,304 | 1,252,023 | 264,360 | 11,653,559 | 3,621,359 |
| 1917 | 877,834,291 | 1,164,502,306 | 73,134,008 | 14,132 | 1,240,725 | 469,783 | 12,695,606 | 2,804,307 |
| 1918 | 942,397,682 | 1,233,297,045 | 211,859,127 | 27,181 | 907,063 | 253,298 | 4,109,492 | 3,517,575 |
| 1919 | 633,874,234 | 1,224,666,313 | 105,993,753 | 75 | 928,738 | 479,135 | 14,585,836 | 694,394 |
| 1920 | 622,319,367 | 1,302,230,817 | 72,458,218 | 700,081 | 2,649,452 | 510,409 | 17,966,261 | 8,048,082 |
| 1921 | 528,202,233 | 1,416,878,756 | 46,660,391 | 9,764,721 | 7,427,904 | 1,994,116 | 59,516,787 | 24,529,612 |
| 1922 | 417,498,536 | 820,062,373 | 21,730,443 | 6,633,097 | 2,627,903 | 310,170 | 16,727,800 | 13,594,985 |
| 1923 | 521,248,669 | 921,337,459 | 26,440,012 | 12,631,288 | 2,674,986 | 508,906 | 13,791,054 | 15,698,356 |
| 1924 | 514,747,492 | 1,042,899,356 | 34,701,358 | 21,677,344 | 2,461,361 | 1,275,897 | 20,352,765 | 14,885,187 |
| 1925 | 548,251,994 | 936,964,652 | 28,865,521 | 31,170,271 | 1,946,318 | 337,201 | 16,075,345 | 17,877,961 |
| 1926 | 672,997,353 | 1,095,671,872 | 33,202,810 | 40,749,955 | 2,918,397 | 470,612 | 15,399,591 | 30,628,787 |

* 9 mois.

N° 2—Ensemble du commerce du Canada, basé sur la valeur des marchandises déclarées pour la consommation domestique ou exportées, par pays—*Fin*

| Exercice | Belgique | Terre-Neuve | Antilles | Amérique du Sud | Chine et Japon | Suisse | Autres pays | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1873 | 364,456 | 4,609,552 | 1,163,425 | 1,701,633 | 1,709,856 | 120,514 | 1,099,998 | 217,304,516 |
| 1874 | 534,153 | 2,657,547 | 6,086,529 | 1,686,508 | 1,263,728 | 139,674 | 927,743 | 216,756,097 |
| 1875 | 337,674 | 2,806,055 | 6,139,910 | 1,064,593 | 694,472 | 116,128 | 1,153,082 | 197,505,636 |
| 1876 | 374,880 | 2,675,477 | 5,291,433 | 975,762 | 971,314 | 56,168 | 1,764,483 | 175,699,653 |
| 1877 | 318,724 | 2,753,748 | 5,031,667 | 656,591 | 455,755 | 69,066 | 1,471,734 | 172,175,876 |
| 1878 | 805,692 | 2,767,347 | 4,397,996 | 669,804 | 486,244 | 61,178 | 1,366,532 | 170,523,244 |
| 1879 | 219,461 | 2,280,823 | 4,753,099 | 745,830 | 505,513 | 94,781 | 1,291,709 | 151,832,863 |
| 1880 | 837,897 | 2,002,261 | 6,489,257 | 1,073,421 | 931,457 | 94,225 | 1,314,429 | 159,693,807 |
| 1881 | 671,267 | 2,175,773 | 6,962,516 | 1,369,731 | 1,430,734 | 141,789 | 1,644,170 | 189,902,420 |
| 1882 | 645,568 | 2,468,432 | 7,018,956 | 2,314,779 | 1,635,717 | 268,093 | 2,134,932 | 214,786,133 |
| 1883 | 611,112 | 2,953,273 | 7,494,291 | 2,954,628 | 1,750,642 | 336,040 | 1,706,595 | 221,222,820 |
| 1884 | 746,528 | 2,701,120 | 6,726,486 | 2,756,371 | 1,970,541 | 242,380 | 2,078,676 | 199,587,140 |
| 1885 | 551,645 | 2,022,073 | 5,698,057 | 2,802,042 | 2,528,369 | 217,666 | 1,989,280 | 191,948,388 |
| 1886 | 517,472 | 2,139,301 | 5,266,042 | 2,111,029 | 2,495,703 | 203,085 | 2,363,014 | 184,854,009 |
| 1887 | 927,580 | 2,072,946 | 4,017,593 | 2,625,066 | 2,819,584 | 219,777 | 2,841,913 | 195,155,200 |
| 1888 | 505,800 | 1,945,426 | 5,870,149 | 2,487,240 | 2,261,155 | 194,938 | 2,016,480 | 193,050,143 |
| 1889 | 595,496 | 1,791,496 | 6,138,109 | 2,813,587 | 2,048,712 | 166,905 | 3,167,496 | 198,862,817 |
| 1890 | 763,146 | 1,655,400 | 5,808,189 | 2,555,849 | 2,161,816 | 316,923 | 3,162,393 | 209,514,733 |
| 1891 | 728,120 | 2,218,911 | 6,360,926 | 1,782,950 | 2,202,102 | 244,319 | 3,685,842 | 211,762,420 |
| 1892 | 573,244 | 2,503,963 | 7,638,846 | 1,905,346 | 3,300,108 | 193,033 | 5,168,657 | 230,942,318 |
| 1893 | 1,268,551 | 3,247,903 | 7,390,377 | 2,099,356 | 2,766,712 | 258,464 | 4,465,666 | 240,269,382 |
| 1894 | 1,258,692 | 3,633,154 | 7,121,172 | 2,264,677 | 3,065,768 | 276,065 | 4,220,266 | 230,618,932 |
| 1895 | 693,019 | 3,065,046 | 8,681,622 | 1,610,470 | 2,906,574 | 260,040 | 3,059,444 | 218,891,312 |
| 1896 | 1,018,789 | 2,333,721 | 4,707,243 | 2,063,145 | 3,339,429 | 332,405 | 3,771,454 | 231,601,334 |
| 1897 | 1,518,218 | 2,144,874 | 4,332,230 | 2,026,085 | 3,300,331 | 223,192 | 5,882,830 | 249,244,274 |
| 1898 | 2,204,054 | 2,632,184 | 3,829,346 | 2,505,195 | 2,829,890 | 357,003 | 4,201,156 | 294,850,689 |
| 1899 | 3,168,136 | 2,335,323 | 4,398,902 | 2,631,635 | 3,194,829 | 571,526 | 5,215,018 | 312,948,498 |
| 1900 | 4,421,716 | 2,804,748 | 4,202,119 | 2,423,994 | 2,749,759 | 529,976 | 6,726,187 | 372,699,039 |
| 1901 | 6,634,592 | 2,886,067 | 4,707,677 | 2,567,278 | 3,149,591 | 603,397 | 7,113,487 | 377,725,620 |
| 1902 | 4,156,049 | 3,498,482 | 5,472,747 | 3,440,987 | 2,555,466 | 780,183 | 11,161,301 | 414,431,881 |
| 1903 | 4,950,732 | 3,714,157 | 6,021,294 | 4,532,008 | 2,440,999 | 952,326 | 11,255,103 | 459,640,240 |
| 1904 | 4,255,930 | 3,975,418 | 8,397,290 | 5,613,612 | 3,134,959 | 1,392,895 | 13,679,770 | 464,985,567 |
| 1905 | 3,514,994 | 4,528,326 | 10,039,302 | 6,916,171 | 3,990,776 | 1,776,405 | 12,288,038 | 465,242,426 |
| 1906 | 4,175,238 | 4,972,281 | 9,944,179 | 9,425,735 | 3,684,769 | 2,042,635 | 14,119,602 | 546,947,437 |
| *1907 | 3,553,137 | 3,708,200 | 6,935,876 | 8,814,147 | 3,001,144 | 1,609,063 | 11,736,927 | 462,532,079 |
| 1908 | 5,758,128 | 5,185,987 | 12,844,390 | 7,555,644 | 4,611,199 | 2,752,443 | 19,023,736 | 638,435,222 |
| 1909 | 5,829,033 | 5,190,721 | 12,626,749 | 8,262,369 | 4,405,402 | 2,195,342 | 19,189,991 | 559,718,116 |
| 1910 | 6,139,980 | 5,438,571 | 13,284,809 | 10,961,629 | 4,892,218 | 2,614,038 | 22,093,973 | 677,191,545 |
| 1911 | 6,387,798 | 5,693,035 | 15,603,170 | 12,482,760 | 4,255,948 | 3,125,583 | 27,293,881 | 759,147,683 |
| 1912 | 7,418,641 | 6,126,200 | 15,391,818 | 15,363,540 | 4,015,357 | 3,477,524 | 29,227,277 | 862,799,440 |
| 1913 | 8,829,175 | 6,785,116 | 16,814,434 | 14,881,135 | 6,137,859 | 4,312,054 | 40,573,517 | 1,068,749,102 |
| 1914 | 9,310,319 | 6,611,551 | 18,501,695 | 13,046,555 | 5,579,724 | 4,361,520 | 39,513,952 | 1,112,690,377 |
| 1915 | 5,135,322 | 5,726,336 | 17,507,373 | 11,708,498 | 5,159,252 | 3,995,701 | 39,966,900 | 1,078,248,181 |
| 1916 | 394,077 | 6,648,822 | 18,281,199 | 17,855,782 | 6,468,457 | 4,504,220 | 49,775,697 | 1,424,949,863 |
| 1917 | 679,618 | 9,018,908 | 27,937,171 | 18,916,441 | 10,951,591 | 5,172,711 | 43,823,976 | 2,249,195,574 |
| 1918 | 4,922,426 | 13,436,848 | 30,173,497 | 17,438,096 | 20,925,452 | 3,154,564 | 62,294,192 | 2,548,713,538 |
| 1919 | 956,588 | 15,013,986 | 33,007,398 | 28,412,651 | 30,977,454 | 1,788,682 | 93,815,383 | 2,185,194,620 |
| 1920 | 29,510,511 | 19,087,010 | 60,814,206 | 33,687,146 | 29,444,096 | 9,248,533 | 142,512,643 | 2,351,186,832 |
| 1921 | 44,966,473 | 20,219,013 | 74,880,574 | 37,143,190 | 24,648,491 | 15,594,889 | 138,159,851 | 2,450,587,001 |
| 1922 | 16,264,969 | 11,018,036 | 40,942,973 | 26,608,212 | 26,389,501 | 9,039,392 | 72,212,951 | 1,501,731,341 |
| 1923 | 17,589,177 | 10,155,129 | 46,243,954 | 26,729,610 | 28,476,204 | 8,272,283 | 96,077,994 | 1,747,875,081 |
| 1924 | 22,817,813 | 12,450,910 | 53,059,499 | 32,313,659 | 49,118,675 | 9,729,609 | 119,639,239 | 1,952,130,164 |
| 1925 | 21,730,493 | 14,686,371 | 47,037,745 | 40,443,339 | 39,412,647 | 8,570,661 | 124,923,661 | 1,878,294,180 |
| 1926 | 29,846,437 | 13,270,802 | 53,352,616 | 44,164,607 | 71,294,341 | 8,694,925 | 143,365,764 | 2,256,028,869 |

* 9 mois.

## N° 3—Valeur des exportations, par pays

| Exercice | Royaume-Uni | Etats-Unis | France | Allemagne | Espagne | Portugal | Italie | Pays-Bas |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1873 | 38,743,848 | 42,072,526 | 31,907 | 76,553 | 25,080 | 191,156 | 177,232 | 13,142 |
| 1874 | 45,003,882 | 36,244,311 | 267,212 | 65,511 | 960 | 193,463 | 190,211 | 14,905 |
| 1875 | 40,032,902 | 29,911,983 | 212,767 | 91,019 | 7,300 | 170,784 | 170,408 | 28,724 |
| 1876 | 40,723,477 | 31,933,459 | 553,935 | 125,768 | 9,417 | 127,540 | 142,787 | 30,816 |
| 1877 | 41,567,469 | 25,775,245 | 319,330 | 34,324 | 62,659 | 129,960 | 213,692 | 94,303 |
| 1878 | 45,941,539 | 25,244,898 | 369,391 | 122,254 | 47,816 | 104,028 | 151,861 | 53,750 |
| 1879 | 36,295,718 | 27,165,501 | 714,875 | 112,090 | 50,596 | 135,748 | 148,472 | 9,713 |
| 1880 | 45,846,062 | 33,349,909 | 812,829 | 82,237 | 60,727 | 165,885 | 163,787 | 102,592 |
| 1881 | 53,571,570 | 36,866,225 | 662,711 | 84,932 | 46,653 | 108,594 | 145,997 | 215,754 |
| 1882 | 45,274,461 | 47,910,711 | 825,573 | 153,114 | 108,082 | 149,744 | 163,755 | 365,198 |
| 1883 | 47,145,217 | 41,668,723 | 617,730 | 133,697 | 164,925 | 179,843 | 218,113 | 27,599 |
| 1884 | 43,736,227 | 38,840,540 | 390,955 | 195,575 | 144,092 | 172,252 | 247,151 | 15,500 |
| 1885 | 41,877,705 | 39,752,734 | 303,309 | 264,075 | 132,695 | 166,730 | 147,550 | 24,094 |
| 1886 | 41,542,629 | 36,578,769 | 534,363 | 253,298 | 53,075 | 245,450 | 108,601 | 7,587 |
| 1887 | 44,571,846 | 37,660,199 | 341,531 | 437,536 | 72,020 | 146,528 | 125,681 | 14,859 |
| 1888 | 40,084,984 | 42,572,065 | 397,773 | 198,543 | 52,317 | 155,821 | 55,090 | 378 |
| 1889 | 38,105,126 | 43,522,404 | 334,210 | 143,603 | 13,526 | 166,021 | 60,062 | 1,222 |
| 1890 | 48,353,694 | 40,522,810 | 278,552 | 507,143 | 69,788 | 207,777 | 81,059 | 1,042 |
| 1891 | 49,280,858 | 41,138,695 | 253,734 | 532,142 | 67,110 | 120,611 | 90,999 | 14,741 |
| 1892 | 64,906,549 | 38,988,027 | 367,539 | 942,698 | 93,476 | 102,370 | 149,280 | 567,879 |
| 1893 | 64,080,493 | 43,923,010 | 264,047 | 750,461 | 44,355 | 83,001 | 87,387 | 282,569 |
| 1894 | 68,538,856 | 35,809,940 | 544,986 | 2,046,052 | 56,274 | 79,363 | 109,188 | 281,058 |
| 1895 | 61,856,990 | 41,297,676 | 335,282 | 620,976 | 34,101 | 58,781 | 34,325 | 140,264 |
| 1896 | 66,690,288 | 44,448,410 | 581,540 | 757,531 | 83,814 | 41,666 | 56,759 | 139,828 |
| 1897 | 77,227,502 | 49,373,472 | 690,696 | 2,045,432 | 50,452 | 36,745 | 108,627 | 104,422 |
| 1898 | 104,998,818 | 45,705,336 | 1,025,262 | 2,837,448 | 89,675 | 87,835 | 73,765 | 376,439 |
| 1899 | 99,091,855 | 45,133,521 | 1,557,722 | 2,219,569 | 59,178 | 29,641 | 125,265 | 372,548 |
| 1900 | 107,736,368 | 68,619,023 | 1,374,770 | 1,715,903 | 86,456 | 115,016 | 260,456 | 188,199 |
| 1901 | 105,328,956 | 72,382,230 | 1,581,331 | 1,141,552 | 155,354 | 85,403 | 315,063 | 187,378 |
| 1902 | 117,320,221 | 71,197,684 | 1,388,848 | 1,692,578 | 161,823 | 105,495 | 236,899 | 320,241 |
| 1903 | 131,202,321 | 71,783,924 | 1,341,618 | 2,097,699 | 138,553 | 164,184 | 295,770 | 619,329 |
| 1904 | 117,591,376 | 72,772,932 | 1,597,928 | 1,819,223 | 98,578 | 109,340 | 240,963 | 1,035,327 |
| 1905 | 101,958,771 | 77,404,071 | 1,511,298 | 1,146,654 | 50,223 | 128,993 | 198,973 | 550,821 |
| 1906 | 133,094,937 | 97,806,552 | 2,120,091 | 1,872,557 | 55,686 | 89,598 | 215,855 | 824,768 |
| *1907 | 105,135,801 | 79,021,480 | 1,409,572 | 1,006,605 | 48,315 | 154,438 | 352,842 | 814,977 |
| 1908 | 134,484,156 | 113,520,500 | 1,806,732 | 2,374,607 | 106,594 | 46,865 | 349,839 | 855,085 |
| 1909 | 133,745,375 | 92,604,357 | 3,176,096 | 1,476,552 | 45,682 | 48,833 | 1,620,773 | 1,242,730 |
| 1910 | 149,634,107 | 113,150,778 | 2,640,648 | 2,501,191 | 51,944 | 59,731 | 829,508 | 1,937,852 |
| 1911 | 136,965,111 | 119,396,801 | 2,782,092 | 2,663,017 | 27,943 | 88,088 | 379,270 | 1,397,019 |
| 1912 | 151,853,413 | 120,534,634 | 2,123,705 | 3,814,914 | 114,564 | 70,390 | 285,091 | 1,782,726 |
| 1913 | 177,982,002 | 167,110,382 | 2,564,603 | 3,402,394 | 48,628 | 49,142 | 605,719 | 2,741,713 |
| 1914 | 222,322,766 | 200,459,373 | 3,810,562 | 4,433,736 | 63,999 | 55,481 | 655,256 | 5,508,806 |
| 1915 | 211,758,863 | 215,409,326 | 14,595,705 | 2,162,010 | 489,680 | 788,485 | 1,840,910 | 5,254,829 |
| 1916 | 463,081,241 | 320,225,080 | 36,085,813 | ..... | 634,998 | 56,726 | 10,733,288 | 2,563,626 |
| 1917 | 756,071,077 | 486,870,690 | 66,652,910 | ..... | 331,179 | 209,689 | 11,468,599 | 1,569,314 |
| 1918 | 861,073,399 | 441,390,920 | 206,585,063 | ..... | 98,256 | 14,878 | 3,338,305 | 2,463,309 |
| 1919 | 560,839,116 | 477,745,659 | 102,360,853 | ..... | 213,095 | 367,446 | 14,030,724 | 198,985 |
| 1920 | 495,960,118 | 501,130,117 | 61,827,353 | 655,826 | 1,108,904 | 197,497 | 16,967,221 | 5,781,913 |
| 1921 | 314,228,671 | 560,701,936 | 27,522,329 | 8,217,036 | 5,110,725 | 1,476,894 | 57,771,457 | 20,291,821 |
| 1922 | 300,363,193 | 304,104,177 | 8,248,438 | 4,592,081 | 848,495 | 87,664 | 15,340,430 | 9,592,938 |
| 1923 | 379,918,526 | 380,347,721 | 14,175,091 | 10,062,879 | 978,076 | 384,878 | 12,189,829 | 10,727,688 |
| 1924 | 361,160,802 | 441,642,909 | 18,933,507 | 16,294,838 | 794,792 | 1,015,496 | 18,502,921 | 9,525,207 |
| 1925 | 397,168,048 | 427,184,643 | 10,404,896 | 24,382,660 | 178,096 | 9,413 | 14,144,853 | 12,795,119 |
| 1926 | 509,266,143 | 485,952,235 | 14,051,111 | 30,763,192 | 832,547 | 121,795 | 12,801,832 | 23,764,224 |

* 9 mois.

N° 3—Valeur des exportations, par pays—*Fin*

| Exercice | Belgique | Terre-Neuve | Antilles | Amérique du Sud | Chine et Japon | Australie | Autres pays | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1873 | 17,754 | 2,800,555 | 3,988,493 | 1,285,434 | 46,466 | 41,822 | 277,954 | 89,789,922 |
| 1874 | 240,494 | 1,569,079 | 3,778,796 | 1,212,978 | 39,222 | 98,733 | 432,171 | 89,351,928 |
| 1875 | 59,563 | 1,901,831 | 3,945,506 | 785,797 | 37,046 | 181,938 | 349,411 | 77,886,979 |
| 1876 | 13,825 | 1,900,891 | 3,675,320 | 688,209 | 23,075 | 79,643 | 938,273 | 80,966,435 |
| 1877 | 66,912 | 2,112,106 | 3,788,858 | 651,625 | 37,149 | 185,610 | 836,151 | 75,875,393 |
| 1878 | 49,998 | 2,094,682 | 3,414,147 | 654,357 | 102,568 | 370,723 | 651,655 | 79,323,667 |
| 1879 | 40,430 | 1,641,417 | 3,500,670 | 741,442 | 56,551 | 290,762 | 587,270 | 71,491,255 |
| 1880 | 688,811 | 1,510,300 | 3,544,103 | 789,940 | 37,546 | 139,901 | 616,829 | 87,911,453 |
| 1881 | 258,433 | 1,523,469 | 3,147,369 | 732,111 | 19,761 | 146,363 | 580,881 | 98,290,828 |
| 1882 | 142,358 | 1,974,923 | 2,995,572 | 941,162 | 106,675 | 340,608 | 655,267 | 102,137,203 |
| 1883 | 195,705 | 2,187,338 | 3,125,031 | 1,489,957 | 105,388 | 375,065 | 451,473 | 98,085,804 |
| 1884 | 287,378 | 1,920,450 | 3,119,569 | 1,277,383 | 60,979 | 502,181 | 496,264 | 91,406,496 |
| 1885 | 72,385 | 1,670,968 | 2,535,283 | 1,461,206 | 29,918 | 415,887 | 383,822 | 89,238,361 |
| 1886 | 6,565 | 1,754,980 | 2,121,570 | 1,010,034 | 63,118 | 259,960 | 711,315 | 85,251,314 |
| 1887 | 223,729 | 1,718,604 | 2,075,411 | 1,426,660 | 69,196 | 269,471 | 362,540 | 89,515,811 |
| 1888 | 17,057 | 1,523,827 | 2,601,486 | 1,510,637 | 132,448 | 446,019 | 454,555 | 90,203,000 |
| 1889 | 64,756 | 1,303,335 | 2,759,455 | 1,488,999 | 84,174 | 661,208 | 481,051 | 89,189,167 |
| 1890 | 41,814 | 1,185,739 | 2,719,141 | 1,551,887 | 61,751 | 471,028 | 695,924 | 96,749,149 |
| 1891 | 72,672 | 1,467,908 | 3,122,770 | 1,063,172 | 78,791 | 589,100 | 523,993 | 98,417,296 |
| 1892 | 56,212 | 1,750,714 | 3,546,559 | 1,027,525 | 283,251 | 436,603 | 744,693 | 113,963,375 |
| 1893 | 669,040 | 2,594,633 | 3,145,708 | 1,326,743 | 341,140 | 288,352 | 683,413 | 118,564,352 |
| 1894 | 708,455 | 2,818,592 | 3,443,761 | 1,392,285 | 540,849 | 322,745 | 832,545 | 117,524,949 |
| 1895 | 251,402 | 2,325,196 | 3,725,426 | 1,303,474 | 378,160 | 417,124 | 853,626 | 113,638,803 |
| 1896 | 98,031 | 1,782,309 | 2,810,817 | 1,496,118 | 668,011 | 517,258 | 841,472 | 121,013,852 |
| 1897 | 354,584 | 1,692,798 | 2,643,360 | 1,405,359 | 903,922 | 1,418,289 | 894,593 | 137,950,253 |
| 1898 | 973,944 | 2,167,860 | 2,749,080 | 1,060,420 | 511,919 | 1,630,714 | 864,168 | 164,152,683 |
| 1899 | 849,413 | 1,808,317 | 3,043,963 | 1,456,051 | 425,350 | 1,506,138 | 1,218,374 | 158,896,905 |
| 1900 | 1,197,798 | 2,144,070 | 2,870,343 | 1,431,107 | 368,615 | 1,626,441 | 2,160,158 | 191,894,723 |
| 1901 | 2,806,142 | 2,260,499 | 2,905,937 | 1,519,190 | 699,569 | 2,311,405 | 1,807,623 | 196,487,632 |
| 1902 | 2,444,450 | 2,381,082 | 3,298,912 | 1,781,913 | 570,586 | 2,586,554 | 5,153,000 | 211,640,286 |
| 1903 | 2,150,505 | 2,516,576 | 3,642,176 | 2,542,056 | 501,057 | 2,929,861 | 3,924,050 | 225,849,724 |
| 1904 | 1,126,417 | 2,898,751 | 3,583,475 | 2,456,608 | 568,983 | 2,622,756 | 4,898,578 | 213,521,235 |
| 1905 | 1,739,807 | 3,473,713 | 4,401,115 | 2,880,552 | 1,520,053 | 2,194,223 | 4,157,605 | 203,316,872 |
| 1906 | 1,565,166 | 3,213,856 | 4,575,212 | 3,623,065 | 1,467,252 | 2,082,219 | 3,979,816 | 256,586,630 |
| *1907 | 1,857,958 | 2,244,469 | 3,527,153 | 3,584,329 | 890,425 | 1,998,968 | 3,169,865 | 205,277,197 |
| 1908 | 3,377,479 | 3,408,518 | 4,543,889 | 4,467,584 | 1,705,901 | 2,873,461 | 6,085,396 | 280,006,606 |
| 1909 | 3,927,445 | 3,552,293 | 4,534,446 | 3,478,476 | 1,778,666 | 2,769,049 | 7,511,386 | 261,512,159 |
| 1910 | 2,900,092 | 3,970,952 | 5,948,245 | 4,744,524 | 1,910,724 | 3,583,447 | 7,494,786 | 301,358,529 |
| 1911 | 2,773,444 | 3,874,775 | 6,567,307 | 5,149,771 | 1,149,810 | 3,925,592 | 10,056,325 | 297,196,365 |
| 1912 | 3,732,222 | 4,284,313 | 6,900,940 | 4,825,030 | 902,375 | 3,947,015 | 10,145,918 | 315,317,250 |
| 1913 | 4,808,997 | 4,728,142 | 6,237,468 | 4,352,278 | 1,881,558 | 3,996,387 | 12,722,644 | 393,232,057 |
| 1914 | 4,819,843 | 4,770,200 | 6,997,711 | 4,026,398 | 2,062,246 | 4,705,822 | 14,305,729 | 478,997,928 |
| 1915 | 3,259,359 | 4,481,176 | 6,418,479 | 2,114,370 | 1,333,404 | 5,552,686 | 15,349,595 | 490,808,877 |
| 1916 | 334,762 | 5,071,038 | 6,403,078 | 5,125,374 | 1,534,722 | 7,773,209 | 23,249,547 | 882,872,502 |
| 1917 | 664,722 | 6,871,100 | 9,192,467 | 5,609,604 | 1,700,514 | 6,576,725 | 21,969,558 | 1,375,758,148 |
| 1918 | 4,909,453 | 10,489,321 | 11,921,116 | 5,159,709 | 7,333,243 | 8,676,257 | 22,716,473 | 1,586,169,792 |
| 1919 | 950,318 | 11,915,152 | 16,706,634 | 14,975,550 | 15,404,866 | 14,172,817 | 38,866,070 | 1,268,765,285 |
| 1920 | 28,599,104 | 16,940,596 | 20,274,469 | 14,589,853 | 14,601,580 | 11,538,966 | 96,485,192 | 1,286,658,709 |
| 1921 | 40,273,105 | 17,332,810 | 21,562,715 | 17,786,847 | 11,390,321 | 18,171,685 | 88,589,767 | 1,210,428,119 |
| 1922 | 12,419,251 | 9,626,010 | 15,677,062 | 8,884,181 | 16,781,293 | 10,687,484 | 36,674,312 | 753,927,009 |
| 1923 | 12,594,390 | 8,756,403 | 16,416,128 | 10,622,959 | 19,804,493 | 18,818,681 | 49,498,095 | 945,295,837 |
| 1924 | 17,473,040 | 10,975,990 | 19,482,895 | 15,495,169 | 40,100,102 | 19,937,836 | 67,427,793 | 1,058,763,297 |
| 1925 | 16,662,627 | 13,043,209 | 21,584,987 | 20,347,608 | 29,897,711 | 12,040,123 | 81,517,650 | 1,081,361,643 |
| 1926 | 22,893,264 | 11,655,670 | 25,314,991 | 26,980,699 | 59,182,272 | 15,418,236 | 89,701,926 | 1,328,700,137 |

* 9 mois.

N° 4—Valeur des marchandises déclarées pour la consommation domestique, par pays

| Exercice | Royaume-Uni | Etats-Unis | France | Allemagne | Espagne | Portugal | Italie | Pays-Bas |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1873 | 68,522,776 | 47,735,678 | 2,023,288 | 1,099,925 | 477,886 | 75,032 | 52,425 | 216,628 |
| 1874 | 63,076,437 | 54,283,072 | 2,302,500 | 956,917 | 458,067 | 100,544 | 46,085 | 256,138 |
| 1875 | 60,347,067 | 50,805,820 | 1,941,298 | 748,423 | 383,484 | 66,006 | 43,958 | 231,779 |
| 1876 | 40,734,260 | 46,070,033 | 1,840,877 | 482,587 | 436,034 | 71,655 | 40,412 | 267,079 |
| 1877 | 39,572,239 | 51,312,669 | 1,410,732 | 370,594 | 278,098 | 45,465 | 29,250 | 202,557 |
| 1878 | 37,431,180 | 48,631,739 | 1,385,003 | 399,326 | 277,429 | 41,913 | 53,310 | 213,014 |
| 1879 | 30,993,130 | 43,739,219 | 1,532,191 | 440,909 | 343,849 | 25,510 | 33,461 | 200,575 |
| 1880 | 34,461,224 | 29,346,948 | 1,115,841 | 449,791 | 236,518 | 35,767 | 459,508 | 171,245 |
| 1881 | 43,583,808 | 36,704,112 | 1,631,332 | 934,266 | 399,684 | 56,893 | 88,726 | 225,190 |
| 1882 | 50,597,341 | 48,289,052 | 2,097,358 | 1,480,004 | 462,219 | 51,912 | 93,086 | 248,043 |
| 1883 | 52,052,465 | 56,032,333 | 2,316,480 | 1,809,154 | 584,972 | 63,349 | 104,441 | 297,201 |
| 1884 | 43,418,015 | 50,492,826 | 1,769,849 | 1,975,771 | 504,477 | 67,983 | 75,348 | 318,477 |
| 1885 | 41,406,777 | 47,151,201 | 1,935,581 | 2,121,269 | 349,215 | 60,366 | 108,162 | 337,785 |
| 1886 | 40,601,199 | 44,858,039 | 1,975,218 | 2,155,523 | 379,465 | 56,477 | 106,697 | 301,972 |
| 1887 | 44,962,233 | 45,107,066 | 2,073,470 | 3,235,449 | 409,269 | 58,143 | 119,889 | 295,061 |
| 1888 | 39,298,721 | 48,481,848 | 2,244,784 | 3,364,563 | 374,932 | 74,576 | 180,726 | 331,791 |
| 1889 | 42,317,389 | 50,537,440 | 2,228,683 | 3,692,570 | 407,268 | 72,085 | 126,124 | 414,080 |
| 1890 | 43,390,241 | 52,291,973 | 2,615,602 | 3,778,993 | 322,506 | 84,034 | 163,486 | 422,267 |
| 1891 | 42,047,526 | 53,685,657 | 2,312,143 | 3,804,090 | 488,807 | 70,537 | 241,809 | 389,791 |
| 1892 | 41,348,435 | 53,137,572 | 2,402,634 | 5,583,530 | 396,173 | 53,109 | 341,559 | 278,288 |
| 1893 | 43,148,413 | 58,221,976 | 2,832,117 | 3,825,763 | 343,506 | 52,481 | 170,564 | 373,858 |
| 1894 | 38,717,267 | 53,034,100 | 2,536,964 | 5,841,542 | 389,296 | 47,106 | 402,443 | 344,706 |
| 1895 | 31,131,737 | 54,634,521 | 2,585,174 | 4,794,159 | 402,479 | 57,140 | 381,594 | 243,900 |
| 1896 | 32,979,742 | 58,574,024 | 2,810,942 | 5,931,459 | 361,778 | 46,696 | 230,917 | 299,852 |
| 1897 | 29,412,188 | 61,649,041 | 2,601,351 | 6,493,368 | 386,532 | 45,592 | 224,885 | 376,109 |
| 1898 | 32,500,917 | 78,705,590 | 3,975,351 | 5,584,014 | 488,787 | 47,319 | 421,258 | 374,047 |
| 1899 | 37,060,123 | 93,007,166 | 3,889,295 | 7,393,456 | 534,482 | 63,296 | 395,599 | 500,393 |
| 1900 | 44,789,730 | 109,844,378 | 4,368,502 | 8,383,498 | 560,701 | 72,785 | 144,573 | 579,582 |
| 1901 | 43,018,164 | 110,485,008 | 5,398,021 | 7,021,405 | 742,539 | 96,304 | 327,361 | 797,462 |
| 1902 | 49,213,762 | 120,807,050 | 6,672,194 | 10,823,169 | 694,970 | 129,379 | 726,742 | 875,615 |
| 1903 | 58,896,901 | 137,605,195 | 6,580,029 | 12,282,637 | 823,944 | 129,192 | 541,785 | 1,270,540 |
| 1904 | 61,777,574 | 150,826,515 | 6,206,525 | 8,175,604 | 865,096 | 100,713 | 401,928 | 916,071 |
| 1905 | 60,342,709 | 162,738,571 | 7,059,139 | 6,695,414 | 729,259 | 98,288 | 620,637 | 954,653 |
| 1906 | 69,194,588 | 175,862,071 | 7,667,987 | 6,987,314 | 928,791 | 128,604 | 553,755 | 1,179,892 |
| *1907 | 64,581,373 | 155,943,029 | 6,699,412 | 5,474,908 | 886,154 | 128,084 | 454,505 | 1,001,990 |
| 1908 | 94,959,471 | 210,652,825 | 9,901,909 | 8,163,047 | 1,126,977 | 147,256 | 781,497 | 1,426,335 |
| 1909 | 70,682,944 | 180,026,550 | 8,197,435 | 6,050,365 | 933,854 | 122,283 | 761,339 | 1,273,121 |
| 1910 | 95,350,300 | 223,501,809 | 10,109,544 | 7,935,230 | 1,019,775 | 140,522 | 893,398 | 2,009,990 |
| 1911 | 109,936,462 | 284,934,739 | 11,563,773 | 10,047,340 | 1,154,747 | 186,380 | 962,148 | 1,820,578 |
| 1912 | 116,907,022 | 356,354,478 | 11,744,664 | 11,090,005 | 1,273,211 | 259,542 | 1,146,822 | 2,423,902 |
| 1913 | 138,749,998 | 441,141,562 | 15,379,764 | 14,214,547 | 1,258,970 | 343,249 | 1,713,585 | 3,109,554 |
| 1914 | 132,070,876 | 410,786,091 | 14,276,535 | 14,586,223 | 1,352,133 | 277,381 | 2,090,387 | 3,015,456 |
| 1915 | 80,160,781 | 428,616,927 | 8,449,186 | 5,086,986 | 977,448 | 215,608 | 1,472,799 | 1,769,256 |
| 1916 | 90,108,795 | 398,693,720 | 5,949,470 | 86,304 | 617,025 | 207,634 | 920,271 | 1,057,733 |
| 1917 | 121,763,214 | 677,631,616 | 6,481,098 | 14,132 | 909,546 | 260,094 | 1,227,007 | 1,234,993 |
| 1918 | 81,324,283 | 791,906,125 | 5,274,064 | 27,181 | 808,807 | 238,420 | 771,187 | 1,054,176 |
| 1919 | 73,035,118 | 746,920,654 | 3,632,900 | 75 | 697,643 | 111,689 | 555,112 | 495,409 |
| 1920 | 126,359,249 | 801,100,700 | 10,630,865 | 44,255 | 1,540,548 | 312,912 | 999,040 | 2,266,169 |
| 1921 | 213,973,562 | 856,176,820 | 19,138,062 | 1,547,685 | 2,317,179 | 517,222 | 1,745,330 | 4,237,791 |
| 1922 | 117,135,343 | 515,958,196 | 13,482,005 | 2,041,016 | 1,779,408 | 222,506 | 1,387,370 | 4,002,047 |
| 1923 | 141,330,143 | 540,989,738 | 12,264,921 | 2,568,409 | 1,696,910 | 124,028 | 1,601,225 | 4,970,668 |
| 1924 | 153,586,690 | 601,256,447 | 15,767,851 | 5,382,506 | 1,666,569 | 260,401 | 1,849,844 | 5,359,980 |
| 1925 | 151,083,946 | 509,780,009 | 18,460,625 | 6,787,611 | 1,768,222 | 327,788 | 1,930,492 | 5,082,842 |
| 1926 | 163,731,210 | 609,719,637 | 19,151,699 | 9,986,763 | 2,085,850 | 348,817 | 2,597,759 | 6,864,563 |

* 9 mois.

N° 4—Valeur des marchandises déclarées pour la consommation domestique, par pays—*Fin*

| Exercice | Belgique | Terre-Neuve | Antilles | Amérique du Sud | Chine et Japon | Suisse | Autres pays | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1873 | 346,702 | 1,808,997 | 2,174,932 | 416,199 | 1,663,390 | 120,514 | 780,222 | 127,514,594 |
| 1874 | 293,659 | 1,088,468 | 2,307,733 | 473,530 | 1,224,506 | 139,674 | 396,839 | 127,404,169 |
| 1875 | 278,311 | 904,224 | 2,194,404 | 278,796 | 657,426 | 116,128 | 621,733 | 119,618,657 |
| 1876 | 361,055 | 774,586 | 1,616,113 | 287,553 | 948,239 | 56,168 | 746,567 | 94,733,218 |
| 1877 | 251,812 | 641,642 | 1,242,809 | 4,971 | 418,606 | 69,066 | 449,973 | 96,300,483 |
| 1878 | 255,694 | 672,665 | 1,033,849 | 15,447 | 383,676 | 61,178 | 344,154 | 91,199,577 |
| 1879 | 179,031 | 639,406 | 1,252,429 | 4,388 | 448,962 | 94,781 | 413,767 | 80,341,608 |
| 1880 | 149,086 | 581,961 | 2,945,154 | 283,481 | 893,911 | 94,225 | 557,689 | 71,782,349 |
| 1881 | 412,834 | 652,304 | 3,815,147 | 637,620 | 1,410,973 | 141,789 | 916,926 | 91,611,604 |
| 1882 | 503,210 | 493,509 | 4,023,384 | 1,373,617 | 1,529,042 | 268,093 | 1,139,057 | 112,648,927 |
| 1883 | 415,407 | 765,935 | 4,369,260 | 1,464,671 | 1,645,254 | 336,040 | 880,057 | 123,137,019 |
| 1884 | 459,150 | 780,670 | 3,606,917 | 1,478,988 | 1,909,562 | 242,380 | 1,080,231 | 108,180,644 |
| 1885 | 479,260 | 351,105 | 3,162,774 | 1,340,836 | 2,493,451 | 217,666 | 1,189,571 | 102,710,019 |
| 1886 | 510,907 | 384,321 | 3,144,472 | 1,100,995 | 2,432,585 | 203,085 | 1,391,739 | 99,602,694 |
| 1887 | 703,851 | 354,342 | 1,942,182 | 1,198,406 | 2,750,388 | 219,777 | 2,209,902 | 105,639,428 |
| 1888 | 488,743 | 421,599 | 3,268,663 | 876,603 | 2,128,707 | 193,838 | 1,117,006 | 102,847,100 |
| 1889 | 530,740 | 488,161 | 3,378,654 | 1,324,588 | 1,964,538 | 166,890 | 2,025,237 | 109,673,447 |
| 1890 | 721,332 | 469,711 | 3,089,048 | 1,003,962 | 2,100,065 | 316,523 | 1,995,841 | 112,765,584 |
| 1891 | 655,448 | 751,003 | 3,238,156 | 719,778 | 2,123,311 | 244,319 | 2,572,749 | 113,345,124 |
| 1892 | 517,032 | 753,249 | 4,092,287 | 877,821 | 3,016,857 | 192,365 | 3,988,029 | 116,978,943 |
| 1893 | 599,511 | 653,270 | 4,244,669 | 772,613 | 2,425,572 | 258,464 | 3,782,253 | 121,705,030 |
| 1894 | 550,237 | 814,562 | 3,677,411 | 872,392 | 2,254,919 | 274,825 | 3,066,216 | 113,093,983 |
| 1895 | 441,617 | 739,850 | 4,794,020 | 469,172 | 2,528,414 | 259,400 | 1,789;334 | 105,252,511 |
| 1896 | 920,758 | 551,412 | 1,896,426 | 567,027 | 2,671,418 | 332,120 | 2,413,009 | 110,587,480 |
| 1897 | 1,163,632 | 452,076 | 1,678,870 | 620,250 | 2,396,409 | 222,173 | 3,571,545 | 111,294,021 |
| 1898 | 1,230,110 | 464,324 | 1,080,266 | 1,425,653 | 2,317,971 | 349,678 | 1,732,721 | 130,698,006 |
| 1899 | 2,318,723 | 527,006 | 1,354,939 | 1,175,584 | 2,769,499 | 568,768 | 2,493,264 | 154,051,593 |
| 1900 | 3,223,918 | 660,678 | 1;331,776 | 992,887 | 2,381,144 | 529,176 | 2,940,988 | 180,804,316 |
| 1901 | 3,828,450 | 625,568 | 1,801,740 | 1,048,088 | 2,450,022 | 602,658 | 2,995,198 | 181,237,988 |
| 1902 | 1,711,599 | 1,117,400 | 2,173,835 | 1,659,074 | 1,984,876 | 765,010 | 3,436,920 | 202,791,595 |
| 1903 | 2,800,182 | 1,197,581 | 2,379,275 | 1,989,952 | 1,939,942 | 944,727 | 4,408,634 | 233,790,516 |
| 1904 | 3,129,513 | 1,076,667 | 4,813,815 | 3,157,004 | 2,565,976 | 1,389,000 | 6,062,331 | 251,464,332 |
| 1905 | 1,775,187 | 1,054,613 | 5,638,187 | 4,035,619 | 2,470,723 | 1,766,991 | 5,945,564 | 261,925,554 |
| 1906 | 2,610,072 | 1,758,425 | 6,591,083 | 5,869,075 | 2,217,517 | 2,012,405 | 6,799,228 | 290,360,807 |
| *1907 | 1,695,179 | 1,463,731 | 3,406,723 | 5,229,818 | 2,110,719 | 1,604,692 | 6,574,479 | 257,254,882 |
| 1908 | 2,380,649 | 1,777,469 | 8,300,501 | 3,088,060 | 2,905,298 | 2,734,779 | 10,082,543 | 358,428,616 |
| 1909 | 1,901,588 | 1,638,428 | 8,092,303 | 4,783,893 | 2,626,736 | 2,188,265 | 8,926,853 | 298,205,957 |
| 1910 | 3,239,888 | 1,467,619 | 7,366,564 | 6,217,105 | 2,981,494 | 2,603,858 | 11,025,920 | 375,833,016 |
| 1911 | 3,614,354 | 1,818,260 | 9,035,863 | 7,334,136 | 3,106,138 | 3,102,910 | 13,333,490 | 461,951,318 |
| 1912 | 3,686,419 | 1,841,887 | 8,490,878 | 10,533,310 | 3,112,982 | 3,458,006 | 15,159,062 | 547,482,190 |
| 1913 | 4,020,178 | 2,056,974 | 10,576,966 | 10,528,857 | 4,256,301 | 4,296,702 | 23,869,838 | 675,517,045 |
| 1914 | 4,490,476 | 1,841,351 | 11,503,984 | 9,020,157 | 3,517,478 | 4,314,805 | 20,549,116 | 633,692,449 |
| 1915 | 1,875,963 | 1,245,160 | 11,088,894 | 9,594,128 | 3,825,848 | 3,979,256 | 19,081,064 | 587,439,304 |
| 1916 | 59,315 | 1,577,784 | 11,878,121 | 12,730,408 | 4,933,735 | 3,525,117 | 19,731,929 | 542,077,361 |
| 1917 | 14,896 | 2,147,808 | 18,744,704 | 13,306,837 | 9,251,077 | 4,499,321 | 15,951,083 | 873,437,426 |
| 1918 | 12,973 | 2,947,527 | 18,252,381 | 12,278,387 | 13,592,209 | 3,146,482 | 30,909,544 | 962,543,746 |
| 1919 | 6,270 | 3,098,834 | 16,300,764 | 13,437,101 | 15,572,588 | 1,780,812 | 40,784,366 | 916,429,335 |
| 1920 | 911,407 | 2,146,414 | 40,539,737 | 19,097,293 | 14,842,516 | 7,758,051 | 35,978,967 | 1,064,528,123 |
| 1921 | 4,693,368 | 2,886,203 | 53,317,859 | 19,356,073 | 13,258,170 | 14,143,448 | 32,850,110 | 1,240,158,882 |
| 1922 | 3,845,718 | 1,392,026 | 25,265,911 | 17,724,031 | 9,608,208 | 8,671,608 | 25,288,939 | 747,804,332 |
| 1923 | 4,994,787 | 1,398,726 | 29,827,826 | 16,106,651 | 8,671,707 | 7,726,656 | 28,306,849 | 802,579,244 |
| 1924 | 5,344,773 | 1,474,920 | 33,576,604 | 16,818,490 | 9,018,573 | 8,420,673 | 33,582,546 | 893,366,867 |
| 1925 | 5,067,866 | 1,643,162 | 25,460,658 | 20,095,731 | 9,514,936 | 7,801,575 | 32,127,074 | 796,932,537 |
| 1926 | 6,953,173 | 1,615,132 | 28,037,625 | 17,183,908 | 12,112,069 | 7,462,608 | 39,477,919 | 927,328,732 |

* 9 mois.

## N° 5—Droits perçus par pays

| Exercice | Royaume-Uni | Etats-Unis | France | Allemagne | Espagne | Portugal | Italie | Pays-Bas |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| 1873... | 7,398,460 17 | 2,966,119 34 | 627,831 95 | 334,415 51 | 102,711 21 | 21,245 21 | 9,320 80 | 294,569 02 |
| 1874... | 7,867,481 41 | 3,695,564 03 | 744,059 19 | 272,234 68 | 112,918 73 | 27,674 63 | 13,626 76 | 361,153 47 |
| 1875... | 8,881,997 81 | 3,860,877 10 | 604,092 47 | 173,427 65 | 113,599 78 | 28,421 97 | 8,502 45 | 394,017 97 |
| 1876... | 6,075,759 82 | 4,117,223 40 | 723,368 24 | 134,282 11 | 157,287 53 | 29,302 21 | 24,629 25 | 459,887 53 |
| 1877... | 6,377,596 23 | 4,426,394 79 | 480,340 56 | 75,762 93 | 79,515 38 | 20,322 20 | 15,783 10 | 316,156 00 |
| 1878... | 6,445,995 38 | 4,794,599 63 | 400,600 04 | 79,673 10 | 87,755 88 | 13,452 55 | 19,652 43 | 308,153 30 |
| 1879... | 5,561,933 02 | 5,529,150 64 | 501,747 90 | 104,211 80 | 120,385 81 | 7,970 14 | 19,474 58 | 329,634 07 |
| 1880... | 6,737,977 05 | 4,521,311 08 | 427,937 89 | 103,156 82 | 106,720 56 | 14,935 79 | 30,031 12 | 301,570 50 |
| 1881... | 8,772,949 97 | 5,657,292 75 | 597,948 79 | 215,108 04 | 167,412 55 | 25,307 99 | 40,956 25 | 372,335 63 |
| 1882... | 10,011,811 00 | 7,082,722 29 | 742,774 93 | 338,691 39 | 210,766 86 | 29,105 63 | 34,283 98 | 420,607 91 |
| 1883... | 9,897,785 16 | 8,158,023 35 | 824,963 17 | 388,556 85 | 231,866 95 | 38,135 50 | 44,240 03 | 535,741 81 |
| 1884... | 8,001,370 74 | 7,420,461 79 | 645,152 71 | 554,181 88 | 192,946 21 | 34,228 80 | 32,186 80 | 493,807 39 |
| 1885... | 7,617,249 45 | 6,636,405 83 | 650,515 29 | 572,947 24 | 154,680 24 | 29,345 65 | 33,380 25 | 521,318 20 |
| 1886... | 7,817,357 45 | 6,790,080 76 | 735,666 52 | 588,168 44 | 150,268 47 | 30,510 74 | 35,667 84 | 602,570 19 |
| 1887... | 9,318,920 08 | 7,299,591 68 | 699,840 07 | 1,190,267 30 | 176,449 17 | 33,329 81 | 31,404 53 | 623,894 26 |
| 1888... | 8,972,739 84 | 7,131,006 28 | 796,242 70 | 1,214,748 15 | 171,790 38 | 36,621 03 | 42,004 78 | 704,034 45 |
| 1889... | 9,405,243 70 | 7,413,354 83 | 854,805 00 | 1,266,638 56 | 185,969 33 | 36,805 32 | 32,456 70 | 756,785 89 |
| 1890... | 9,576,965 75 | 8,220,299 55 | 957,312 22 | 1,165,158 67 | 170,028 06 | 36,528 91 | 37,938 11 | 806,261 40 |
| 1891... | 9,114,271 75 | 7,709,318 12 | 932,032 53 | 1,320,583 23 | 217,612 94 | 30,680 47 | 44,888 99 | 741,462 43 |
| 1892... | 9,074,200 71 | 7,814,666 93 | 931,044 99 | 783,740 50 | 186,168 39 | 27,446 98 | 35,846 83 | 697,184 17 |
| 1893... | 9,498,747 08 | 7,636,075 81 | 1,058,095 75 | 857,264 35 | 180,132 25 | 27,171 69 | 30,816 89 | 815,200 70 |
| 1894... | 8,245,845 87 | 6,960,950 68 | 1,019,568 12 | 978,224 53 | 207,724 63 | 22,894 36 | 49,073 63 | 879,107 85 |
| 1895... | 7,006,676 58 | 6,897,395 04 | 985,945 87 | 892,547 04 | 187,788 45 | 24,361 92 | 46,697 12 | 755,251 48 |
| 1896... | 7,358,514 15 | 7,767,992 63 | 1,020,804 74 | 1,329,186 36 | 162,118 81 | 22,269 68 | 39,386 02 | 792,609 63 |
| 1897... | 6,205,366 80 | 8,147,075 10 | 969,539 64 | 1,489,755 60 | 150,587 43 | 23,191 61 | 33,474 05 | 920,096 46 |
| 1898... | 6,649,428 60 | 9,941,624 48 | 1,183,890 30 | 1,364,159 04 | 176,764 64 | 20,606 24 | 46,466 82 | 908,046 37 |
| 1899... | 7,328,191 92 | 11,713,858 94 | 1,300,876 33 | 1,903,223 16 | 181,346 14 | 25,559 36 | 52,842 44 | 1,061,622 69 |
| 1900... | 8,074,541 07 | 13,491,872 86 | 1,428,019 46 | 2,189,798 17 | 183,147 59 | 28,548 59 | 26,842 73 | 1,171,550 06 |
| 1901... | 7,845,406 49 | 13,411,749 58 | 1,794,555 55 | 1,811,974 55 | 191,527 27 | 37,138 80 | 45,171 84 | 1,350,098 08 |
| 1902... | 8,424,693 04 | 15,155,136 39 | 2,163,016 40 | 2,741,263 29 | 205,803 43 | 42,700 86 | 88,174 27 | 1,306,967 57 |
| 1903... | 9,841,627 33 | 17,069,881 19 | 2,098,633 61 | 3,255,121 88 | 212,104 39 | 45,912 40 | 87,457 75 | 1,527,113 35 |
| 1904... | 10,338,017 31 | 19,554,585 54 | 2,113,667 94 | 2,172,571 04 | 228,532 66 | 41,226 25 | 88,831 12 | 1,726,681 98 |
| 1905... | 11,171,010 04 | 20,580,301 56 | 2,224,967 73 | 1,826,789 33 | 216,933 42 | 39,295 27 | 123,388 07 | 1,570,378 88 |
| 1906... | 12,944,249 35 | 22,187,102 94 | 2,520,034 97 | 1,852,538 47 | 289,363 62 | 44,716 82 | 118,725 17 | 1,620,711 72 |
| *1907... | 11,823,197 06 | 19,084,738 46 | 2,219,577 38 | 1,521,946 23 | 197,483 36 | 43,941 45 | 91,853 92 | 1,309,895 96 |
| 1908... | 17,265,293 25 | 27,132,543 26 | 3,331,350 36 | 2,434,631 34 | 301,055 23 | 54,079 21 | 126,376 10 | 1,812,404 99 |
| 1909... | 13,449,341 99 | 22,526,806 65 | 2,801,383 52 | 1,709,641 79 | 255,514 39 | 48,470 49 | 112,251 96 | 1,731,470 46 |
| 1910... | 18,032,629 10 | 29,515,836 43 | 3,269,278 92 | 1,934,523 03 | 290,268 99 | 45,590 34 | 156,168 96 | 1,875,408 97 |
| 1911... | 20,756,810 71 | 37,854,727 80 | 3,342,954 67 | 2,153,180 04 | 237,265 35 | 75,334 02 | 175,984 52 | 2,052,451 84 |
| 1912... | 22,367,039 82 | 49,177,584 32 | 3,436,947 88 | 2,246,745 17 | 334,321 59 | 90,568 14 | 197,252 39 | 2,254,024 52 |
| 1913... | 27,158,162 29 | 68,929,805 04 | 4,141 150 64 | 2,881,497 00 | 245,919 50 | 119,061 09 | 315,391 84 | 2,570,778 05 |
| 1914... | 25,816,854 15 | 61,895,167 68 | 4,223,138 30 | 3,114,324 84 | 250,904 64 | 113,335 74 | 383,037 75 | 2,755,883 50 |
| 1915... | 18,447,534 18 | 42,335,574 74 | 2,900,280 46 | 1,089,038 74 | 189,612 71 | 87,207 21 | 279,181 33 | 2,277,291 85 |
| 1916... | 14,782,858 14 | 49,908,888 80 | 2,053,019 90 | 13,319 28 | 130,859 23 | 81,588 45 | 183,779 26 | 1,820,520 79 |
| 1917... | 18,801,123 35 | 75,516,313 64 | 1,909,617 93 | 3,338 02 | 168,360 18 | 87,295 25 | 233,380 58 | 1,154,834 68 |
| 1918... | 14,077,045 20 | 88,018,758 84 | 1,514,316 82 | 6,408,39 | 171,714 82 | 68,999 65 | 155,635 27 | 594,803 69 |
| 1919... | 11,164,989 99 | 87,079,923 49 | 1,041,795 76 | 69 20 | 117,494 76 | 29,761 47 | 94,969 56 | 137,543 82 |
| 1920... | 20,563,024 47 | 112,359,727 73 | 2,118,122 55 | 11,019 34 | 222,558 80 | 56,303 41 | 159,539 54 | 469,554 53 |
| 1921... | 35,615,766 12 | 110,366,769 74 | 4,360 667 54 | 135,890 10 | 377,423 20 | 110,965 74 | 312,631 00 | 2,279,379 89 |
| 1922... | 23,585,155 14 | 71,864,841 71 | 3,503,657 16 | 229,948 22 | 320,168 17 | 47,747 09 | 208,488 61 | 1,188,703 33 |
| 1923... | 28,424,485 40 | 74,779,233 75 | 3,446,706 01 | 331,728 59 | 348,850 51 | 38,302 55 | 231,478 54 | 1,216,114 49 |
| 1924... | 28,136,459 19 | 79,345,249 74 | 5,390,368 21 | 1,138,208 78 | 478,617 53 | 105,923 85 | 314,405 09 | 1,308,160 02 |
| 1925... | 27,543,640 17 | 66,317,496 83 | 5,717,901 99 | 1,477,362 18 | 486,044 58 | 158,446 33 | 336,082 17 | 1,292,850 06 |
| 1926... | 30,134,249 71 | 80,816,739 34 | 6,102,174 95 | 1,985,471 43 | 417,015 31 | 161,583 62 | 458,972 92 | 1,215,817 95 |

* 9 mois.

## N° 5—Droits perçus par pays—*Suite*

| Exercice | Belgique | Terre-Neuve | Antilles | Amérique du Sud | Chine et Japon | Suisse | Autres pays | Droits additionnels, fr. de port, percept. en plus, taxe de guerre, etc. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| 1873 | 94,504 87 | 97,147 31 | 831,930 86 | 182,660 70 | 157 95 | 15,994 95 | 40,660 23 | ..... | 13,017,730 17 |
| 1874 | 51,171 82 | 54,929 33 | 935,653 11 | 194,325 88 | 26,185 10 | 21,950 85 | 42,953 77 | ..... | 14,421,882 67 |
| 1875 | 42,489 19 | 12,584 62 | 926,463 33 | 124,963 29 | 83,469 42 | 20,917 93 | 85,557 14 | ..... | 15,361,382 12 |
| 1876 | 61,407 14 | 4,890 45 | 603,819 86 | 120,843 58 | 132,042 28 | 10,274 57 | 178,096 41 | ..... | 12,833,114 48 |
| 1877 | 50,106 26 | 9,735 83 | 435,718 43 | 1,834 11 | 68,261 35 | 12,387 96 | 178,535 96 | ..... | 12,548,451 09 |
| 1878 | 45,144 82 | 4,921 23 | 341,240 28 | 6,874 10 | 113,447 24 | 9,855 02 | 124,338 17 | ..... | 12,795,693 17 |
| 1879 | 45,107 35 | 3,230 76 | 454,872 58 | 2,591 84 | 127,283 34 | 16,597 54 | 115,349 29 | ..... | 12,939,540 66 |
| 1880 | 41,886 44 | 3,168 48 | 1,305,495 00 | 161,936 81 | 207,920 61 | 18,764 19 | 156,016 88 | ..... | 14,138,849 22 |
| 1881 | 90,250 84 | 3,251 22 | 1,584,622 00 | 280,009 74 | 348,466 71 | 33,740 02 | 311,133 47 | ..... | 18,500,785 97 |
| 1882 | 119,492 16 | 1,781 73 | 1,615,945 44 | 504,255 74 | 178,499 40 | 65,780 72 | 352,318 25 | ..... | 21,708,837 43 |
| 1883 | 106,234 50 | 7,365 17 | 1,770,682 99 | 692,562 12 | 157,516 29 | 83,492 95 | 239,042 13 | ..... | 23,172,308 97 |
| 1884 | 103,953 96 | 4,158 34 | 1,397,926 55 | 688,702 68 | 273,708 37 | 65,966 92 | 265,210 23 | ..... | 20,164,963 37 |
| 1885 | 121,660 61 | 2,268 61 | 1,327,363 99 | 655,708 66 | 450,153 25 | 51,863 04 | 308,698 01 | ..... | 19,133,558 99 |
| 1886 | 132,116 62 | 2,467 99 | 1,384,327 91 | 503,735 53 | 148,098 67 | 49,052 66 | 478,033 91 | ..... | 19,448,123 70 |
| 1887 | 166,445 16 | 1,624 70 | 968,496 12 | 848,562 83 | 222,799 93 | 59,393 20 | 828,686 99 | ..... | 22,469,705 83 |
| 1888 | 117,228 81 | 3,211 68 | 1,831,368 64 | 641,854 29 | 162,844 61 | 43,788 82 | 340,166 62 | ..... | 22,209,641 53 |
| 1889 | 122,116 44 | 1,087 36 | 1,727,816 27 | 849,431 97 | 185,782 89 | 38,653 78 | 845,532 61 | 7,952 63 | 23,784,523 23 |
| 1890 | 150,349 40 | 3,386 14 | 1,223,589 61 | 559,312 13 | 216,956 50 | 79,331 47 | 804,400 21 | 7,089 94 | 24,014,908 07 |
| 1891 | 126,180 23 | 3,452 92 | 1,337,754 14 | 260,102 71 | 265,198 43 | 63,161 46 | 1,215,178 05 | 9,190 73 | 23,481,069 13 |
| 1892 | 104,003 88 | 4,191 49 | 272,167 34 | 75,439 20 | 273,256 10 | 49,388 45 | 201,112 48 | 20,723 09 | 20,550,581 53 |
| 1893 | 112,081 99 | 1,494 56 | 314,148 32 | 78,592 25 | 313,798 23 | 70,418 15 | 160,133 95 | 7,538 96 | 21,161,710 93 |
| 1894 | 119,020 54 | 1,623 12 | 292,464 66 | 73,489 61 | 273,712 97 | 73,695 14 | 172,318 29 | 10,108 32 | 19,379,822 32 |
| 1895 | 93,303 46 | 1,053 95 | 380,955 12 | 68,786 81 | 230,890 41 | 72,742 85 | 231,349 72 | 14,523 65 | 17,887,269 47 |
| 1896 | 192,457 64 | 1,197 81 | 478,829 02 | 106,494 83 | 265,572 02 | 93,877 62 | 521,413 34 | 64,312 97 | 20,219,037 32 |
| 1897 | 250,770 38 | 1,274 89 | 454,418 06 | 109,914 69 | 267,575 35 | 64,153 55 | 757,363 19 | 47,439 87 | 19,891,996 77 |
| 1898 | 287,411 60 | 1,690 86 | 304,971 01 | 209,761 63 | 291,747 74 | 91,525 82 | 328,978 26 | 350,715 08 | 22,157,788 49 |

## N° 5—Droits perçus par pays—*Fin*

| Exercice | Belgique | Terre-Neuve | Antilles | Amérique du Sud | Chine et Japon | Suisse | Autres pays | Droits additionnels, fr. de port, percept. en plus, taxe de guerre, etc. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| 1899 | 663,898 07 | 1,669 28 | 374,161 69 | 97,167 56 | 349,381 86 | 156,108 44 | 414,930 52 | 109,390 35 | 25,734,228 75 |
| 1900 | 916,374 13 | 2,740 46 | 363,563 81 | 120,148 16 | 279,351 97 | 143,983 86 | 414,866 20 | 53,760 91 | 28,889,110 13 |
| 1901 | 1,081,162 82 | 1,180 88 | 471,923 66 | 205,344 97 | 341,473 58 | 159,147 86 | 416,207 47 | 43,006 49 | 29,106,979 89 |
| 1902 | 387,008 06 | 7,023 17 | 550,252 39 | 199,921 52 | 370,966 45 | 199,638 08 | 509,973 06 | 72,994 33 | 32,425,532 31 |
| 1903 | 602,178 47 | 1,914 12 | 684,985 96 | 303,880 29 | 355,971 92 | 255,250 99 | 680,547 56 | 87,773 38 | 37,110,354 59 |
| 1904 | 444,514 69 | 2,780 11 | 1,202,659 24 | 731,277 80 | 444,747 26 | 376,616 39 | 873,447 83 | 114,191 98 | 40,954,349 14 |
| 1905 | 321,094 73 | 2,435 99 | 1,184,429 72 | 591,697 60 | 489,814 72 | 469,943 37 | 982,112 49 | 229,747 00 | 42,024,339 92 |
| 1906 | 511,584 66 | 1,092 68 | 1,531,148 25 | 712,435 40 | 486,583 62 | 546,901 63 | 1,070,251 05 | 233,660 83 | 46,671,101 18 |
| *1907 | 261,262 94 | 1,153 91 | 692,072 94 | 809,020 77 | 376,798 58 | 415,707 02 | 977,657 28 | 163,864 53 | 40,290,171 70 |
| 1908 | 375,296 31 | 4,146 35 | 615,082 47 | 474,074 29 | 525,328 90 | 733,350 11 | 2,846,353 13 | 286,708 68 | 58,331,074 04 |
| 1909 | 357,745 34 | 2,549 89 | 1,642,462 43 | 700,185 39 | 416,616 80 | 591,501 16 | 1,458,936 73 | 254,912 94 | 48,059,791 93 |
| 1910 | 520,726 06 | 8,364 10 | 1,575,328 09 | 831,853 03 | 435,600 94 | 630,135 47 | 1,578,994 86 | 314,531 92 | 61,024,239 21 |
| 1911 | 539,675 14 | 5,819 21 | 1,954,632 33 | 882,791 71 | 430,014 82 | 644,991 93 | 1,829,013 33 | 376,728 67 | 73,312,367 59 |
| 1912 | 521,234 65 | 3,077 98 | 2,070,708 91 | 1,238,183 43 | 451,158 58 | 718,800 23 | 2,045,932 94 | 522,446 97 | 87,576,036 52 |
| 1913 | 574,815 34 | 2,781 43 | 2,370,130 38 | 1,100,637 88 | 708,201 11 | 882,861 51 | 2,500,478 11 | 562,016 72 | 115,063,687 93 |
| 1914 | 618,893 63 | 4,313 81 | 2,755,822 67 | 1,095,047 81 | 553,856 80 | 900,781 99 | 2,123,206 25 | 586,008 77 | 107,180,578 33 |
| 1915 | 266,119 46 | 3,491 70 | 3,187,995 15 | 1,806,369 45 | 439,642 65 | 845,898 52 | 1,933,070 02 | 3,117,602 10 | 79,205,910 27 |
| 1916 | 13,297 01 | 68,345 89 | 3,672,837 99 | 2,781,485 91 | 639,804 01 | 734,943 00 | 1,336,202 54 | 25,718,350 66 | 103,940,100 86 |
| 1917 | 1,620 10 | 83,810 42 | 4,318,005 94 | 2,790,671 39 | 1,805,022 88 | 904,796 62 | 1,387,994 63 | 38,465,269 32 | 147,631,454 93 |
| 1918 | 87 11 | 73,979 57 | 4,017,803 98 | 2,609,282 59 | 2,530,134 05 | 594,563 01 | 1,346,001 97 | 45,816,093 55 | 161,595,628 51 |
| 1919 | 206 20 | 72,670 06 | 3,158,994 50 | 2,654,078 58 | 2,715,490 23 | 297,041 01 | 3,888,685 49 | 45,592,623 75 | 158,046,333 87 |
| 1920 | 138,363 80 | 4,987 65 | 7,688,536 32 | 2,733,804 22 | 3,138,343 34 | 1,540,820 39 | 3,982,656 16 | 32,336,819 52 | 187,524,181 77 |
| 1921 | 665,462 63 | 17,845 02 | 7,429,689 48 | 2,060,142 22 | 2,978,441 12 | 3,248,028 90 | 3,373,257 27 | 6,335,323 15 | 179,667,683 12 |
| 1922 | 435,772 60 | 14,399 98 | 7,500,795 96 | 3,420,645 94 | 2,502,473 93 | 2,160,749 67 | 3,711,558 05 | 792,288 34 | 121,487,393 90 |
| 1923 | 657,228 10 | 24,334 56 | 12,390,210 71 | 2,567,820 97 | 2,269,553 67 | 1,938,371 35 | 4,377,830 58 | 761,120 34 | 133,803,370 12 |
| 1924 | 736,546 01 | 39,217 51 | 6,007,949 80 | 1,995,065 17 | 2,139,705 95 | 2,147,670 55 | 4,916,353 90 | 922,443 46 | 135,122,344 76 |
| 1925 | 677,926 36 | 31,177 78 | 4,883,665 28 | 1,660,651 70 | 2,240,044 62 | 1,864,152 82 | 4,662,853 05 | 872,157 78 | 120,222,453 70 |
| 1926 | 908,732 95 | 18,580 00 | 10,341,391 19 | 1,240,458 68 | 2,873,714 10 | 1,813,210 07 | 4,560,321 46 | 884,676 39 | 143,933,110 07 |

* 9 mois.

N° 6—Proportion des droits prélevés sur la valeur totale des marchandises imposables ou exemptes de droits déclarées pour la consommation; et proportion des frais de perception de la recette douanière au Canada, pendant chaque année, de 1868 à 1926 inclusivement.

| Année | Proportion des droits prélevés sur la valeur total des marchandises déclarées pour la consommation imposables ou exemptes de droits | Proportion des frais de perception de la recette douanière |
|---|---|---|
| | Pourcent. | Pourcent. |
| 1868 | 12·25 | 05·99 |
| 1869 | 12·31 | 07·09 |
| 1870 | 13·28 | 05·41 |
| 1871 | 13·62 | 04·21 |
| 1872 | 12·11 | 04·04 |
| 1873 | 10·20 | 04·35 |
| 1874 | 11·32 | 04·55 |
| 1875 | 12·83 | 04·44 |
| 1876 | 13·44 | 05·61 |
| 1877 | 13·03 | 05·75 |
| 1878 | 14·03 | 05·58 |
| 1879 | 16·10 | 05·56 |
| 1880 | 19·70 | 05·04 |
| 1881 | 20·19 | 03·87 |
| 1882 | 19·27 | 03·33 |
| 1883 | 18·82 | 03·26 |
| 1884 | 18·64 | 03·96 |
| 1885 | 18·61 | 04·14 |
| 1886 | 19·50 | 04·10 |
| 1887 | 21·24 | 03·64 |
| 1888 | 21·57 | 03·81 |
| 1889 | 21·65 | 03·62 |
| 1890 | 21·21 | 03·63 |
| 1891 | 20·06 | 03·83 |
| 1892 | 17·56 | 04·39 |
| 1893 | 17·38 | 04·26 |
| 1894 | 17·13 | 04·75 |
| 1895 | 16·99 | 05·13 |
| 1896 | 18·28 | 04·43 |
| 1897 | 17·87 | 04·73 |
| 1898 | 16·95 | 04·37 |
| 1899 | 16·70 | 04·02 |
| 1900 | 15·98 | 03·71 |
| 1901 | 16·06 | 03·86 |
| 1902 | 15·99 | 03·62 |
| 1903 | 15·87 | 03·31 |
| 1904 | 16·28 | 03·31 |
| 1905 | 16·04 | 03·49 |
| 1906 | 16·07 | 03·31 |
| *1907 | 15·66 | 03·04 |
| 1908 | 16·27 | 03·30 |
| 1909 | 16·11 | 04·15 |
| 1910 | 16·24 | 03·31 |
| 1911 | 15·87 | 02·98 |
| 1912 | 16·00 | 02·78 |
| 1913 | 17·03 | 02·74 |
| 1914 | 16·91 | 03·59 |
| †1915 | 17·39 | 04·77 |
| †1916 | 20·47 | 03·55 |
| †1917 | 17·46 | 02·54 |
| †1918 | 16·79 | 02·51 |
| †1919 | 17·24 | 03·13 |
| †1920 | 17·61 | 02·49 |
| †1921 | 14·49 | 03·36 |
| †1922 | 16·25 | 03·22 |
| †1923 | 16·67 | 02·58 |
| †1924 | 15·13 | 02·49 |
| †1925 | 15·08 | 03·09 |
| †1926 | 15·52 | 02·83 |

* 9 mois. † A l'exclusion de la monnaie et des lingots, y compris taxe de guerre.

N° 7—TABLEAU comparatif de la valeur totale des importations déclarées pour 1868 à 1926, indiquant aussi l'excédent proportionnel des ou des exportations sur les importations déclarées

| — | Importations déclarées pour la consommation | | | | Exportations | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Marchandises | | Espèces et lingots | Totaux | Marchandises | | Espèces et lingots | Totaux |
| | Imposables | Exemptes de droits | | | Canadiennes | Etrangères | | |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1868..... | 43,655,696 | 23,434,463 | 4,895,147 | 71,985,306 | 48,504,899 | 4,196,821 | 4,866,168 | 57,567,888 |
| 1869..... | 41,069,342 | 22,085,599 | 4,247,229 | 67,402,170 | 52,400,772 | 3,855,801 | 4,218,208 | 60,474,781 |
| 1870..... | 45,127,422 | 21,774,652 | 4,335,529 | 71,237,603 | 59,043,590 | 6,527,622 | 8,002,278 | 73,573,490 |
| 1871..... | 60,094,362 | 24,120,026 | 2,733,094 | 86,947,482 | 57,630,024 | 9,853,244 | 6,690,350 | 74,173,618 |
| 1872..... | 68,276,157 | 36,679,210 | 2,753,749 | 107,709,116 | 65,831,083 | 12,798,182 | 4,010,398 | 82,639,663 |
| 1873..... | 71,198,176 | 53,310,953 | 3,005,465 | 127,514,594 | 76,538,025 | 9,405,910 | 3,845,987 | 89,789,922 |
| 1874..... | 76,232,530 | 46,948,357 | 4,223,282 | 127,404,169 | 76,741,997 | 10,614,096 | 1,995,835 | 89,351,928 |
| 1875..... | 78,138,511 | 39,270,057 | 2,210,089 | 119,618,657 | 69,709,823 | 7,137,319 | 1,039,837 | 77,886,979 |
| 1876..... | 60,238,297 | 32,274,810 | 2,220,111 | 94,733,218 | 72,491,437 | 7,234,961 | 1,240,037 | 80,966,435 |
| 1877..... | 60,916,770 | 33,209,624 | 2,174,089 | 96,300,483 | 68,030,546 | 7,111,108 | 733,739 | 75,875,393 |
| 1878..... | 59,773,039 | 30,622,812 | 803,726 | 91,199,577 | 67,989,800 | 11,164,878 | 168,989 | 79,323,667 |
| 1879..... | 55,426,836 | 23,275,683 | 1,639,089 | 80,341,608 | 62,431,025 | 8,355,644 | 704,586 | 71,491,255 |
| 1880..... | 54,182,967 | 15,717,575 | 1,881,807 | 71,782,349 | 72,899,697 | 13,240,006 | 1,771,755 | 87,911,458 |
| 1881..... | 71,620,725 | 18,867,604 | 1,123,275 | 91,611,604 | 83,944,701 | 13,375,117 | 971,005 | 98,290,823 |
| 1882..... | 85,757,433 | 25,387,751 | 1,503,743 | 112,648,927 | 94,137,657 | 7,628,453 | 371,093 | 102,137,203 |
| 1883..... | 91,588,339 | 30,273,157 | 1,275,523 | 123,137,019 | 87,702,431 | 9,751,773 | 631,600 | 98,085,804 |
| 1884..... | 80,010,498 | 25,962,480 | 2,207,666 | 108,180,644 | 79,833,098 | 9,389,106 | 2,184,292 | 91,406,496 |
| 1885..... | 73,269,618 | 26,486,157 | 2,954,244 | 102,710,019 | 79,131,735 | 8,079,646 | 2,026,980 | 89,238,361 |
| 1886..... | 70,658,819 | 25,333,318 | 3,610,557 | 99,602,694 | 77,756,704 | 7,438,079 | 56,531 | 85,251,314 |
| 1887..... | 78,120,679 | 26,986,531 | 532,218 | 105,639,428 | 80,960,909 | 8,549,333 | 5,569 | 89,515,811 |
| 1888..... | 69,645,824 | 31,025,804 | 2,175,472 | 102,847,100 | 81,382,072 | 8,803,394 | 17,534 | 90,203,000 |
| 1889..... | 74,475,139 | 34,623,057 | 575,251 | 109,673,447 | 80,272,456 | 6,938,455 | 1,978,256 | 89,189,167 |
| 1890..... | 77,106,286 | 34,576,287 | 1,083,011 | 112,765,584 | 85,257,586 | 9,051,781 | 2,439,782 | 96,749,149 |
| 1891..... | 74,536,036 | 36,997,918 | 1,811,170 | 113,345,124 | 88,671,738 | 8,798,631 | 946,927 | 98,417,296 |
| 1892..... | 69,160,737 | 45,999,676 | 1,818,530 | 116,978,943 | 99,032,466 | 13,121,791 | 1,809,118 | 113,963,375 |
| 1893..... | 69,873,571 | 45,297,259 | 6,534,200 | 121,705,030 | 105,488,798 | 8,941,856 | 4,133,698 | 118,564,352 |
| 1894..... | 62,779,182 | 46,291,729 | 4,023,072 | 113,093,983 | 103,851,764 | 11,833,805 | 1,839,380 | 117,524,949 |
| 1895..... | 58,557,655 | 42,118,236 | 4,576,620 | 105,252,511 | 102,828,441 | 6,485,043 | 4,325,319 | 113,638,803 |
| 1896..... | 67,239,759 | 38,121,402 | 5,226,319 | 110,587,480 | 109,707,805 | 6,606,738 | 4,699,309 | 121,013,852 |
| 1897..... | 66,220,765 | 40,397,062 | 4,676,194 | 111,294,021 | 123,632,540 | 10,825,163 | 3,492,550 | 137,950,253 |
| 1898..... | 74,625,088 | 51,682,074 | 4,390,844 | 130,698,006 | 144,548,662 | 14,980,883 | 4,623,138 | 164,152,683 |
| 1899..... | 89,433,172 | 59,989,244 | 4,629,177 | 154,051,593 | 137,360,792 | 17,520,088 | 4,016,025 | 158,896,905 |
| 1900..... | 104,346,795 | 68,304,881 | 8,152,640 | 180,804,316 | 168,972,301 | 14,265,254 | 8,657,168 | 191,894,723 |
| 1901..... | 105,969,756 | 71,961,163 | 3,307,069 | 181,237,988 | 177,431,386 | 17,077,757 | 1,978,489 | 196,487,632 |
| 1902..... | 118,657,496 | 78,080,308 | 6,053,791 | 202,791,595 | 196,019,763 | 13,951,101 | 1,669,422 | 211,640,286 |
| 1903..... | 136,796,065 | 88,298,744 | 8,695,707 | 233,790,516 | 214,401,674 | 10,828,087 | 619,963 | 225,849,724 |
| 1904..... | 148,909,576 | 94,999,839 | 7,554,917 | 251,464,332 | 198,414,439 | 12,641,239 | 2,465,557 | 213,521,236 |
| 1905..... | 150,928,787 | 101,035,427 | 9,961,340 | 261,925,554 | 190,854,946 | 10,617,115 | 1,844,811 | 203,316,872 |
| 1906..... | 173,046,109 | 110,694,171 | 6,620,527 | 290,360,807 | 235,483,956 | 11,173,846 | 9,928,828 | 256,586,630 |
| *1907.... | 152,065,529 | 98,160,306 | 7,029,047 | 257,254,882 | 180,545,306 | 11,541,927 | 13,189,964 | 205,277,197 |
| 1908..... | 218,160,047 | 134,380,832 | 5,887,737 | 358,428,616 | 246,960,968 | 16,407,984 | 16,637,654 | 280,006,606 |
| 1909..... | 175,014,160 | 113,580,036 | 9,611,761 | 298,205,957 | 242,603,584 | 17,318,782 | 1,589,793 | 261,512,159 |
| 1910..... | 227,264,346 | 143,053,853 | 5,514,817 | 375,833,016 | 279,247,551 | 19,516,442 | 2,594,536 | 301,358,529 |
| 1911..... | 282,723,812 | 170,000,791 | 9,226,715 | 461,951,318 | 274,316,553 | 15,683,657 | 7,196,155 | 297,196,365 |
| 1912..... | 335,304,060 | 187,100,615 | 25,077,515 | 547,482,190 | 290,223,857 | 17,492,294 | 7,601,099 | 315,317,250 |
| 1913..... | 441,606,885 | 229,600,349 | 4,309,811 | 675,517,045 | 355,754,600 | 21,313,755 | 16,163,702 | 393,232,057 |
| 1914..... | 410,258,744 | 208,935,254 | 14,498,451 | 633,692,449 | 431,588,439 | 23,848,785 | 23,560,704 | 478,997,928 |
| 1915..... | 279,792,195 | 176,163,713 | 131,483,396 | 587,439,304 | 409,418,836 | 52,023,673 | 29,366,368 | 490,808,877 |
| 1916..... | 289,366,527 | 218,834,607 | 33,876,227 | 542,077,361 | 741,610,638 | 37,689,432 | 103,572,432 | 882,872,502 |
| 1917..... | 461,733,609 | 384,717,269 | 26,986,548 | 873,437,426 | 1,151,375,768 | 27,835,332 | 196,547,048 | 1,375,758,148 |
| 1918..... | 542,341,522 | 421,191,056 | 11,290,341 | 974,822,919 | 1,540,027,788 | 46,142,004 | 3,491,403 | 1,589,661,195 |
| 1919..... | 526,494,658 | 393,217,047 | ..... | 916,429,335 | 1,216,443,806 | 52,321,479 | ..... | 1,268,765,285 |
| 1920..... | 693,655,165 | 370,872,958 | ..... | 1,064,528,123 | 1,239,492,098 | 47,166,611 | ..... | 1,286,658,709 |
| 1921..... | 847,561,406 | 392,597,476 | ..... | 1,240,158,882 | 1,189,163,701 | 21,264,418 | ..... | 1,210,428,119 |
| 1922..... | 495,626,323 | 252,178,009 | ..... | 747,804,332 | 740,240,680 | 13,686,329 | ..... | 753,927,009 |
| 1923..... | 537,258,782 | 265,320,462 | ..... | 802,579,244 | 931,451,443 | 13,844,394 | ..... | 945,295,837 |
| 1924..... | 591,299,094 | 302,067,773 | ..... | 893,366,867 | 1,045,351,056 | 13,412,241 | ..... | 1,058,763,297 |
| 1925..... | 516,014,455 | 280,918,082 | ..... | 796,932,537 | 1,069,067,353 | 12,294,290 | ..... | 1,081,361,643 |
| 1926..... | 583,051,670 | 344,277,062 | ..... | 927,328,732 | 1,315,355,791 | 13,344,346 | ..... | 1,328,700,137 |

* 9 mois.

la consommation et des exportations canadiennes, pour chaque exercice, de importations déclarées pour la consommation sur les exportations, pour la consommation, chaque année.

| Excédent des importations pour la consommation sur les | | Excédent des exportations totales sur les importations totales déclarées pour la consommation, y compris espèces et lingots | Excédent proportionnel d'importations déclarées pour la consommation, sur les exportations totales, y compris espèces et lingots | Excédent proportionnel des exportations sur les importations totales déclarées pour la consommation, y compris espèces et lingots | Proportion, augmentation ou diminution | | | | — |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Marchandises exportées canadiennes | Marchandises exportées canadiennes ou non | | | | Importations brutes déclarées pour la consommation comparées avec l'année précédente | | Exportations brutes comparées avec l'année précédente | | |
| | | | | | Augmentation | Diminution | Augmentation | Diminution | |
| $ | $ | $ | p. 100 | p. 100 | p. 100 | p.c. | p.c. | p.c. | |
| 18,585,260 | 14,388,439 | ... | 25·04 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1868 |
| 10,754,169 | 6,898,368 | ... | 11·5 | ... | ... | 6·4 | 5·05 | ... | 1869 |
| 7,858,484 | 1,330,862 | 2,335,887 | ... | 3·3 | 5·7 | ... | 21·7 | ... | 1870 |
| 26,584,364 | 16,731,120 | ... | 17·2 | ... | 22·05 | ... | 00·8 | ... | 1871 |
| 39,124,284 | 26,326,102 | ... | 30·3 | ... | 23·9 | ... | 11·4 | ... | 1872 |
| 47,971,104 | 38,565,194 | ... | 42·01 | ... | 18·4 | ... | 8·6 | ... | 1873 |
| 46,438,890 | 35,824,794 | ... | 42·6 | ... | ... | 00·09 | ... | 00·5 | 1874 |
| 47,698,745 | 40,561,426 | ... | 53·6 | ... | ... | 00·6 | ... | 12·8 | 1875 |
| 20,021,670 | 12,786,709 | ... | 17·0 | ... | ... | 20·8 | 3·9 | ... | 1876 |
| 26,095,848 | 18,984,740 | ... | 27·05 | ... | 1·7 | ... | ... | 6·3 | 1877 |
| 22,406,051 | 11,241,173 | ... | 14·9 | ... | ... | 5·3 | 4·5 | ... | 1878 |
| 16,271,494 | 7,915,850 | ... | 12·4 | ... | ... | 11·9 | ... | 9·9 | 1879 |
| ... | ... | 16,129,109 | ... | 22·5 | ... | 10·7 | 22·9 | ... | 1880 |
| 6,543,628 | ... | 6,679,219 | ... | 7·3 | 27·6 | ... | 11·8 | ... | 1881 |
| 17,007,527 | 9,379,074 | ... | 10·3 | ... | 22·9 | ... | 3·9 | ... | 1882 |
| 34,159,065 | 24,407,292 | ... | 25·5 | ... | 9·3 | ... | ... | 3·9 | 1883 |
| 26,139,880 | 16,750,774 | ... | 18·4 | ... | ... | 12·1 | ... | 6·8 | 1884 |
| 20,624,040 | 12,544,394 | ... | 15·1 | ... | ... | 5·06 | ... | 2·4 | 1885 |
| 18,235,433 | 10,797,354 | ... | 16·8 | ... | ... | 3·03 | ... | 4·5 | 1886 |
| 24,146,301 | 15,596,968 | ... | 18·01 | ... | 6·06 | ... | 5·0 | ... | 1887 |
| 19,289,556 | 10,486,162 | ... | 14·02 | ... | ... | 2·6 | 00·7 | ... | 1888 |
| 28,825,740 | 21,887,285 | ... | 22·9 | ... | 6·6 | ... | ... | 1·1 | 1889 |
| 26,424,987 | 17,373,205 | ... | 16·6 | ... | 2·8 | ... | 8·5 | ... | 1890 |
| 22,862,216 | 14,063,585 | ... | 15·2 | ... | 00·5 | ... | 1·7 | ... | 1891 |
| 16,127,947 | 3,006,156 | ... | 2·7 | ... | 3·2 | ... | 15·8 | ... | 1892 |
| 9,682,032 | 740,176 | ... | 2·6 | ... | 4·04 | ... | 4·04 | ... | 1893 |
| 5,219,147 | ... | 4,430,966 | ... | 3·9 | ... | 7·08 | ... | 00·9 | 1894 |
| ... | ... | 8,386,292 | ... | 7·9 | ... | 6·9 | ... | 3·3 | 1895 |
| ... | ... | 10,426,372 | ... | 9·4 | 5·07 | ... | 6·5 | ... | 1896 |
| ... | ... | 26,656,232 | ... | 23·9 | 00·6 | ... | 13·9 | ... | 1897 |
| ... | ... | 33,454,677 | ... | 25·6 | 17·4 | ... | 18·9 | ... | 1898 |
| 11,985,667 | ... | 4,845,312 | ... | 3·2 | 17·9 | ... | ... | 3·2 | 1899 |
| 3,534,577 | ... | 11,090,407 | ... | 6·1 | 17·4 | ... | 20·8 | ... | 1900 |
| 269,308 | ... | 15,249,644 | ... | 8·4 | 00·2 | ... | 2·4 | ... | 1901 |
| 460,427 | ... | 8,848,691 | ... | 4·4 | 11·9 | ... | 7·7 | ... | 1902 |
| 10,412,045 | ... | ... | 3·5 | ... | 15·3 | ... | 6·7 | ... | 1903 |
| 45,175,580 | 32,534,341 | ... | 17·7 | ... | 7·6 | ... | ... | 5·5 | 1904 |
| 60,762,623 | 50,145,508 | ... | 28·8 | ... | 4·2 | ... | ... | 4·8 | 1905 |
| 47,798,248 | 36,624,402 | ... | 13·2 | ... | 10·9 | ... | 26·2 | ... | 1906 |
| 69,192,568 | 57,650,641 | ... | 25·3 | ... | ... | 11·4 | ... | 19·9 | 1907 |
| 104,918,987 | 88,511,003 | ... | 24·4 | ... | 39·3 | ... | 36·4 | ... | 1908 |
| 45,613,931 | 28,295,149 | ... | 14·0 | ... | ... | 16·9 | ... | 6·6 | 1909 |
| 90,567,876 | 71,051,434 | ... | 24·7 | ... | 26·03 | ... | 15·2 | ... | 1910 |
| 177,428,555 | 161,744,898 | ... | 55·4 | ... | 22·9 | ... | ... | 1·4 | 1911 |
| 231,224,452 | 213,732,158 | ... | 73·9 | ... | 18·5 | ... | 3·09 | ... | 1912 |
| 314,334,466 | 293,020,711 | ... | 71·7 | ... | 23·4 | ... | 24·7 | ... | 1913 |
| 186,868,705 | 163,019,920 | ... | 32·3 | ... | ... | 6·2 | 21·8 | ... | 1914 |
| 46,027,476 | ... | ... | 19·7 | ... | ... | 7·3 | 2·5 | ... | 1915 |
| ... | ... | 340,795,141 | ... | 62·9 | ... | 7·7 | 79·9 | ... | 1916 |
| ... | ... | 502,320,722 | ... | 57·5 | 61·1 | ... | 55·8 | ... | 1917 |
| ... | ... | †623,626,046 | ... | †64·8 | †13·8 | ... | †34·5 | ... | 1918 |
| ... | ... | †352,335,950 | ... | †38·4 | ... | †4·8 | ... | †20·01 | 1919 |
| ... | ... | †222,130,586 | ... | †20·8 | †16·1 | ... | †00·1 | ... | 1920 |
| †50,995,181 | †29,730,763 | ... | †2·5 | ... | †16·5 | ... | ... | †5·9 | 1921 |
| †7,563,652 | ... | †6,122,677 | ... | †1·22 | ... | †39·7 | ... | †37·7 | 1922 |
| ... | ... | †142,716,593 | ... | †17·8 | †7·3 | ... | †25·4 | ... | 1923 |
| ... | ... | †165,396,430 | ... | †18·5 | †11·3 | ... | †12·0 | ... | 1924 |
| ... | ... | †284,429,106 | ... | †35·6 | ... | †10·8 | †2·1 | ... | 1925 |
| ... | ... | †401,371,405 | ... | †43·3 | †16·4 | ... | †22·9 | ... | 1926 |

* 9 mois. † Marchandises seulement.

N° 8—TABLEAU COMPARATIF (par provinces) de la valeur des exportations et importations d'articles déclarés pour la consommation et du montant des droits perçus à chaque port du Canada, pour les exercices terminés les 31 mars 1924, 1925 et 1926

PROVINCE DE LA NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE

| Numéro | Ports | Exercice terminé le 31 mars 1924 | | | Exercice terminé le 31 mars 1925 | | | Exercice terminé le 31 mars 1926 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Exportations | Importations déclarées pour la consommation | Droits | Exportations | Importations déclarées pour la consommation | Droits | Exportations | Importations déclarées pour la consommation | Droits |
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1 | Amherst | 132,327 | 379,576 | 43,847 85 | 145,223 | 423,944 | 52,123 35 | 160,801 | 316,059 | 43,893 92 |
| 2 | Annapolis | 75,629 | 91,936 | 5,286 11 | 54,645 | 71,879 | 5,967 49 | 62 799 | 56,697 | 4,426 97 |
| 3 | Antigonish | ..... | 20,627 | 5,735 33 | ..... | 22,899 | 6,865 19 | ..... | 30,371 | 5,443 62 |
| 4 | Arichat | 12,000 | 3,537 | 334 12 | ..... | 5,840 | 519 77 | 88,425 | 3,263 | 476 52 |
| 5 | Baddeck | 35,585 | 8,448 | 1,865 02 | 474,115 | 19,548 | 1,709 33 | 614,518 | 3,604 | 701 12 |
| 6 | Barrington Passage | 169,171 | 7,950 | 628 30 | 69,061 | 9,338 | 1,094 11 | 94,190 | 8,706 | 640 21 |
| 7 | Bridgewater | 241,914 | 88,300 | 8,601 46 | 298,115 | 74,900 | 8,554 06 | 409,121 | 58,640 | 9,305 52 |
| 8 | Canso | 309,478 | 137,800 | 21,933 77 | 399,247 | 78,943 | 8,239 45 | 588,118 | 81,415 | 10,903 45 |
| 9 | Digby | 463,601 | 55,175 | 3,972 88 | 376,719 | 72,892 | 6,349 37 | 282,324 | 61,418 | 6,705 86 |
| 10 | Glace Bay | ..... | 498,114 | 82,025 89 | ..... | 255,843 | 49,815 07 | ..... | 147,581 | 25,057 06 |
| 11 | Halifax | 30,822,995 | 17,051,617 | 2,607,627 33 | 30,564,483 | 15,106,817 | 2,040,331 22 | 37,487,283 | 14,437,382 | 2,415,281 63 |
| 12 | Kentville | 88,595 | 328,062 | 32,906 87 | 45,245 | 358,383 | 22,664 66 | 39,248 | 359,147 | 19,167 43 |
| 13 | Liverpool | 560,870 | 54,857 | 4,240 94 | 453,634 | 50,120 | 3,225 90 | 554,497 | 48,190 | 3,591 91 |
| 14 | Lockeport | 28,712 | 20,711 | 728 41 | 43,536 | 19,860 | 636 90 | 43,770 | 19,385 | 1,008 22 |
| 15 | Lunenburg | 488,097 | 183,066 | 8,836 83 | 368,287 | 315,884 | 15,216 71 | 501,558 | 263,224 | 14,684 50 |
| 16 | Middleton | ..... | 33,964 | 3,941 54 | ..... | 23,911 | 1,947 25 | 3,334 | 26,483 | 1,980 65 |
| 17 | New Glasgow | ..... | 543,810 | 61,449 60 | ..... | 452,809 | 49,817 07 | ..... | 493,923 | 55,550 12 |
| 18 | North Sydney | 2,784,357 | 279,336 | 32,679 29 | 3,137,349 | 426,728 | 34,464 94 | 2,282,705 | 245,738 | 27,798 65 |
| 19 | Parrsboro | 937,996 | 7,617 | 1,111 42 | 1,024,948 | 8,041 | 1,482 83 | 915,799 | 8,856 | 1,270 62 |
| 20 | Pictou | 17,360 | 136,060 | 7,027 67 | 144,415 | 45,468 | 5,478 42 | 320,375 | 39,279 | 4,567 75 |
| 21 | Port Hawkesbury | 6,850 | 8,118 | 1,780 44 | 7,780 | 13,001 | 1,488 30 | 12,997 | 12,160 | 2,055 36 |
| 22 | Port Hood | ..... | 21,510 | 2,493 32 | 4,223 | 9,833 | 1,352 30 | ..... | 10,661 | 1,276 15 |
| 23 | Shelburne | 221,182 | 8,886 | 1,963 76 | 96,262 | 22,905 | 3,852 35 | 154,040 | 24,303 | 4,512 50 |
| 24 | Sydney | 5,489,321 | 2,817,425 | 165,210 12 | 2,682,408 | 1,590,129 | 113,361 82 | 2,250,317 | 2,004,437 | 170,269 03 |
| 25 | Truro | 54,834 | 830,557 | 140,192 77 | 60,644 | 653,531 | 136,514 97 | 52,484 | 673,619 | 102,776 57 |
| 26 | Weymouth | 237,247 | 24,241 | 1,919 55 | 258,363 | 19,495 | 1,952 01 | 361,082 | 20,257 | 2,208 29 |
| 27 | Windsor | 648,788 | 410,753 | 31,185 51 | 789,247 | 366,178 | 24,136 95 | 1,018,142 | 416,294 | 28,264 98 |
| 28 | Yarmouth | 2,314,725 | 2,011,453 | 53,087 06 | 2,442,407 | 1,548,979 | 46,948 95 | 2,198,667 | 1,495,930 | 63,820 26 |
| | Total | 46,141,634 | 26,063,506 | 3,332,613 16 | 43,940,356 | 22,068,108 | 2,646,110 74 | 50,496,594 | 21,367,022 | 3,027,638 87 |

## PROVINCE DE L'ILE DU PRINCE-ÉDOUARD

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Charlottetown | 537,832 | 748,724 | 159,894 92 | 576,588 | 730,789 | 112,149 90 | 1,097,724 | 881,249 | 120,051 08 |
| 2 | Summerside | ..... | 169,861 | 24,721 29 | 2,568 | 199,930 | 24,412 55 | 130,604 | 180,025 | 23,251 09 |
| | Total | 537,832 | 918,585 | 184,616 21 | 579,156 | 930,719 | 136,562 45 | 1,228,328 | 1,061,274 | 143,302 17 |

## PROVINCE DU NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bathurst | 493,721 | 643,597 | 82,533 13 | 81,624 | 388,925 | 19,933 24 | 91,154 | 221,156 | 15,421 49 |
| 2 | Campbellton | 1,718,832 | 102,362 | 14,031 93 | 1,247,820 | 92,799 | 10,009 01 | 1,678,653 | 193,689 | 12,436 83 |
| 3 | Chatham | 1,452,374 | 214,543 | 12,914 78 | 791,897 | 199,703 | 14,830 33 | 702,807 | 208,689 | 13,211 93 |
| 4 | Fredericton | ..... | 2,139,989 | 582,959 98 | ..... | 1,707,182 | 466,830 99 | ..... | 1,643,403 | 298,371 52 |
| 5 | McAdam Junction | 16,119,970 | 126,568 | 15,440 86 | 13,770,512 | 103,575 | 10,061 58 | 14,680,578 | 223,845 | 23,871 03 |
| 6 | Moncton | 249,316 | 1,802,426 | 310,693 40 | 169,856 | 1,776,034 | 307,554 05 | 286,736 | 1,785,987 | 326,173 17 |
| 7 | Newcastle | 1,130,111 | 38,588 | 6,492 19 | 549,466 | 110,264 | 22,401 80 | 1,251,371 | 36,625 | 5,126 57 |
| 8 | Sackville | 4,610 | 111,584 | 10,900 07 | ..... | 96,643 | 9,455 34 | ..... | 117,348 | 15,397 80 |
| 9 | St. Andrews | 399,574 | 169,612 | 20,342 64 | 467,096 | 187,651 | 21,613 06 | 401,544 | 195,336 | 24,416 98 |
| 10 | St. John | 57,326,588 | 20,622,689 | 3,197,829 71 | 58,841,556 | 19,245,490 | 3,349,830 87 | 76,853,203 | 20,151,989 | 5,136,039 02 |
| 11 | St. Stephen | 270,154 | 1,624,799 | 81,988 45 | 282,586 | 1,373,698 | 68,239 41 | 200,999 | 1,709,951 | 97,503 88 |
| 12 | Woodstock | 3,173,284 | 419,766 | 46,129 44 | 2,049,506 | 420,653 | 48,295 99 | 2,907,214 | 418,556 | 46,391 27 |
| | Total | 82,338,534 | 28,016,523 | 4,382,256 58 | 78,251,919 | 25,702,617 | 4,349,055 67 | 99,054,259 | 26,906,574 | 6,014,361 49 |

## PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Abercorn | 12,261,846 | 255,700 | 44,695 11 | 8,400,850 | 140,551 | 28,173 21 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | Athelstan | 24,793,929 | 2,944,749 | 452,774 73 | 21,645,621 | 840,975 | 119,526 82 | 29,104,938 | 1,959,934 | 188,886 19 |
| 3 | Beebe Jonction | 10,735,274 | 985,875 | 100,398 31 | 9,788,878 | 1,233,508 | 78,092 86 | 9,902,577 | 1,830,437 | 98,808 26 |
| 4 | Coaticooke | 27,133,715 | 265,421 | 22,179 63 | 23,148,605 | 230,686 | 17,636 55 | 22,111,752 | 453,161 | 20,214 90 |
| 5 | Gaspé | 1,854,833 | 242,366 | 14,956 71 | 1,051,667 | 81,735 | 3,044 04 | 767,823 | 193,615 | 12,521 96 |
| 6 | Granby | ..... | 410,095 | 24,133 82 | ..... | 999,271 | 82,653 76 | ..... | 1,378,036 | 91,231 07 |
| 7 | Highwater | 192,471 | 20,643 | 4,651 58 | 221,800 | 21,329 | 4,102 48 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Hull | ..... | 1,831,521 | 118,242 62 | ..... | 1,548,702 | 121,880 42 | ..... | 1,765,216 | 168,874 12 |
| 9 | Lac Mégantic | 257,420 | 91,798 | 4,398 61 | 150,228 | 49,698 | 3,672 16 | 130,808 | 37,690 | 4,365 77 |
| 10 | Mansonville | 132,461 | 7,741 | 695 28 | 87,550 | 5,702 | 1,310 67 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 11 | Montréal | 190,282,115 | 191,867,086 | 30,900,360 76 | 192,298,083 | 171,116,753 | 27,991,116 44 | 240,010,515 | 192,662,298 | 32,920,210 38 |
| 12 | Paspébiac | 375,963 | 39,925 | 2,772 01 | 271,714 | 33,544 | 3,424 68 | 355,808 | 40,511 | 1,729 47 |
| 13 | Percé | 12 | 23,389 | 3,758 40 | 10 | 16,134 | 1,345 54 | 14,406 | 21,619 | 2,062 63 |
| 14 | Port Burwell | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,558 | 447 64 |
| 15 | Québec | 15,960,228 | 16,240,993 | 2 819,546 23 | 11,828,917 | 14,403,267 | 2,072,254 63 | 17,958,019 | 16,318,355 | 2,327,846 45 |
| 16 | Rimouski | 355,682 | 108,436 | 99,405 76 | 430,066 | 52,442 | 7,474 59 | 832,360 | 129,374 | 17,219 42 |
| 17 | Saint-Armand | ,898,6[illegible] | 204,230 | 15,920 02 | 9,921,327 | 153,406 | 14,682 35 | 12,465,132 | 304,786 | 20,973 46 |

N° 8—TABLEAU COMPARATIF (par provinces) de la valeur des exportations et des importations déclarées pour la consommation à chaque port, etc.—*Suite*

PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC—*Fin*

| Numéro | Ports | Exercice terminé le 31 mars 1924 | | | Exercice terminé le 31 mars 1925 | | | Exercice terminé le 31 mars 1926 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Exportations | Importations déclarées pour la consommation | Droits | Exportations | Importations déclarées pour la consommation | Droits | Exportations | Importations déclarées pour la consommation | Droits |
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 18 | Saint-Hyacinthe | 1,277 | 3,794,077 | 315,901 82 | 1,482 | 3,940,187 | 284,555 02 | 251 | 5,102,259 | 444,084 89 |
| 19 | Saint-Jean | 67,959,368 | 10,642,034 | 624,212 15 | 73,510,357 | 9,335,114 | 579,185 88 | 73,492,473 | 7,104,167 | 663,390 41 |
| 20 | Shawinigan Falls | ..... | 4,484,826 | 190,458 92 | ..... | 4,360,884 | 143,065 38 | ..... | 4,719,263 | 156,319 52 |
| 21 | Sherbrooke | 2,315,388 | 6,291,605 | 612,780 26 | 2,592,110 | 5,509,928 | 590,844 40 | 1,342,010 | 7,025,855 | 640,162 06 |
| 22 | Sorel | 148,907 | 340,725 | 32,469 52 | 224,268 | 521,196 | 33,605 17 | 150,320 | 847,983 | 52,537 83 |
| 23 | Sutton | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,508,894 | 58,656 | 11,343 33 | 11,793,623 | 432,686 | 35,912 39 |
| 24 | Trois-Rivières | 606,278 | 5,028,882 | 404,433 18 | 1,364,193 | 5,288,918 | 429,193 34 | 2,801,784 | 7,626,756 | 882,560 59 |
| 25 | Valleyfield | ..... | 4,361,991 | 129,733 70 | ..... | 2,593,594 | 115,315 92 | ..... | 3,472,571 | 88,742 75 |
| | Total | 363,265,821 | 250,484,108 | 36,228,879 13 | 359,446,620 | 222,536,180 | 32,737,499 64 | 423,234,599 | 253,428,130 | 38,839,102 16 |

PROVINCE D'ONTARIO

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Amherstburg | 233,500 | 1,259,415 | 217,092 80 | 1,101,012 | 1,148,752 | 193,294 17 | 1,266,330 | 1,097,913 | 185,726 02 |
| 2 | Belleville | 2,966,446 | 2,664,524 | 457,243 59 | 252,605 | 2,572,982 | 314,994 57 | 179,513 | 2,785,208 | 372,154 65 |
| 3 | Bowmanville | ..... | 453,713 | 42,173 05 | ..... | 530,871 | 54,141 61 | ..... | 1,597,393 | 96,156 58 |
| 4 | Brantford | ..... | 6,006,728 | 536,133 80 | ..... | 4,842,972 | 328,762 32 | 2,229 | 7,234,502 | 416,688 08 |
| 5 | Bridgeburg | 50,081,096 | 6,199,858 | 1,035,613 79 | 59,274,025 | 3,953,003 | 683,990 05 | 70,123,995 | 3,585,400 | 591,623 32 |
| 6 | Brockville | 222,842 | 3,419,028 | 269,961 22 | 192,127 | 3,078,049 | 195,453 97 | 226,543 | 3,518,241 | 153,388 31 |
| 7 | Chatham | 22,885 | 6,372,743 | 1,061,444 07 | 18,779 | 3,376,480 | 478,002 40 | 37,756 | 4,250,929 | 714,208 21 |
| 8 | Cobourg | 1,510,781 | 2,592,832 | 407,900 64 | 1,973,667 | 1,868,275 | 325,520 60 | 1,585,707 | 1,563,463 | 266,232 51 |
| 9 | Collingwood | ..... | 862,650 | 36,772 95 | ..... | 585,676 | 30,409 66 | ..... | 537,220 | 32,181 88 |
| 10 | Cornwall | 10,446,238 | 2,973,026 | 123,846 58 | 10,918,096 | 3,013,577 | 150,414 21 | 8,237,023 | 3,983,627 | 177,169 07 |
| 11 | Deseronto | 8,900 | 125,474 | 12,639 35 | 42,530 | 94,724 | 12,921 69 | 13,010 | 69,345 | 9,647 60 |
| 12 | Fort Frances | 14,539,303 | 1,186,563 | 220,441 29 | 13,729,950 | 1,100,097 | 231,423 98 | 15,151,835 | 1,288,819 | 254,842 60 |
| 13 | Fort William | 82,350,216 | 9,467,603 | 812,258 53 | 77,116,968 | 7,627,333 | 902,203 47 | 102,568,694 | 7,146,601 | 714,960 51 |
| 14 | Galt | ..... | 5,198,376 | 313,593 17 | ..... | 4,656,470 | 297,782 32 | ..... | 5,196,101 | 373,457 47 |
| 15 | Gananoque | 35,204 | 637,418 | 64,280 18 | 41,206 | 485,875 | 50,488 48 | 38,081 | 441,684 | 51,571 60 |
| 16 | Goderich | ..... | 1,462,756 | 92,519 99 | ..... | 1,136,471 | 73,931 60 | 3,096 | 1,175,813 | 93,242 75 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | Guelph | ..... | 4,220,425 | 361,430 44 | ..... | 4,259,417 | 338,500 51 | ..... | 4,218,616 | 337,344 83 |
| 18 | Hamilton | 3,372,884 | 36,260,293 | 3,995,853 08 | 2,635,532 | 30,442,765 | 3,172,796 51 | 2,692,211 | 38,149,816 | 3,522,141 83 |
| 19 | Ingersoll | ..... | 723,041 | 92,088 04 | ..... | 617,349 | 89,828 11 | ..... | 650,134 | 86,513 21 |
| 20 | Kenora | 10,073 | 472,225 | 90,214 50 | 16,271 | 599,290 | 132,747 65 | 29,462 | 890,917 | 200,661 73 |
| 21 | Kingston | 162,831 | 2,796,980 | 213,683 31 | 160,136 | 2,351,811 | 221,014 68 | 196,852 | 2,160,229 | 154,520 35 |
| 22 | Kitchener | ..... | 8,557,911 | 727,683 60 | ..... | 8,597,365 | 715,495 18 | ..... | 13,699,368 | 774,191 02 |
| 23 | Lindsay | ..... | 505,603 | 38,863 73 | ..... | 353,367 | 29,037 65 | ..... | 400,515 | 28,059 96 |
| 24 | London | ..... | 10,962,583 | 1,393,979 05 | ..... | 8,968,459 | 1,190,695 94 | ..... | 9,458,160 | 1,231,965 04 |
| 25 | Midland | 115,536 | 982,118 | 86,361 93 | 88,242 | 996,215 | 94,739 78 | 39,532 | 1,152,690 | 70,404 92 |
| 26 | Morrisburg | 13,445 | 173,475 | 7,318 11 | 145,893 | 134,090 | 8,728 20 | 134,935 | 164,637 | 9,709 80 |
| 27 | Napanee | ..... | 443,498 | 57,829 20 | ..... | 358,528 | 49,732 29 | ..... | 456,665 | 58,285 72 |
| 28 | Niagara Falls | 79,666,324 | 7,410,202 | 868,720 54 | 95,737,700 | 7,218,312 | 768,426 24 | 105,512,925 | 8,209,256 | 1,156,474 02 |
| 29 | North Bay | ..... | 3,855,936 | 561,365 05 | 959,131 | 3,082,943 | 459,122 01 | 460,817 | 2,934,726 | 413,012 92 |
| 30 | Orillia | ..... | 2,099,698 | 104,047 11 | ..... | 3,143,618 | 141,487 31 | ..... | 2,741,390 | 84,037 32 |
| 31 | Oshawa | 450 | 13,984,970 | 3,758,762 05 | 3,417 | 10,839,841 | 2,875,863 01 | 2,399 | 19,349,983 | 5,421,748 20 |
| 32 | Ottawa | ..... | 11,783,807 | 1,561,627 40 | ..... | 11,127,300 | 1,529,822 75 | ..... | 11,004,027 | 1,532,267 81 |
| 33 | Owen Sound | ..... | 820,141 | 70,645 25 | ..... | 720,022 | 64,966 84 | 100 | 909,608 | 80,221 03 |
| 34 | Paris | ..... | 1,466,252 | 76,874 57 | ..... | 1,298,202 | 72,159 92 | ..... | 1,221,602 | 77,531 09 |
| 35 | Parry Sound | 73,156 | 1,465,722 | 252,992 24 | 473,070 | 797,599 | 150,754 06 | 122,295 | 775,026 | 207,725 01 |
| 36 | Peterborough | ..... | 5,147,193 | 658,396 50 | ..... | 5,643,691 | 736,456 86 | ..... | 5,862,504 | 738,525 93 |
| 37 | Picton | ..... | 238,733 | 18,189 82 | ..... | 251,514 | 14,298 93 | ..... | 261,865 | 15,498 10 |
| 38 | Port Arthur | 52,885,700 | 3,780,430 | 322,981 16 | 64,765,542 | 2,271,488 | 300,488 48 | 111,679,444 | 2,753,828 | 217,519 63 |
| 39 | Port Hope | ..... | 370,920 | 29,329 07 | ..... | 349,551 | 25,987 28 | 181 | 378,231 | 38,116 19 |
| 40 | Port McNicoll | 36,062 | 93,058 | 611 20 | 65,500 | 74,624 | 2,807 36 | 23,129 | 57,372 | 4,045 53 |
| 41 | Prescott | 9,619,480 | 3,201,339 | 369,087 09 | 8,016,491 | 3,115,197 | 293,926 17 | 9,827,815 | 2,892,664 | 358,202 55 |
| 42 | St. Catharines | 34,065 | 5,443,366 | 626,890 51 | 323,087 | 4,383,155 | 479,725 25 | 567,048 | 5,116,191 | 693,108 00 |
| 43 | St. Thomas | 122,270 | 3,189,212 | 451,043 86 | 37,366 | 2,170,403 | 323,389 62 | ..... | 2,095,014 | 339,050 86 |
| 44 | Sarnia | 32,886,466 | 13,276,714 | 714,504 56 | 30,202,470 | 11,549,769 | 530,206 93 | 36,516,556 | 15,840,458 | 884,898 37 |
| 45 | Sault Ste. Marie | 13,491,508 | 8,433,426 | 681,104,47 | 12,154,005 | 4,746,418 | 491,355 26 | 18,273,999 | 4,166,202 | 558,906 65 |
| 46 | Simcoe | 126,992 | 1,016,249 | 119,837 80 | 140,712 | 1,223,505 | 155,631 54 | 38,060 | 1,308,988 | 160,771 71 |
| 47 | Stratford | ..... | 2,785,778 | 344,548 25 | ..... | 2,410,637 | 283,482 45 | ..... | 2,421,776 | 304,506 65 |
| 48 | Sudbury | ..... | 1,501,965 | 113,370 85 | ..... | 1,017,486 | 106,163 96 | ..... | 1,323,014 | 126,290 40 |
| 49 | Tilsonburg | 84,600 | 1,174,270 | 198,907 91 | 179,518 | 882,838 | 163,975 62 | 230,247 | 702,552 | 166,543 74 |
| 50 | Toronto | 791,956 | 185,969,948 | 29,886,074 36 | 1,239,998 | 176,151,844 | 27,838,921 42 | 1,808,806 | 209,261,820 | 31,697,623 36 |
| 51 | Trenton | ..... | 1,268,650 | 50,601 86 | 22,652 | 1,491,996 | 45,832 74 | 34,963 | 1,198,631 | 65,022 48 |
| 52 | Wallaceburg | 431,243 | 3,582,117 | 826,533 77 | 787,879 | 2,806,669 | 478,183 68 | 1,540,092 | 2,016,282 | 643,351 75 |
| 53 | Welland | 351,362 | 12,586,335 | 656,886 93 | 410,308 | 10,000,003 | 562,588 42 | 1,938,464 | 12,413,712 | 813,544 25 |
| 54 | Whitby | ..... | 214,102 | 9,787 55 | 39,832 | 221,694 | 9,807 51 | 53,197 | 181,425 | 13,709 24 |
| 55 | Windsor | 45,884,518 | 40,195,943 | 8,547,865 71 | 43,493,892 | 30,078,188 | 6,698,070 94 | 51,656,725 | 39,699,108 | 9,290,750 82 |
| 56 | Woodstock | ..... | 1,471,884 | 171,354 20 | ..... | 1,419,869 | 194,683 06 | 11,214 | 1,565,232 | 180,348 91 |
| | Total | 402,578,332 | 454,809,219 | 64,822,161 63 | 426,759,609 | 398,238,639 | 56,165,637 22 | 537,825,280 | 475,536,493 | 67,260,402 09 |

N° 8—Tableau comparatif (par provinces) de la valeur des exportations et des importations déclarées pour la consommation à chaque port, etc.—*Fin*

PROVINCE DU MANITOBA

| Numéro | Ports | Exercice terminé le 31 mars 1924 | | | Exercice terminé le 31 mars 1925 | | | Exercice terminé le 31 mars 1926 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Exportations | Importations déclarées pour la consommation | Droits | Exportations | Importations déclarées pour la consommation | Droits | Exportations | Importations déclarées pour la consommation | Droits |
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1 | Brandon | 65,783 | 1,181,362 | 129,953 52 | 47,737 | 930,850 | 119,020 21 | 64,034 | 1,044,511 | 117,860 00 |
| 2 | Emerson | 10,801,961 | 477,433 | 23,182 87 | 10,818,459 | 913,661 | 26,993 67 | 12,067,921 | 542,680 | 32,902 05 |
| 3 | Gretna | 161,561 | 113,744 | 9,248 90 | 100,669 | 93,539 | 7,405 01 | 225,425 | 130,567 | 9,191 58 |
| 4 | Portage la Prairie | ..... | 794,075 | 140,241 49 | ..... | 407,098 | 32,130 15 | ..... | 398,931 | 34,035 70 |
| 5 | Winnipeg | 33,059 | 37,104,719 | 6,963,426 32 | 28,150 | 34,831,557 | 6,669,088 37 | 57,361 | 40,760,958 | 7,600,036 76 |
| | Total | 11,062,364 | 39,671,333 | 7,266,053 10 | 10,995,015 | 37,176,705 | 6,854,637 41 | 12,414,741 | 42,877,647 | 7,794,026 09 |

PROVINCE DE LA SASKATCHEWAN

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Moose Jaw | 534,810 | 1,448,119 | 215,763 08 | 139,474 | 1,454,240 | 240,322 79 | 239,858 | 1,612,034 | 266,933 24 |
| 2 | North Portal | 10,520,101 | 546,841 | 31,721 69 | 9,926,109 | 261,232 | 24,809 84 | 9,936,129 | 499,256 | 33,091 37 |
| 3 | Prince Albert | ..... | 242,956 | 40,610 46 | ..... | 305,924 | 36,100 09 | ..... | 230,046 | 36,650 39 |
| 4 | Regina | 40,740 | 7,221,549 | 795,746 26 | 33,797 | 5,492,299 | 582,862 17 | 66,010 | 9,116,396 | 1,744,870 62 |
| 5 | Saskatoon | ..... | 3,473,582 | 427,863 49 | ..... | 2,352,413 | 365,511 16 | ..... | 3,439,138 | 471,675 46 |
| | Total | 11,095,651 | 12,933,047 | 1,511,704 98 | 10,099,380 | 9,866,108 | 1,249,606 05 | 10,241,997 | 14,896,870 | 2,553,221 08 |

PROVINCE D'ALBERTA

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Calgary | ..... | 5,950,713 | 1,076,551 81 | ..... | 6,960,776 | 1,376,360 37 | ..... | 8,305,337 | 1,594,817 10 |
| 2 | Edmonton | ..... | 5,342,137 | 1,048,818 46 | ..... | 4,318,077 | 1,046,699 26 | ..... | 5,174,483 | 1,144,469 43 |
| 3 | Lethbridge | 433,850 | 962,129 | 129,083 72 | 2,230,562 | 1,966,594 | 130,104 54 | 669,954 | 3,448,104 | 210,406 00 |
| 4 | Medicine Hat | ..... | 295,690 | 43,312 84 | ..... | 252,455 | 40,835 27 | ..... | 286,836 | 38,055 91 |
| | Total | 433,850 | 12,550,669 | 2,297,766 83 | 2,230,562 | 13,497,902 | 2,593,999 44 | 669,954 | 17,214,760 | 2,987,748,44 |

## PROVINCE DE LA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Abbotsford | 3,116,102 | 143,445 | 22,183 30 | 3,625,193 | 226,456 | 35,901 03 | 5,512,907 | 318,192 | 38,009 53 |
| 2 | Cranbrook | 1,041,015 | 253,374 | 48,746 83 | 1,966,129 | 360,893 | 53,637 18 | 1,570,486 | 490,856 | 70,855 63 |
| 3 | Fernie | 2,116,751 | 897,526 | 359,422 89 | 586,215 | 332,438 | 126,116 17 | 1,370,578 | 406,668 | 148,951 33 |
| 4 | Grand Forks | 54,709 | 356,601 | 178,341 70 | 152,277 | 177,690 | 67,136 76 | 95,065 | 117,439 | 37,617 15 |
| 5 | Greenwood | 142,397 | 102,834 | 56,397 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | Nanaimo | 6,989,914 | 577,988 | 66,184 37 | 5,626,426 | 865,686 | 168,686 42 | 5,890,600 | 531,114 | 86,444 11 |
| 7 | Nelson | 429,425 | 262,889 | 49,509 83 | 437,214 | 303,692 | 59,659 87 | 378,031 | 315,288 | 55,472 37 |
| 8 | New Westminster | 6,528,285 | 1,784,966 | 447,452 92 | 11,210,694 | 1,666,112 | 425,874 19 | 14,155,275 | 1,784,412 | 267,706 72 |
| 9 | Penticton | 293,341 | 216,773 | 30,448 71 | 211,146 | 145,476 | 23,960 33 | 109,267 | 284,228 | 36,780 59 |
| 10 | Prince Rupert | 15,829,950 | 1,663,752 | 330,202 71 | 15,810,434 | 1,249,442 | 206,133 19 | 15,418,146 | 1,367,819 | 316,503 65 |
| 11 | Revelstoke | ..... | 286,732 | 60,898 03 | ..... | 209,623 | 38,752 45 | ..... | 323,065 | 62,675 61 |
| 12 | Rossland | 2,084 | 538,506 | 31,842 04 | 60,495 | 628,069 | 63,649 72 | 23,040 | 526,156 | 55,894 29 |
| 13 | Vancouver | 99,001,740 | 53,808,630 | 11,489,291 77 | 105,303,103 | 53,350,269 | 10,176,813 86 | 144,634,857 | 59,843,051 | 12,213,001 38 |
| 14 | Victoria | 4,143,347 | 6,670,556 | 1,850,547 99 | 3,282,834 | 6,970,269 | 1,940,709 41 | 3,299,485 | 7,202,060 | 1,802,089 10 |
| | Total | 139,689,060 | 67,564,572 | 15,021,470 09 | 148,272,160 | 66,486,115 | 13,387,030 58 | 192,457 737 | 73,510,348 | 15,192,001 46 |

## YUKON

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Dawson | 1,257,155 | 123,693 | 23,834 36 | 235,293 | 162,084 | 38,647 10 | 8,575 | 265,388 | 54,131 58 |
| 2 | White Horse | 363,064 | 200,236 | 43,443 01 | 551,573 | 237,634 | 56,869 02 | 1,068,073 | 185,119 | 48,643 90 |
| | Total | 1,620,219 | 323,929 | 67,277 37 | 786,866 | 399,718 | 95,516 12 | 1,076,648 | 450,507 | 102,775 48 |

## RÉCAPITULATION PAR PROVINCES

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Nouvelle-Écosse | 46,141,634 | 26,063,506 | 3,332,613 16 | 43,940,356 | 22,068,108 | 2,646,110 74 | 50,496,594 | 21,367,022 | 3,027,638 87 |
| 2 | Ile du Prince Edouard | 537,832 | 918,585 | 184,616 21 | 579,156 | 930,719 | 136,562 45 | 1,228,328 | 1,061,274 | 143,302 17 |
| 3 | Nouveau-Brunswick | 82,338,534 | 28,016,523 | 4,382,256 58 | 78,251,919 | 25,702,617 | 4,349,055 67 | 99,054,259 | 26,906,574 | 6,014,361 49 |
| 4 | Québec | 363,265,821 | 250,484,108 | 36,228,879 13 | 359,446,620 | 222,536,180 | 32,737,499 64 | 423,234,599 | 253,428,130 | 38,839,102 16 |
| 5 | Ontario | 402,578,332 | 454,809,219 | 64,822,161 63 | 426,759,609 | 398,238,639 | 56,165,637 22 | 537,825,280 | 475,536,493 | 67,260,402 09 |
| 6 | Manitoba | 11,062,364 | 39,671,333 | 7,266,053 10 | 10,995,015 | 37,176,705 | 6,854,637 41 | 12,414,741 | 42,877,647 | 7,794,026 09 |
| 7 | Saskatchewan | 11,095,651 | 12,933,047 | 1,511,704 98 | 10,099,380 | 9,866,108 | 1,249,606 05 | 10,241,997 | 14,896,870 | 2,553,221 08 |
| 8 | Alberta | 433,850 | 12,550,669 | 2,297,766 83 | 2,230,562 | 13,497,902 | 2,593,999 44 | 669,954 | 17,214,760 | 2,987,748 44 |
| 9 | Colombie-Britannique | 139,689,060 | 67,564,572 | 15,021,470 09 | 148,272,160 | 66,486,115 | 13,387,030 58 | 192,457,737 | 73,510,348 | 15,192,001 46 |
| 10 | Yukon | 1,620,219 | 323,929 | 67,277 37 | 786,866 | 399,718 | 95,516 12 | 1,076,648 | 450 507 | 102,775 48 |
| | Total | 1,058,763,297 | 893,335,491 | 135,114,799 08 | 1,081,361,643 | 796,902,811 | 120,215,655 32 | 1,328,700,137 | 927,249,625 | 143,914,579 33 |
| | Droits sur colis postaux perçus au préalable par le ministère des Postes | ..... | 31,376 | 7,545 68 | ..... | 29,726 | 6,798 38 | ..... | 79,107 | 18,530 74 |
| | **Grand total** | **1,058,763,297** | **893,366,867** | **135,122,344 76** | **1,081,361,643** | **796,932,537** | **120,222,453 70** | **1,328,700,137** | **927,328,732** | **143,933,110 07** |

N° 9—TABLEAU des recettes des douanes, de l'accise et d'autres services, par ports, ports secondaires et stations douanières

NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE

| Ports, ports secondaires et stations douanières | Droits de douane | Taxe d'accise | Droits d'accise | Impôts sur le revenu | Autres recettes | Recette totale | Déclarations d'importations | Déclarations d'exportations | Déclarations de taxe d'accise | Déclarations d'impôts d'accise | Rapports de ch. de fer Importations | Rapports de ch. de fer Exportations | Long-courriers | | Cabotiers et navires de nav. intérieure | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Arrivés | Partis | Arrivés | Partis |
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. |
| Amherst | 37,840 39 | 73,636 43 | 27 00 | 6,909 77 | | 118,413 59 | 1,644 | | 386 | 2 | 1,392 | 24 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Joggin Mines | 148 01 | 304 43 | | | | 452 44 | 69 | 10 | 12 | | 28 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 40 | 36 |
| North Port | 22 29 | 5 17 | | | | 27 46 | 22 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Oxford | 2,820 47 | 8,109 93 | | 33 77 | | 10,964 17 | 149 | | 189 | | 122 | 2 | | | | |
| Pugwash | 250 81 | 444 52 | | 10 90 | | 706 23 | 84 | 9 | 115 | | 53 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 32 | 27 |
| Rivière Hébert | 167 02 | 661 25 | | 42 15 | | 870 42 | 44 | | 43 | | 19 | | | | | |
| Springhill | 2,309 24 | 1,915 48 | | 1,971 95 | | 6,196 67 | 130 | | 82 | | 182 | 1 | | | | |
| Wallace | 220 60 | 53 65 | | 16 00 | | 290 25 | 62 | 1 | 26 | | 56 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 9 |
| Malagash | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 51 | 51 |
| Tidnish | 115 09 | 29 01 | | | | 144 10 | 12 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 43,893 92 | 85,159 87 | 27 00 | 8,984 54 | | 138,065 33 | 2,216 | 20 | 853 | 2 | 1,852 | 32 | 10 | 19 | 135 | 126 |
| Annapolis Royal | 1,288 43 | 1,952 87 | | 668 71 | | 3,910 01 | 203 | 13 | 124 | | 195 | 4 | 14 | 13 | 86 | 85 |
| Bridgetown | 2,710 75 | 10,817 39 | | 211 09 | | 13,739 23 | 166 | | 125 | | 177 | 4 | 1 | | 35 | 36 |
| Clementsport | 317 04 | 78 41 | | | | 395 45 | 74 | 12 | | | 46 | | 13 | 12 | 25 | 25 |
| Port Wade | 110 75 | 58 99 | | | | 169 74 | 9 | 20 | 22 | | | | 11 | 20 | 16 | 7 |
| Hampton | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | 2 | 3 | 63 | 62 |
| Total | 4,426 97 | 12,907 66 | | 879 80 | | 18,214 43 | 452 | 48 | 271 | | 418 | 8 | 41 | 48 | 225 | 215 |
| Antigonish | 5,198 47 | 4,976 35 | | 798 88 | | 10,973 70 | 185 | | 194 | | 337 | 13 | | | | |
| Bayfield | 159 86 | 38 60 | | | | 198 46 | 38 | | | | 49 | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Cape George | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 60 | 60 |
| Harbour au Bouche | 85 29 | 17 26 | | | | 102 55 | 37 | | | | 32 | 1 | | | 29 | 29 |
| Malignant Cove | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 36 | 36 |
| Total | 5,443 62 | 5,032 21 | | 798 88 | | 11,274 71 | 260 | | 194 | | 418 | 14 | | | 126 | 126 |
| Arichat | 125 44 | 388 27 | | 43 46 | | 557 17 | 43 | | 79 | | 27 | | 9 | 8 | 416 | 423 |
| St. Peters | 61 27 | 369 16 | | 7 65 | | 438 08 | 37 | 8 | 17 | | 52 | 8 | 12 | 10 | 299 | 309 |
| Descousse | 109 34 | 21 89 | | | | 131 23 | 18 | 1 | | | | | 7 | 9 | 95 | 94 |
| Fourchu | 43 30 | 8 45 | | | | 51 75 | 12 | | | | | | | | 53 | 53 |
| Irish Cove | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 6 |
| L'Ardoise | 131 04 | 26 13 | | | | 157 17 | 11 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 13 | 12 |
| Petit de Grat | | | | | | | 4 | | | | | | 25 | 28 | 150 | 149 |
| Rivière Bourgeois | 4 58 | 0 86 | | 16 18 | | 21 62 | 3 | | | | | | 10 | 7 | 22 | 23 |
| West Arichat | 1 55 | 34 | | | | 1 89 | 3 | | | | | | | | 507 | 510 |
| Total | 476 52 | 815 10 | | 67 29 | | 1,358 91 | 131 | 9 | 96 | | 79 | 8 | 64 | 63 | 1,561 | 1,570 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baddeck | 324 08 | 914 78 | | 75 62 | | 1,314 48 | 32 | 6 | 86 | | 72 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 431 | 430 |
| Iona | 257 14 | 75 62 | | | | 332 76 | 25 | 2 | | | 56 | 61 | 2 | 4 | 262 | 260 |
| New Campbellton | 13 25 | 2 63 | | | | 15 88 | 3 | | | | | | 5 | 5 | 91 | 90 |
| Aspy Bay | 34 17 | 7 27 | | | | 41 44 | 12 | | | | | | | | 31 | 28 |
| Ingonish | 27 65 | 5 82 | | | | 33 47 | 6 | 2 | | | | | 28 | 18 | 83 | 98 |
| Little Narrows | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 96 | 96 |
| Munroe's Point | | | | | | | | 20 | | | | | 21 | 21 | 20 | 21 |
| Neil's Harbour | 3 91 | 0 92 | | | | 4 83 | 1 | | | | | | 12 | 5 | 61 | 67 |
| McKinnon's Harbour | | | | | | | | 10 | | | | | 10 | 10 | | |
| St. Ann's | 40 92 | 7 99 | | | | 48 91 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 52 | 53 |
| White Point | | | | | | | 9 | | | | | | 2 | | 9 | 11 |
| Total | 701 12 | 1,015 03 | | 75 62 | | 1,791 77 | 88 | 40 | 86 | | 128 | 63 | 87 | 70 | 1,136 | 1,154 |
| Barrington Passage | 160 97 | 459 52 | | 58 30 | | 678 79 | 103 | | 89 | | 83 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 380 | 363 |
| Clark's Harbour | 362 20 | 494 32 | | | | 856 52 | 110 | 21 | 44 | | | | 26 | 22 | 494 | 506 |
| Port La Tour | 44 97 | 10 11 | | | | 55 08 | 37 | | | | | | | 1 | 117 | 114 |
| Shag Harbour | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 12 |
| Wood Harbour | 72 07 | 13 08 | | | | 85 15 | 44 | 6 | | | | | 9 | 13 | 386 | 386 |
| Total | 640 21 | 977 03 | | 58 30 | | 1,675 54 | 294 | 27 | 133 | | 83 | 5 | 39 | 41 | 1,389 | 1,381 |
| Bridgewater | 9,305 52 | 9,142 37 | | 1,566 97 | 300 00 | 20,314 86 | 455 | 46 | 261 | | 512 | 11 | 11 | 33 | 66 | 46 |
| Canso | 8,467 61 | 3,866 81 | | 1,175 02 | 546 40 | 14,055 84 | 250 | | 97 | | 49 | | 217 | 186 | 662 | 700 |
| Guysboro | 328 65 | 697 29 | | 310 13 | 51 00 | 1,387 07 | 64 | 16 | 42 | | 21 | | 9 | 12 | 389 | 387 |
| Isaac's Harbour | 198 22 | 174 73 | | | | 372 95 | 20 | 8 | 12 | | 11 | | 14 | 29 | 165 | 160 |
| Port Mulgrave | 321 01 | 326 49 | | 233 51 | | 881 01 | 89 | 5 | 67 | | 210 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 1,185 | 1,182 |
| Sherbrooke | 1,479 47 | 1,426 54 | | | | 2,906 01 | 63 | 26 | 16 | | 6 | | 15 | 27 | 77 | 69 |
| Ecum Secum | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 2 | 2 | 116 | 116 |
| Larry's River | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 92 | 88 |
| Liscomb | 22 89 | 4 60 | | | | 27 49 | 8 | 3 | | | | | 9 | 12 | 98 | 96 |
| Middle County Harbour | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 46 | 46 |
| Port Felix | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 79 | 77 |
| Port Hillford | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 53 | 51 |
| Queensport | 85 60 | 18 38 | | 84 77 | | 188 75 | 34 | | | | 4 | | 2 | 2 | 320 | 321 |
| Sonora | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 115 | 117 |
| Whitehaven | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 36 | 34 | 150 | 153 |
| Total | 10,903 45 | 6,514 84 | | 1,803 43 | 597 40 | 19,819 12 | 528 | 61 | 234 | | 301 | 8 | 308 | 311 | 3,547 | 3,563 |
| Digby | 4,845 55 | 3,958 95 | 2 00 | 259 99 | | 9,066 49 | 248 | 3 | 138 | 1 | 228 | 16 | 20 | 19 | 571 | 572 |
| Bear River | 1,072 94 | 736 78 | | 105 92 | | 1,915 64 | 117 | 5 | 37 | | 111 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 61 | 60 |
| Freeport | 220 63 | 1,082 64 | | | | 1,303 27 | 35 | 9 | 33 | | 21 | | 10 | 9 | 334 | 335 |
| Sandy Cove | 26 39 | 6 30 | | | | 32 69 | 21 | | | | 11 | | 3 | | 160 | 163 |
| Westport | 418 49 | 81 12 | | | 400 00 | 899 61 | 64 | 28 | | | 34 | | 38 | 28 | 316 | 328 |
| Little River | 5 08 | 1 16 | | | | 6 24 | 3 | 15 | | | | | 9 | 15 | 185 | 181 |
| Tiverton | 116 78 | 47 34 | | | | 164 12 | 32 | 20 | 9 | | 24 | | 9 | 19 | 292 | 280 |
| Total | 6,705 86 | 5,914 29 | 2 00 | 365 91 | 400 00 | 13,388 06 | 520 | 80 | 217 | 1 | 429 | 21 | 93 | 95 | 1,919 | 1,919 |

## N° 9—Tableau des recettes des douanes, de l'accise et autres services, etc.—*Suite*

NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE—*Suite*

| Ports, ports secondaires et stations douanières | Droits de douane | Taxe d'accise | Droits d'accise | Impôts sur le revenu | Autres recettes | Recette totale | Déclarations d'importations | Déclarations d'exportations | Déclarations de taxe d'accise | Déclarations d'impôts d'accise | Rapports de ch. de fer Importations | Rapports de ch. de fer Exportations | Long-courriers | | Cabotiers et navires de nav. intérieure | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Arrivés | Partis | Arrivés | Partis |
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. |
| Glace Bay | 25,057 06 | 15,259 63 | | 3,605 78 | | 43,922 47 | 739 | ..... | 316 | ..... | 968 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 16 | 17 |
| Halifax | 2,409,989 78 | 548,485 21 | 25,854 87 | 576,386 95 | 40,297 18 | 3,601,013 99 | 23,244 | 32,996 | 2,337 | 165 | 7,620 | 7,679 | 1,614 | 1,396 | 1,426 | 1,695 |
| Sheet Harbour | 5,131 46 | 1,656 69 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,788 15 | 97 | 14 | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 14 | 314 | 303 |
| East Chezzetcook | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 18 |
| East Jeddore | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 4 | 176 | 169 |
| Hubbards | 117 37 | 107 93 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 225 30 | 35 | ..... | 24 | ..... | 27 | 25 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| Ingramport | 43 02 | 164 03 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 207 05 | 19 | 3 | 12 | ..... | 7 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 56 | 54 |
| Moser's River | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 133 | 127 |
| Port Dufferin | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 3 | 119 | 119 |
| Sambro | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 2 | 54 | 48 |
| Ship Harbour | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 165 | 156 |
| Spry Bay | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 140 | 125 |
| West Chezzetcook | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | 35 |
| Total | 2,415,281 63 | 550,413 86 | 25,854 87 | 576,386 95 | 40,297 18 | 3,608,234 49 | 23,395 | 33,022 | 2,395 | 165 | 7,654 | 7,704 | 1,649 | 1,431 | 2,635 | 2,850 |
| Kentville | 13,212 01 | 21,084 05 | | 3,887 60 | 500 00 | 38,683 66 | 730 | ..... | 280 | ..... | 548 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Aylesford Station | 889 01 | 1,795 02 | ..... | 80 77 | ..... | 2,864 80 | 120 | ..... | 120 | ..... | 76 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Berwich | 709 76 | 2,513 87 | ..... | 134 15 | ..... | 3,357 78 | 145 | ..... | 152 | ..... | 148 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Canning | 478 16 | 1,283 61 | ..... | 43 02 | ..... | 1,804 79 | 64 | ..... | 69 | ..... | 67 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 28 | 27 |
| Kingsport | 9 37 | 65 67 | ..... | 12 38 | ..... | 87 42 | 7 | ..... | 12 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | 5 |
| Port Williams | 2,329 98 | 949 12 | ..... | 229 41 | ..... | 3,508 51 | 152 | 3 | 13 | ..... | 145 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 25 | 24 |
| Wolfville | 1,539 14 | 8,440 87 | ..... | 3,324 02 | ..... | 13,304 03 | 246 | ..... | 254 | ..... | 222 | 4 | 3 | ..... | 237 | 240 |
| Hall's Harbour | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | 42 | 43 |
| Harbourville | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38 | 38 |
| Morden | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24 | 24 |
| Total | 19,167 43 | 36,132 21 | ..... | 7,811 35 | 500 00 | 63,610 99 | 1,464 | 4 | 900 | ..... | 1,208 | 24 | 9 | 5 | 396 | 401 |
| Liverpool | 3,000 33 | 5,852 92 | ..... | 1,036 25 | 73 55 | 9,963 05 | 247 | 36 | 310 | ..... | 354 | 10 | 136 | 146 | 65 | 56 |
| Caledonia | 191 96 | 424 04 | ..... | 43 31 | ..... | 659 31 | 45 | ..... | 51 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Port Medway | 399 62 | 148 56 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 548 18 | 45 | 4 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 12 | 12 | 10 |
| Port Mouton | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 6 | 16 | 12 |
| Total | 3.591 93 | 6,425 52 | ..... | 1,079 56 | 73 55 | 11,170 54 | 337 | 42 | 375 | ..... | 354 | 10 | 149 | 164 | 93 | 78 |
| Lockeport | 1,008 22 | 888 77 | ..... | 120 55 | ..... | 2,017 54 | 150 | 12 | 45 | ..... | 107 | 3 | 28 | 44 | 55 | 48 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunenburg— | 9,011 69 | 8,973 89 | | 685 07 | 375 00 | 19,045 65 | 1,443 | 31 | 161 | | 403 | 14 | 509 | 507 | 231 | 262 |
| Chester | 1,606 75 | 1,416 57 | | 29 55 | | 3,052 87 | 115 | | 108 | | 123 | 1 | 26 | 26 | 70 | 72 |
| La Have | 1,515 19 | 4,399 15 | | 263 35 | 60 00 | 6,237 69 | 182 | 10 | 97 | | | | 88 | 89 | 219 | 225 |
| Mahone Bay | 1,991 59 | 1,632 94 | | 112 02 | | 3,736 55 | 156 | 4 | 121 | | 93 | 4 | 12 | 7 | 54 | 69 |
| Riverport | 559 28 | 37 22 | | | 45 00 | 641 50 | 130 | | | | | | 81 | 60 | 107 | 119 |
| Conquerall Banks | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 44 | 48 |
| Petite Rivière | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 24 | 23 |
| Vogler's Cove | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 21 | 20 |
| West Dublin | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 77 | 80 |
| Total | 14,684 50 | 16,459 77 | | 1,089 99 | 480 00 | 32,714 26 | 2,026 | 45 | 487 | | 619 | 19 | 716 | 689 | 847 | 918 |
| Middleton | 1,882 47 | 5,358 47 | | 381 28 | | 7,622 22 | 235 | | 187 | | 205 | 8 | | | | |
| Margaretsville | 9 33 | 30 91 | | | | 40 24 | 5 | | 11 | | | | | | 59 | 58 |
| Port George | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 46 | 46 |
| Springfield | 88 85 | 29 77 | | 20 72 | | 139 34 | 41 | | 8 | | 8 | | | | | |
| Total | 1,980 65 | 5,419 15 | | 402 00 | | 7,801 80 | 281 | 2 | 206 | | 213 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 105 | 104 |
| New Glasgow | 55,499 96 | 135,205 44 | | 12,183 32 | 448 00 | 203,336 72 | 1,403 | | 569 | | 1,600 | 18 | | | 119 | 122 |
| Merigomish | 50 16 | 11 08 | | 20 45 | | 81 69 | 59 | | | | 49 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Total | 55,550 12 | 135,216 52 | | 12,203 77 | 448 00 | 203,418 41 | 1,462 | | 569 | | 1,649 | 19 | 1 | 1 | 119 | 122 |
| North Sydney | 19,201 71 | 10,894 70 | | 9,639 42 | 347 92 | 40,083 75 | 1,591 | 15,878 | 148 | | 4,319 | 1,388 | 767 | 724 | 621 | 708 |
| Grand Narrows | 69 51 | 19 65 | | 1 82 | | 90 98 | 24 | | | | 33 | 17 | | | 82 | 82 |
| Sydney Mines | 8,485 18 | 4,357 67 | | 9,915 73 | | 22,758 58 | 362 | | 111 | | 426 | 5 | | | | |
| East Bay (North Side) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Little Bras d'Or | 42 25 | 9 13 | | | | 51 38 | | | | | | | 4 | 11 | 110 | 100 |
| Total | 27,798 65 | 15,281 15 | | 19,556 97 | 347 92 | 62,984 69 | 1,977 | 15,878 | 259 | | 4,778 | 1,410 | 771 | 735 | 814 | 891 |
| Parrsboro | 1,172 77 | 2,519 41 | | 364 86 | | 4,057 04 | 155 | 69 | 354 | | 89 | 5 | 49 | 56 | 413 | 409 |
| Advocate Harbour | 44 23 | 8 83 | | | | 53 06 | 9 | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 26 | 24 |
| Apple River | 6 56 | 1 24 | | | | 7 80 | 8 | 6 | | | | | 2 | 6 | 27 | 24 |
| Five Islands | 36 84 | 7 14 | | | | 43 98 | 12 | 4 | | | | | 2 | 4 | 31 | 29 |
| Port Greville | 2 95 | 58 | | | | 3 53 | 3 | 12 | | | | | 20 | 12 | 54 | 67 |
| Spencer's Island | 7 27 | 1 67 | | | | 8 94 | 7 | 4 | | | | | 20 | 23 | 34 | 30 |
| Total | 1,270 62 | 2,538 87 | | 364 86 | | 4,174 35 | 194 | 96 | 354 | | 89 | 5 | 94 | 102 | 585 | 583 |
| Pictou | 3,805 30 | 12,446 51 | | 498 47 | 200 00 | 16,950 28 | 268 | 15 | 252 | | 285 | 45 | 8 | 17 | 624 | 625 |
| River John | 474 40 | 339 89 | | 15 58 | | 829 87 | 46 | | 6 | | 67 | 7 | | | 23 | 22 |
| Tatamagouche | 288 05 | 627 75 | | 15 06 | | 930 86 | 71 | | 65 | | 67 | 1 | | | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 4,567 75 | 13,414 15 | | 529 11 | 200 00 | 18,711 01 | 385 | 15 | 323 | | 419 | 53 | 8 | 17 | 649 | 649 |

## N° 9—Tableau des recettes des douanes, de l'accise et autres services, etc.—*Suite*

NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE—*Fin*

| Ports, ports secondaires et stations douanières | Droits de douane | Taxe d'accise | Droits d'accise | Impôts sur le revenu | Autres recettes | Recette totale | Déclarations d'importations | Déclarations d'exportations | Déclarations de taxe d'accise | Déclarations d'impôts d'accise | Rapports de ch. de fer Importations | Rapports de ch. de fer Exportations | Long-courriers | | Cabotiers et navires de nav. intérieure | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Arrivés | Partis | Arrivés | Partis |
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. |
| Port Hawkesbury | 963 64 | 1,348 16 | ..... | 114 42 | ..... | 2,426 22 | 101 | 3 | 48 | ..... | 76 | 4 | 88 | 72 | 254 | 269 |
| Port Hastings | 801 68 | 163 91 | ..... | 64 40 | ..... | 1,029 99 | 26 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 218 | 217 |
| Marble Mountain | 10 02 | 2 70 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 72 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 94 | 94 |
| Orangedale | 114 05 | 23 43 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 137 48 | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 52 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| Port Malcolm | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 34 | 29 |
| West Bay | 21 73 | 4 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 87 | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 47 | 47 |
| Whycocomagh | 144 24 | 37 73 | ..... | 1,083 92 | ..... | 1,265 89 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 116 | 117 |
| Total | 2,055 36 | 1,580 07 | ..... | 1,262 74 | ..... | 4,898 17 | 210 | 5 | 48 | ..... | 175 | 7 | 89 | 76 | 765 | 775 |
| Port Hood | 185 90 | 503 04 | ..... | 144 07 | 404 00 | 1,237 01 | 47 | ..... | 69 | ..... | 24 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 351 | 352 |
| Cheticamp | 147 30 | 309 66 | ..... | 10 80 | ..... | 467 76 | 33 | ..... | 8 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 165 | 167 |
| Inverness | 531 86 | 547 80 | ..... | 43 02 | ..... | 1,122 68 | 78 | ..... | 32 | ..... | 75 | 8 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 5 |
| Mabou | 49 05 | 162 81 | ..... | 14 35 | ..... | 226 21 | 6 | ..... | 9 | ..... | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 52 | 52 |
| Margaree | 308 16 | 91 68 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 399 84 | 55 | ..... | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 161 | 160 |
| Grand Etang | 53 88 | 12 87 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 66 75 | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 158 | 159 |
| Total | 1,276 15 | 1,627 86 | ..... | 212 24 | 404 00 | 3,520 25 | 236 | ..... | 158 | ..... | 117 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 892 | 895 |
| Shelburne | 4,309 35 | 3,462 55 | ..... | 1,199 60 | 64 08 | 9,035 58 | 210 | 17 | 181 | ..... | 154 | 6 | 70 | 86 | 80 | 68 |
| North East Harbour | 32 24 | 6 53 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38 77 | 27 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 7 | 99 | 99 |
| Port Clyde | 147 18 | 403 87 | ..... | 72 32 | ..... | 623 37 | 57 | 1 | 73 | ..... | 22 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 91 | 93 |
| Sandy Point | 17 74 | 3 39 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 13 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 117 | 117 | 75 | 74 |
| Jordan Bay | 5 99 | 3 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 16 | 8 | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | 13 | 14 |
| Total | 4,512 50 | 3,879 51 | ..... | 1,271 92 | 64 08 | 9,728 01 | 327 | 18 | 265 | ..... | 176 | 7 | 196 | 212 | 358 | 348 |
| Sydney | 167,634 58 | 304,259 94 | 2 00 | 23,787 07 | 243 69 | 495,927 28 | 2,609 | 568 | 630 | | 12,336 | 435 | 276 | 391 | 875 | 773 |
| Louisburg | 297 54 | 285 15 | ..... | 41 81 | ..... | 624 50 | 80 | 978 | 41 | ..... | 115 | 192 | 216 | 233 | 126 | 107 |
| New Waterford | 2,209 66 | 1,523 60 | ..... | 75 50 | ..... | 3,808 76 | 173 | ..... | 59 | ..... | 171 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Port Morien | 102 54 | 99 95 | ..... | 88 96 | ..... | 291 45 | 12 | ..... | 13 | ..... | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 14 |
| Gabarouse Bay | 3 46 | 67 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 13 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 155 | 153 |
| Main-à-Dieu | 21 25 | 4 78 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 03 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 16 | 32 | 32 |
| Total | 170,269 03 | 306,174 09 | 2 00 | 23,993 34 | 243 69 | 500,682 15 | 2,881 | 1,546 | 743 | 1 | 2,637 | 629 | 508 | 642 | 1,202 | 1,079 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Truro | 101,510 89 | 121,803 04 | 300 70 | 20,172 64 | ..... | 243,787 27 | 2,420 | ..... | 471 | 3 | 1,980 | 85 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Great Village | 1,170 95 | 145 77 | ..... | 1 68 | ..... | 1,318 40 | 77 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 80 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | 17 |
| Little Bass River | 94 73 | 2,015 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,110 13 | 12 | 9 | 103 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 9 | 34 | 41 |
| Total | 102,776 57 | 123,964 21 | 300 70 | 20,174 32 | ..... | 247,215 80 | 2,509 | 9 | 575 | 3 | 2,060 | 85 | 2 | 9 | 51 | 58 |
| Weymouth | 920 57 | 3,062 32 | ..... | 171 24 | 1,464 75 | 5,618 88 | 176 | 34 | 216 | ..... | 136 | 14 | 21 | 31 | 151 | 160 |
| Belliveau's Cove | 28 72 | 292 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 320 98 | 11 | 9 | 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 9 | 91 | 87 |
| Church Point | 220 68 | 290 97 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 511 65 | 38 | 6 | 57 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 3 | 5 | 6 |
| Meteghan River | 478 85 | 526 02 | ..... | 14 35 | ..... | 1,019 22 | 97 | 1 | 51 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | 33 | 36 |
| Plympton | 134 21 | 122 21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 256 42 | 41 | 7 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 7 | 37 | 34 |
| Salmon River | 109 97 | 31 34 | ..... | 38 58 | ..... | 179 89 | 19 | 2 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 9 | 30 | 29 |
| Meteghan | 315 29 | 197 55 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 512 84 | 15 | 5 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 | 13 | 84 | 78 |
| Total | 2,208 29 | 4,522 67 | ..... | 224 17 | 1,464 75 | 8,419 88 | 397 | 64 | 433 | ..... | 136 | 14 | 65 | 73 | 431 | 430 |
| Windsor | 26,255 85 | 32,0'8 87 | ..... | 1,871 54 | ..... | 60,156 26 | 562 | 152 | 439 | ..... | 496 | 10 | 134 | 150 | 95 | 77 |
| Hantsport | 695 78 | 3,146 78 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,842 56 | 105 | 1 | 74 | ..... | 91 | 4 | 18 | 1 | 22 | 39 |
| Maitland | 110 36 | 309 68 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 420 04 | 35 | 5 | 30 | ..... | 13 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 19 | 14 |
| Cheverie | 40 01 | 8 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 48 17 | 12 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 18 | 29 | 21 |
| Noel | 9 95 | 2 04 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 99 | 5 | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 14 | 25 | 16 |
| Walton | 1,153 03 | 317 57 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,470 60 | 14 | 44 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 39 | 44 | 45 | 42 |
| Total | 28,264 98 | 35,813 10 | ..... | 1,871 54 | ..... | 65,949 62 | 733 | 235 | 555 | ..... | 600 | 14 | 205 | 232 | 235 | 209 |
| Yarmouth | 63,548 91 | 35,185 52 | 1,043 26 | 6,568 83 | 1,565 02 | 107,911 54 | 2,872 | 4,648 | 503 | 83 | 678 | 2,221 | 351 | 349 | 510 | 575 |
| Lower East Pubnico | 129 12 | 27 52 | ..... | 34 57 | ..... | 191 21 | 69 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 48 | 1 | 43 | 40 | 164 | 169 |
| Tusket | 104 52 | 22 74 | ..... | 38 14 | ..... | 165 40 | 72 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 41 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Abbotts Harbour | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 114 | 79 |
| Wedgeport | 37 71 | 8 08 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 79 | 12 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 4 | 13 | 13 |
| Total | 63,820 26 | 35,243 86 | 1,043 26 | 6,641 54 | 1,565 02 | 108,313 94 | 3,025 | 4,652 | 503 | 83 | 767 | 2,222 | 397 | 393 | 801 | 836 |
| **Nouvelle-Ecosse, Totaux** | **3,027,638 87** | **1,437,733 37** | **27,229 83** | **693,403 44** | **47,385 59** | **5,233,391 10** | **47,591** | **55,976** | **11,854** | **255** | **28,946** | **12,420** | **5,541** | **5,506** | **21,153** | **21,400** |

## N° 9—Tableau des recettes des douanes, de l'accise et autres services, etc.—*Suite*

### ILE DU PRINCE-ÉDOUARD

| Ports, ports secondaires et stations douanières | Droits de douane | Taxe d'accise | Droits d'accise | Impôts sur le revenu | Autres recettes | Recette totale | Déclarations d'importations | Déclarations d'exportations | Déclarations de taxe d'accise | Déclarations d'impôts d'accise | Rapports de ch. de fer Importations | Rapports de ch. de fer Exportations | Long-courriers | | Cabotiers et navires de nav. intérieure | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Arrivés | Partis | Arrivés | Partis |
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. |
| Charlottetown | 113,662 64 | 60,517 47 | 39,019 85 | 32,459 93 | 1,422 25 | 247,082 14 | 1,861 | 763 | 940 | 484 | 1,711 | 52 | 35 | 60 | 579 | 549 |
| Cardigan | 154 54 | 210 89 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 365 43 | 75 | 6 | 29 | ..... | 47 | ..... | 7 | 6 | 26 | 27 |
| Crapaud | 63 37 | 352 34 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 415 71 | 26 | ..... | 68 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 82 | 82 |
| Georgetown | 83 43 | 192 13 | ..... | 96 55 | ..... | 372 11 | 90 | 7 | 51 | ..... | 31 | 2 | 10 | 11 | 133 | 132 |
| Montague | 5,043 26 | 4,643 14 | ..... | 194 75 | ..... | 9,881 15 | 190 | 29 | 102 | ..... | 170 | ..... | 15 | 24 | 117 | 106 |
| Murray Harbour | 120 46 | 120 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 240 84 | 44 | ..... | 50 | ..... | 18 | ..... | 3 | 4 | 129 | 127 |
| Souris | 551 80 | 825 57 | ..... | 85 34 | ..... | 1,462 71 | 147 | 21 | 125 | ..... | 121 | 2 | 11 | 17 | 219 | 213 |
| St. Peter's | 78 11 | 229 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 307 21 | 66 | ..... | 24 | ..... | 65 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Grand River | 1 01 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 19 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 35 | 35 |
| Halliday's Wharf | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Murray River | 94 17 | 189 71 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 283 88 | 32 | ..... | 23 | ..... | 14 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 66 | 68 |
| New London | 14 57 | 70 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 84 82 | 7 | ..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | 10 | 10 |
| Orwell | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 71 | 71 |
| Pinette Bridge | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 29 |
| Vernon River Bridge | 183 72 | 36 01 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 219 73 | 24 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 9 | 7 |
| Total | 120,051 08 | 67,387 17 | 39,019 85 | 32,836 57 | 1,422 25 | 260,716 92 | 2,563 | 827 | 1,424 | 484 | 2,177 | 62 | 84 | 125 | 1,507 | 1,457 |
| Summerside | 21,364 62 | 15,153 02 | ..... | 4,188 69 | 1,954 39 | 42,660 72 | 599 | 65 | 388 | ..... | 713 | 10 | 4 | 17 | 113 | 98 |
| Alberton | 337 61 | 1,318 56 | ..... | 207 64 | 350 00 | 2,213 81 | 91 | ..... | 120 | ..... | 70 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 13 | 13 |
| Port Borden | 1,234 82 | 914 19 | ..... | 116 77 | 50 00 | 2,315 78 | 134 | ..... | 69 | ..... | 165 | 22 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 |
| Tignish | 290 56 | 833 32 | ..... | 78 92 | ..... | 1,202 80 | 81 | ..... | 149 | ..... | 51 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 13 |
| Malpeque | 23 48 | 97 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 120 72 | 11 | ..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Miminegash | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | 32 |
| Total | 23,251 09 | 18,316 33 | ..... | 4,592 02 | 2,354 39 | 48,513 83 | 916 | 65 | 738 | ..... | 999 | 35 | 4 | 17 | 173 | 162 |
| **Ile du Pr.-Édouard, Totaux** | **143,302 17** | **85,703 50** | **39,019 85** | **37,428 59** | **3,776 64** | **309,230 75** | **3,479** | **892** | **2,162** | **484** | **3,176** | **97** | **88** | **142** | **1,680** | **1,619** |

NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK

| Ports, ports secondaires et stations douanières | Droits de douane | Taxe d'accise | Droits d'accise | Impôts sur le revenu | Autres recettes | Recette totale | Déclarations d'importations | Déclarations d'exportations | Déclarations de taxe d'accise | Déclarations d'impôts d'accise | Rapports de ch. de fer Importations | Rapports de ch. de fer Exportations | Long-courriers | | Cabotiers et navires de nav. intérieure | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Arrivés | Partis | Arrivés | Partis |
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. |
| Bathurst | 13,296 22 | 16,870 53 | ..... | 2,459 12 | 546 92 | 33,172 79 | 564 | 3 | 413 | ..... | 865 | 17 | 5 | 4 | 20 | 20 |
| Caraquet | 474 68 | 868 42 | ..... | 9 52 | ..... | 1,352 62 | 147 | 1 | 54 | ..... | 137 | 1 | 114 | 117 | 67 | 74 |
| Shippegan | 1,062 18 | 913 70 | ..... | 8 00 | ..... | 1,983 88 | 162 | ..... | 25 | ..... | 109 | 2 | 33 | 34 | 47 | 52 |
| Lameque | 8 70 | 94 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 103 45 | 6 | ..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46 | 45 | 71 | 80 |
| Little Shippegan | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 13 | 16 | 13 |
| Stonehaven | 0 99 | 14 73 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 72 | 8 | ..... | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Tracadie | 578 72 | 214 70 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 793 42 | 68 | ..... | 12 | ..... | 87 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 18 |
| Total | 15,421 49 | 18,976 83 | ..... | 2,476 64 | 546 92 | 37,421 88 | 955 | 4 | 536 | ..... | 1,198 | 20 | 211 | 213 | 240 | 258 |
| Campbellton | 11,733 62 | 26,027 51 | ..... | 3,939 11 | ..... | 41,700 24 | 320 | 49 | 447 | ..... | 354 | 8 | 13 | 26 | 100 | 87 |
| Dalhousie | 703 21 | 4,085 92 | ..... | 50 90 | ..... | 4,840 03 | 75 | 9 | 246 | ..... | 105 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 33 | 33 |
| Jacquet River | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| Total | 12,436 83 | 30,113 43 | ..... | 3,990 01 | ..... | 46,540 27 | 395 | 58 | 693 | ..... | 459 | 12 | 22 | 39 | 136 | 121 |
| Chatham | 11,634 06 | 21,622 38 | ..... | 983 49 | 15 50 | 34,255 43 | 444 | 19 | 333 | ..... | 406 | 21 | 11 | 20 | 102 | 91 |
| Buctouche | 419 67 | 1,328 48 | ..... | 271 32 | ..... | 2,019 47 | 162 | 2 | 231 | ..... | 146 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 25 | 24 |
| Richibucto | 1,158 20 | 1,780 45 | ..... | ..... | 36 95 | 2,975 60 | 153 | 8 | 167 | ..... | 101 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 55 | 55 |
| Total | 13,211 93 | 24,731 31 | ..... | 1,254 81 | 52 45 | 39,250 50 | 759 | 29 | 731 | ..... | 653 | 25 | 19 | 31 | 182 | 170 |
| Fredericton | 298,371 52 | 108,146 21 | 87,158 48 | 13,825 70 | 857 08 | 508,358 99 | 2,475 | ..... | 822 | 111 | 2,715 | 64 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| McAdam Junction | 23,589 97 | 2,030 18 | ..... | 1,317 77 | 763 20 | 27,701 12 | 370 | 37,611 | 121 | ..... | 17,095 | 23,317 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Croix | 281 06 | 56 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 337 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 23,871 03 | 2,086 31 | ..... | 1,317 77 | 763 20 | 28,038 31 | 370 | 37,611 | 121 | ..... | 17,095 | 23,317 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Moncton | 313,610 58 | 168,202 34 | 415 56 | 25,607 90 | 10 00 | 507,846 38 | 4,311 | 612 | 786 | 4 | 4,285 | 76 | 1 | ..... | 14 | 15 |
| Albert | 193 13 | 562 45 | ..... | 166 63 | ..... | 922 21 | 68 | 18 | 98 | ..... | 42 | ..... | 10 | 18 | 24 | 16 |
| Dorchester | 341 95 | 726 75 | ..... | 147 57 | ..... | 1,216 27 | 85 | ..... | 57 | ..... | 66 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 |
| Hillsboro | 10,761 42 | 18,934 27 | ..... | 502 92 | ..... | 30,198 61 | 142 | 16 | 122 | ..... | 118 | 2 | 13 | 16 | 10 | 7 |
| Shediac | 1,225 30 | 1,188 96 | ..... | 380 52 | ..... | 2,794 78 | 179 | ..... | 83 | ..... | 162 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 29 | 28 |
| Alma | 40 79 | 38 27 | ..... | 10 56 | ..... | 89 62 | 8 | 5 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 40 | 34 |
| Total | 326,173 17 | 189,653 04 | 415 56 | 26,816 10 | 10 00 | 543,067 87 | 4,793 | 651 | 1,154 | 4 | 4,673 | 80 | 24 | 39 | 123 | 106 |
| Newcastle | 5,126 57 | 12,248 69 | ..... | 961 34 | ..... | 18,336 60 | 282 | 45 | 267 | ..... | 320 | 12 | 9 | 30 | 44 | 26 |

## N° 9—Tableau des recettes des douanes, de l'accise et autres services, etc.—*Suite*

NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK—*Fin*

| Ports, ports secondaires et stations douanières | Droits de douane | Taxe d'accise | Droits d'accise | Impôts sur le revenu | Autres recettes | Recette totale | Déclarations d'importations | Déclarations d'exportations | Déclarations de taxe d'accise | Déclarations d'impôts d'accise | Rapports de ch. de fer Importations | Rapports de ch. de fer Exportations | Long-courriers | | Cabotiers et navires de nav. intérieure | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Arrivés | Partis | Arrivés | Partis |
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. |
| Sackville | 8,332 27 | 35,187 48 | ..... | 1,254 87 | ..... | 44,774 62 | 361 | ..... | 258 | ..... | 460 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Port Elgin | 7,065 53 | 2,679 81 | ..... | 488 92 | ..... | 10,234 26 | 122 | ..... | 57 | ..... | 126 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 52 | 55 |
| Total | 15,397 80 | 37,867 29 | ..... | 1,743 79 | ..... | 55,008 88 | 483 | ..... | 315 | ..... | 586 | 6 | 1 | ..... | 52 | 55 |
| St. Andrews | 19,930 30 | 2,345 35 | ..... | 488 54 | 284 04 | 23,048 23 | 362 | 108 | 167 | ..... | 580 | 470 | 923 | 926 | 327 | 326 |
| Campo Bello | 1,021 13 | 274 76 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,295 89 | 94 | 161 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 653 | 319 | 178 | 168 |
| Lord's Cove | 895 07 | 159 76 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,054 83 | 55 | 187 | 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 691 | 645 | 111 | 136 |
| North Head | 1,562 27 | 1,061 86 | ..... | 293 24 | 1 20 | 2,918 57 | 185 | 147 | 53 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 312 | 310 | 115 | 155 |
| Grand Harbour | 514 43 | 159 88 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 674 31 | 18 | 34 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 61 | 60 | 138 | 132 |
| Seal Cove | 70 17 | 62 70 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 132 87 | 7 | 49 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 53 | 56 | 71 | 77 |
| Wilsons' Beach | 423 61 | 132 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 555 73 | 34 | 254 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 261 | 179 | 87 | 101 |
| Total | 24,416 98 | 4,196 43 | ..... | 781 78 | 285 24 | 29,680 43 | 755 | 940 | 305 | ..... | 580 | 470 | 29,54 | 2,495 | 1,027 | 1,095 |
| St. John | 5,126,971 50 | 667,176 40 | 44,316 27 | 644,578 28 | 14,515 84 | 6,497,558 29 | 18,719 | 22.651 | 2,505 | 510 | 12,605 | 27,335 | 602 | 528 | 1,287 | 1,373 |
| St. George | 2,116 93 | 6,369 00 | ..... | 236 60 | ..... | 8,722 53 | 151 | 40 | 144 | ..... | 168 | 2 | 81 | 81 | 40 | 39 |
| St. Martins | 66 82 | 120 70 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 187 52 | 21 | 63 | 87 | ..... | 11 | ..... | 99 | 97 | 20 | 22 |
| Sussex | 4,582 59 | 10,812 06 | ..... | 283 37 | ..... | 15,678 02 | 243 | ..... | 190 | ..... | 294 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Beaver Harbour | 2,295 68 | 912 62 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,208 30 | 68 | 52 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 139 | 122 | 202 | 212 |
| Chance Harbour | ..... | 8 98 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 98 | ..... | 62 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 65 | 62 | 158 | 163 |
| Lepreaux | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 28 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 33 | 31 | 23 | 22 |
| Lorneville | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| L'Etete | 5 50 | 11 35 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 85 | 2 | 15 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 21 | 1 | 8 |
| Total | 5,136,039 02 | 685,411 11 | 44,316 27 | 645,098 25 | 14,515 84 | 6,525,380 49 | 19,205 | 22,915 | 2,959 | 510 | 13,078 | 27,347 | 1,042 | 946 | 1,732 | 1,840 |
| St. Stephen | 52,720 97 | 69,457 81 | 1,610 75 | 9,150 17 | 2,399 28 | 135,338 98 | 1,122 | 102 | 304 | 20 | 628 | 247 | 33 | 10 | 164 | 187 |
| Milltown | 44,255 27 | 6,315 07 | ..... | 203 80 | ..... | 50,774 14 | 346 | 888 | 21 | ..... | 347 | 32 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Upper Mills | 527 64 | 213 21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 740 85 | 15 | 8 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 97,503 88 | 75,986 09 | 1,610 75 | 9,353 97 | 2,399 28 | 186,853 97 | 1,483 | 998 | 328 | 20 | 975 | 279 | 33 | 10 | 164 | 187 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Woodstock | 8,154 61 | 21,511 09 | 5,984 71 | 2,481 36 | 3,588 67 | 41,720 44 | 690 | ..... | 497 | 41 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Aroostook Junction | 3,454 42 | 3,571 82 | 851 40 | 761 73 | 50 00 | 8,689 37 | 133 | 1,215 | 124 | 10 | 2,109 | 8,178 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Centreville | 712 72 | 659 69 | ..... | ..... | 47 53 | 1,419 94 | 139 | 90 | 83 | ..... | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Clair | 1,606 11 | 841 98 | ..... | ..... | 634 97 | 3,083 06 | 87 | 125 | 25 | ..... | 27 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Debec | 306 33 | 131 36 | ..... | 59 68 | ..... | 497 37 | 108 | 556 | 66 | ..... | 474 | 1,982 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Edmundston | 25,478 78 | 9,477 97 | ..... | 574 15 | 2,149 75 | 37,680 65 | 313 | 39 | 120 | ..... | 376 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Grand Falls | 2,325 58 | 3,464 68 | ..... | 452 63 | 952 36 | 7,195 25 | 179 | 127 | 139 | ..... | 112 | 164 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Green River | 407 28 | 205 71 | ..... | 49 69 | ..... | 662 68 | 32 | 31 | 48 | ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 77 | 77 |
| St. Leonards | 1,720 18 | 1,369 40 | ..... | 187 75 | 646 52 | 3,923 85 | 208 | 4,310 | 50 | ..... | 82 | 134 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Andover | 579 54 | 141 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 721 14 | 47 | 88 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bath | 79 48 | 31 39 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 110 87 | 10 | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bloomfield | 138 34 | 60 78 | ..... | ..... | 35 00 | 234 12 | 15 | 51 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Connors | 70 77 | 51 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 122 15 | 12 | 18 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Richmond Road | 1,269 44 | 511 67 | ..... | ..... | 300 00 | 2,081 11 | 101 | 59 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St-François de Madawaska | 8 41 | 2 36 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 77 | 4 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St-Hilaire | 79 28 | 1 85 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 81 13 | 11 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 46,391 27 | 42,034 73 | 6,836 11 | 4,566 99 | 8,404 80 | 108,233 90 | 2,089 | 6,734 | 1,184 | 51 | 3,208 | 10,488 | ..... | ..... | 77 | 77 |
| **Nouveau-Brunswick, Totaux** | **6,014,361 49** | **1,231,451 47** | **149,337 17** | **712,187 15** | **27,834 81** | **8,126,172 09** | **34,944** | **69,985** | **9,415** | **696** | **45,540** | **62,120** | **4,315** | **3,803** | **3,777** | **3,935** |

N° 9—TABLEAU des recettes des douanes, de l'accise et autres services, etc.—*Suite*

QUÉBEC

| Ports, ports secondaires et stations douanières | Droits de douane | Taxe d'accise | Droits d'accise | Impôts sur le revenu | Autres recettes | Recette totale | Déclarations d'importations | Déclarations d'exportations | Déclarations de taxe d'accise | Déclarations d'impôts d'accise | Rapports de ch. de fer Importations | Rapports de ch. de fer Exportations | Long-courriers | | Cabotiers et navires de nav. intérieure | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Arrivés | Partis | Arrivés | Partis |
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. |
| Athelstan | 70,372 35 | 6,516 17 | ..... | 1,116 53 | 4,474 84 | 82,479 89 | 2,000 | 27,763 | 108 | ..... | 7,588 | 28,616 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dundee | 1,558 07 | 503 16 | ..... | 63 66 | 619 73 | 2,744 62 | 57 | 387 | 8 | ..... | 391 | 84 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hemmingford | 13,146 59 | 5,062 72 | ..... | 83 49 | 535 55 | 18,828 35 | 148 | 63 | 34 | ..... | 43 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ste-Agnès de Dundee | 87,094 18 | 81 06 | ..... | 21 99 | 532 00 | 87,729 23 | 384 | 6,267 | 14 | ..... | 5,060 | 7,320 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Trout River | 12,644 56 | 5,041 14 | ..... | ..... | 2,982 20 | 20,667 90 | 92 | 145 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Franklin Centre | 850 40 | 333 11 | ..... | ..... | 148 50 | 1,332 01 | 87 | 683 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Frontier | 2,231 10 | 902 37 | ..... | ..... | 112 70 | 3,246 17 | 31 | 108 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Herdman | 631 07 | 151 32 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 782 39 | 52 | 168 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Huntingdon | 357 87 | 83 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 441 13 | 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 188,886 19 | 18,674 31 | ..... | 1,285 67 | 9,405 52 | 218,251 69 | 2,870 | 35,584 | 187 | ..... | 13,082 | 36,020 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Beebe Jonction | 33,508 89 | 32,054 77 | ..... | 11,177 44 | 1,136 90 | 77,878 00 | 846 | 19,897 | 415 | ..... | 6,536 | 11,410 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Georgeville | 246 50 | 56 49 | ..... | ..... | 97 20 | 400 19 | 23 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 103 | 103 |
| Magog | 18,936 64 | 18,994 41 | ..... | 1,393 63 | ..... | 39,324 68 | 315 | ..... | 156 | ..... | 826 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 50 | 50 |
| Rock Island | 46,116 23 | 54,040 25 | ..... | 1,480 73 | 1,786 21 | 103,423 42 | 1,007 | 304 | 289 | ..... | 385 | 564 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 98,808 26 | 105,145 92 | ..... | 14,051 80 | 3,020 31 | 221,026 29 | 2,191 | 20,208 | 860 | ..... | 7,754 | 11,978 | ..... | ..... | 153 | 153 |
| Coaticook | 19,369 08 | 15,870 83 | ..... | 8,882 53 | 2,180 11 | 46,302 55 | 847 | 20,748 | 268 | ..... | 31,309 | 19,681 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Stanhope | 845 82 | 399 48 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,245 30 | 42 | 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 20,214 90 | 16,270 31 | ..... | 8,882 53 | 2,180 11 | 47,547 85 | 889 | 20,778 | 268 | ..... | 31,309 | 19,681 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Gaspé | 12,521 96 | 3,903 96 | ..... | 211 54 | ..... | 16,637 46 | 92 | 32 | 93 | ..... | 126 | 3 | 27 | 24 | 136 | 33 |
| Granby | 91,231 07 | 113,807 77 | 1,275,686 49 | 7,941 04 | 210 00 | 1,488,876 37 | 1,743 | ..... | 930 | 1,268 | 1,240 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hull | 121,716 02 | 1,115,292 32 | 3 00 | 1,580 94 | 340 40 | 1,238,932 68 | 1,440 | ..... | 1,387 | 2 | 1,534 | 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Lachute | 46,435 22 | 85,423 95 | ..... | 453 16 | ..... | 132,312 33 | 851 | ..... | 247 | ..... | 952 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ville-Marie | 722 88 | 5,729 47 | ..... | 115 88 | ..... | 6,568 23 | 124 | ..... | 168 | ..... | 45 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 168,874 12 | 1,206,445 74 | 3 00 | 2,149 98 | 340 40 | 1,377,813 24 | 2,415 | ..... | 1,802 | 2 | 2,531 | 39 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Lac Mégantic | 4,365 77 | 7,402 92 | ..... | 553 40 | 1,029 99 | 13,352 08 | 276 | 1,181 | 237 | ..... | 5,316 | 16,564 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Montréal | 32,755,662 58 | 27,162,383 73 | 27,686,442 77 | 16,406,659 73 | 103,124 83 | 104,114,273 64 | 269185 | 57,395 | 26,266 | 19,589 | 96,416 | 36,853 | 1,029 | 1,021 | 5,480 | 5,216 |
| Berthierville | 8,896 86 | 514,483 36 | 8,923 64 | ..... | 3,655 75 | 535,959 61 | 140 | ..... | 179 | 197 | 144 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Joliette | 82,073 68 | 72,437 38 | 14,307 47 | 9,310 54 | 200 00 | 178,329 07 | 1,320 | ..... | 564 | 572 | 2,562 | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St-Jérome | 73,577 26 | 11,054 58 | ..... | 390 14 | ..... | 85,021 98 | 1,226 | ..... | 131 | ..... | 1,074 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St-Roch l'Achigan | ..... | 199 88 | 26 70 | ..... | ..... | 226 58 | ..... | ..... | 31 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St-Lin | ..... | 1,141 53 | 127 76 | ..... | ..... | 1,269 29 | ..... | ..... | 48 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St-Jacques | ..... | 1,878 06 | 2,445 05 | ..... | ..... | 4,323 11 | ..... | ..... | 100 | 227 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| L'Epiphanie | ..... | 1,279 00 | 37,950 14 | ..... | ..... | 39,229 14 | ..... | ..... | 52 | 539 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 32,920,210 38 | 27,764,857 52 | 27,750,223 53 | 16,416,360 41 | 106,980 58 | 104,958,632 42 | 271,871 | 57,395 | 27,371 | 21,144 | 100,196 | 36,912 | 1,029 | 1,021 | 5,480 | 5,216 |
| Paspébiac | 873 64 | 8,143 75 | ..... | 959 96 | 2,840 40 | 12,817 75 | 135 | 7 | 325 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 2 | 7 | 65 | 60 |
| New Richmond | 855 83 | 807 53 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,663 36 | 73 | 8 | 45 | ..... | 115 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 14 | 10 |
| Port Daniel | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 9 | 23 | 15 |
| St-Omer | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 74 | 76 |
| Total | 1,729 47 | 8,951 28 | ..... | 959 96 | 2,840 40 | 14,481 11 | 208 | 24 | 370 | ..... | 225 | 1 | 4 | 20 | 176 | 161 |
| Percé | 170 65 | 2,033 14 | ..... | 102 44 | ..... | 2,306 23 | 56 | 2 | 98 | ..... | 28 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 14 |
| Chandler | 1,891 98 | 2,310 18 | ..... | 375 91 | ..... | 4,578 07 | 104 | 2 | 134 | ..... | 135 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 2,062 63 | 4,343 32 | ..... | 478 35 | ..... | 6,884 30 | 160 | 4 | 232 | ..... | 163 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 16 |
| Port Burwell | 447 64 | 53 48 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 501 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Québec | 1,882,601 87 | 1,726,922 05 | 1,391,290 24 | 1,052,935 85 | 32,280 95 | 6,086,030 96 | 22,953 | 4,118 | 3,685 | 1,658 | 13,126 | 11,068 | 343 | 221 | 1,436 | 1,598 |
| Amherst Harbour (Iles de la Madeleine) | 81 16 | 53 36 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 134 52 | 21 | 1 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 198 | 201 |
| Amos | 5,147 48 | 6,908 98 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,056 46 | 119 | ..... | 139 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bonne Espérance | 276 32 | 34 33 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 310 65 | 53 | 53 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36 | 30 | 14 | 14 |
| Chicoutimi | 69,355 63 | 38,761 71 | 423 76 | 3,336 68 | ..... | 111,877 78 | 470 | ..... | 276 | 53 | 521 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 144 | 145 |
| Ellis Bay (Anticosti) | 6 69 | 51 28 | ..... | 97 05 | ..... | 155 02 | 6 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 43 | 43 |
| Hébertville | 98,098 87 | 37,256 80 | ..... | 343 73 | ..... | 135,699 40 | 487 | ..... | 301 | ..... | 557 | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Havre St-Pierre | ..... | 43 69 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 43 69 | ..... | ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 90 | 91 |
| Jonquières | 75,556 75 | 30,666 23 | 1,026 58 | 632 90 | 209 49 | 108,091 95 | 630 | ..... | 213 | 13 | 957 | 29 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Lévis | 84,834 30 | 38,187 57 | 15,318 93 | 595 72 | 1,100 00 | 140,036 52 | 873 | ..... | 453 | 198 | 1,029 | 12 | 6 | ..... | 80 | 87 |
| Montmagny | 9,812 78 | 38,200 61 | ..... | 2,935 20 | ..... | 50,948 59 | 525 | 6 | 586 | ..... | 690 | 13 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 9 |
| Pointe-au-Pic | 3,544 81 | 4,958 34 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,503 15 | 195 | 15 | 94 | ..... | 252 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 18 | 17 |
| Port Alfred | 76,846 65 | 17,548 34 | ..... | 170 01 | ..... | 94,565 00 | 266 | 29 | 89 | ..... | 259 | 3 | 12 | 23 | 76 | 67 |
| Rivière du Loup | 10,737 42 | 19,360 33 | ..... | 2,157 37 | 15 50 | 32,270 62 | 392 | ..... | 421 | ..... | 427 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 |
| St-Anselme | 884 42 | 1,480 83 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,365 25 | 142 | ..... | 105 | ..... | 193 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Trois-Pistoles | 2,915 33 | 3,377 44 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,292 77 | 114 | ..... | 210 | ..... | 102 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 5 |
| Estcourt | 683 34 | 908 81 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,592 15 | 47 | 23 | 138 | ..... | 153 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Grindstone (Iles de la Madeleine) | 273 48 | 416 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 689 59 | 23 | 2 | 35 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 143 | 136 |
| Harrington Harbour | 9 00 | 0 98 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 98 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 37 |
| Les Escoumains | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Monk | 6,117 83 | 669 33 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,787 16 | 56 | ..... | 44 | ..... | 127 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Morriset Station | ..... | 132 96 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 132 96 | ..... | ..... | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sault-au-Mouton | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 21 | 25 |
| Sept Iles | ..... | 308 98 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 308 98 | ..... | 12 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 12 | 160 | 157 |
| St-Pamphile | 62 32 | 1,113 72 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,176 04 | 15 | ..... | 24 | ..... | 10 | 28 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 2,327,846 45 | 1,967,362 78 | 1,408,059 51 | 1,063,204 51 | 33,605 94 | 6,800,079 19 | 27,388 | 4,261 | 6,866 | 1,922 | 18,403 | 11,216 | 408 | 295 | 2,478 | 2,638 |

## N° 9—Tableau des recettes des douanes, de l'accise et autres services, etc.—*Suite*

QUÉBEC—*Fin*

| Ports, ports secondaires et stations douanières | Droits de douane | Taxe d'accise | Droits d'accise | Impôts sur le revenu | Autres recettes | Recette totale | Déclarations d'importations | Déclarations d'exportations | Déclarations de taxe d'accise | Déclarations d'impôts d'accise | Rapports de ch. de fer Importations | Rapports de ch. de fer Exportations | Long-courriers | | Cabotiers et navires de nav. intérieure | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Arrivés | Partis | Arrivés | Partis |
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. |
| Rimouski | 16,126 07 | 22,610 75 | ..... | 2,817 90 | 200 00 | 41,754 72 | 398 | 10 | 524 | ..... | 527 | 37 | 10 | 10 | 49 | 51 |
| Matane | 930 70 | 6,228 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,159 10 | 52 | 9 | 162 | ..... | 74 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 174 | 172 |
| Ste-Anne des Monts | 162 65 | 988 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,150 89 | 12 | 5 | 51 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 4 | ..... | 40 |
| Total | 17,219 42 | 29,827 39 | ..... | 2,817 90 | 200 00 | 50,064 71 | 462 | 24 | 737 | ..... | 601 | 38 | 23 | 23 | 223 | 263 |
| Shawinigan Falls | 93,548 60 | 80,180 06 | 289 89 | 284,976 94 | 37 00 | 459,032 49 | 2,336 | ..... | 411 | 5 | 3,525 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Grand'Mère | 62,770 92 | 34,869 23 | 61 88 | 291,346 40 | 20 00 | 389,068 43 | 1,311 | ..... | 175 | 3 | 1,889 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 156,319 52 | 115,049 29 | 351 77 | 576,323 34 | 57 00 | 848,100 92 | 3,647 | ..... | 586 | 8 | 5,414 | 32 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sherbrooke | 499,691 97 | 381,512 92 | 30,990 82 | 70,327 57 | 1,078 32 | 983,601 60 | 6,864 | 152 | 1,418 | 775 | 6,399 | 136 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Armstrong | 1,574 88 | 423 56 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,998 44 | 207 | 368 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Beauceville | 3,340 23 | 8,553 19 | ..... | 21 00 | ..... | 11,914 42 | 278 | ..... | 140 | ..... | 438 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Comins Mills | 6,986 45 | 1,443 25 | ..... | 4 75 | 64 50 | 8,498 95 | 290 | 2,716 | 12 | ..... | 443 | 517 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cookshire | 12,284 79 | 12,305 04 | 1,044 25 | 5,908 19 | 180 00 | 31,722 27 | 274 | ..... | 316 | 13 | 329 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Richmond | 39,453 89 | 36,062 25 | ..... | 3,179 41 | ..... | 78,695 55 | 1,474 | 1 | 309 | ..... | 1,714 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St-Camille | 2,229 92 | 1,297 92 | ..... | ..... | 145 50 | 3,673 34 | 140 | 117 | 39 | ..... | 292 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Thetford Mines | 31,165 73 | 23,624 10 | 1,102 60 | 8,123 08 | 30 00 | 64,045 51 | 882 | ..... | 432 | 10 | 1,194 | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Victoriaville | 27,162 22 | 126,300 44 | 610 84 | 4,059 09 | 40 00 | 158,172 59 | 989 | ..... | 739 | 8 | 1,277 | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Windsor Mills | 15,995 25 | 5,788 54 | ..... | 482 63 | ..... | 22,266 42 | 327 | ..... | 82 | ..... | 387 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Chartierville | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hereford Road | 276 73 | 89 84 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 366 57 | 9 | 19 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 640,162 06 | 597,401 05 | 33,748 51 | 92,105 72 | 1,538 32 | 1,364,955 66 | 11,734 | 3,400 | 3,498 | 806 | 12,473 | 726 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sorel | 41,972 70 | 39,654 83 | ..... | 1,663 29 | ..... | 83,290 82 | 905 | 1 | 404 | ..... | 1,173 | 142 | 5 | 2 | 787 | 792 |
| Nicolet | 10,565 13 | 11,311 70 | ..... | 117 13 | ..... | 21,993 96 | 432 | 44 | 226 | ..... | 339 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 52,537 83 | 50,966 53 | ..... | 1,780 42 | ..... | 105,284 78 | 1,337 | 45 | 630 | ..... | 1,512 | 142 | 5 | 2 | 787 | 792 |
| Sutton | 28,296 36 | 9,517 80 | 450 36 | 653 93 | 5,333 53 | 44,251 98 | 628 | 15,375 | 271 | 5 | 998 | 24,251 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Abercorn | 3,577 70 | 1,003 62 | ..... | 226 26 | 1,980 48 | 6,788 06 | 198 | 1,389 | 30 | ..... | 169 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Highwater | 2,861 65 | 850 17 | ..... | ..... | 3,122 85 | 6,834 67 | 164 | 912 | 9 | ..... | 26 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mansonville | 1,176 68 | 911 39 | ..... | 56 80 | 79 19 | 2,224 06 | 79 | 270 | 85 | ..... | 81 | 64 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 35,912 39 | 12,282 98 | 450 36 | 936 99 | 10,516 05 | 60,098 77 | 1,069 | 17,946 | 395 | 5 | 1,274 | 24,330 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St-Armand | 13,813 47 | 3,733 61 | ..... | 1,166 26 | 4,243 75 | 22,957 09 | 679 | 28,052 | 28 | ..... | 569 | 15,056 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Philipsburg | 7,159 99 | 581 03 | ..... | 66 16 | ..... | 7,807 18 | 100 | 227 | ..... | ..... | 64 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 20,973 46 | 4,314 64 | ..... | 1,232 42 | 4,243 75 | 30,764 27 | 779 | 28,279 | 28 | ..... | 633 | 15,056 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St-Hyacinthe | 118,068 85 | 102,292 45 | 18,512 07 | 6,447 58 | 118 50 | 245,439 45 | 2,558 | ..... | 839 | 426 | 2,516 | 21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Drummondville | 307,831 84 | 46,261 94 | 361 95 | 7,478 57 | 60 00 | 361,994 30 | 2,456 | 17 | 270 | 45 | 2,585 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Marieville | 18,184 20 | 45,842 05 | ..... | 155 50 | ..... | 64,181 75 | 836 | ..... | 97 | ..... | 822 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St-Césaire | ..... | 4,483 16 | 50 00 | ..... | ..... | 4,533 16 | ..... | ..... | 221 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 444,084 89 | 198,879 60 | 18,924 02 | 14,081 65 | 178 50 | 676,148 66 | 5,850 | 17 | 1,427 | 472 | 5,923 | 45 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St-Jean | 558,273 38 | 177,529 44 | 935 20 | 4,248 94 | 5,822 15 | 746,809 11 | 4,381 | 533 | 511 | 77 | 3,827 | 280 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| Cantic | 14,163 26 | 4,611 93 | ..... | 26 90 | 268 80 | 19,070 89 | 723 | 63,952 | 3 | ..... | 11,911 | 42,807 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Clarenceville | 398 50 | 292 68 | ..... | ..... | 235 30 | 926 48 | 31 | ..... | 17 | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cowansville | 15,242 52 | 14,733 49 | ..... | ..... | 20 00 | 29,996 01 | 304 | ..... | 36 | ..... | 306 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Farnham | 27,028 60 | 45,483 63 | 40,186 05 | 7,843 75 | 851 25 | 121,393 28 | 934 | ..... | 268 | 209 | 1,139 | 69 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Frelighsburg | 448 47 | 539 88 | ..... | 52 46 | 359 60 | 1,400 41 | 63 | 1,449 | 74 | ..... | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Lacolle | 38,993 04 | 14,031 46 | ..... | 1,044 46 | 3,470 54 | 57,539 50 | 939 | 18,472 | 42 | ..... | 5,266 | 11,034 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Noyan Jonction | 8,842 64 | 239 19 | ..... | 20 46 | 25 00 | 9,127 29 | 176 | 14,547 | 10 | ..... | 370 | 3,075 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St-André Road | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 249 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 663,390 41 | 257,461 70 | 41,121 25 | 13,236 97 | 11,052 64 | 986,262 97 | 7,551 | 99,202 | 961 | 286 | 22,843 | 57,327 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| Trois-Rivières | 868,468 36 | 344,935 86 | 606 39 | 55,548 59 | 43 78 | 1,269,602 98 | 5,899 | 100 | 1,341 | 119 | 6,561 | 52 | 208 | 216 | 1,175 | 1,178 |
| La Tuque | 14,092 13 | 6,325 14 | ..... | 471 95 | ..... | 20,889 22 | 368 | ..... | 128 | ..... | 444 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St-Boniface | ..... | 2,959 95 | 18,250 00 | ..... | ..... | 21,209 95 | ..... | ..... | 57 | 160 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 882,560 49 | 354,220 95 | 18,856 39 | 56,020 54 | 43 78 | 1,311,702 15 | 6,267 | 100 | 1,526 | 279 | 7,005 | 59 | 208 | 216 | 1,175 | 1,178 |
| Valleyfield | 88,742 75 | 75,729 99 | 5,861 40 | 7,262 93 | 1,830 99 | 179,428 06 | 2,382 | ..... | 373 | 23 | 2,343 | 18 | ..... | ..... | 117 | 117 |
| **Québec, Totaux** | **38,839,102 66** | **32,913,353 43** | **39,553,286 23** | **18,281,878 07** | **189,274 28** | **129,776,894 07** | **351,181** | **288,48[illegible]** | **49,377** | **26,215** | **249,366** | **230,191** | **1,704** | **1,601** | **10,741** | **10,571** |

N° 9—TABLEAU des recettes des douanes, de l'accise et autres services, etc.—*Suite*

ONTARIO

| Ports, ports secondaires et stations douanières | Droits de douane | Taxe d'accise | Droits d'accise | Impôts sur le revenu | Autres recettes | Recette totale | Déclarations d'importations | Déclarations d'exportations | Déclarations de taxe d'accise | Déclarations d'impôts d'accise | Rapports de ch. de fer Importations | Rapports de ch. de fer Exportations | Long-courriers | | Cabotiers et navires de nav. intérieure | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Arrivés | Partis | Arrivés | Partis |
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. |
| Amherstburg | 34,757 55 | 12,041 81 | ..... | 3,302 40 | 1,616 20 | 51,717 96 | 522 | 970 | 103 | ..... | 708 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1,040 | 1,182 |
| Essex Centre | 15,016 53 | 11,786 30 | ..... | 2,233 69 | ..... | 29,036 52 | 520 | ..... | 127 | ..... | 628 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kingsville | 18,285 16 | 18,516 71 | 1,381 60 | 1,446 72 | ..... | 39,630 19 | 635 | 1 | 200 | 110 | 871 | 18 | ..... | ..... | 296 | 297 |
| Leamington | 115,843 58 | 24,224 83 | 11,394 96 | 3,461 15 | 4 80 | 154,929 32 | 1,568 | 38 | 234 | 56 | 1,575 | 9 | ..... | ..... | 443 | 443 |
| West Dock (Ile Pelée) | 1,798 21 | 474 70 | ..... | 18 56 | ..... | 2,291 47 | 314 | 159 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 454 | 446 |
| North Dock (Ile Pelée) | 24 99 | 6 37 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31 36 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 5 |
| Pointe Pelée | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 680 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 680 | 680 |
| Total | 185,726 02 | 67,050 72 | 12,776 56 | 10,462 52 | 1,621 00 | 277,636 82 | 3,571 | 1,848 | 676 | 166 | 3,782 | 35 | ..... | ..... | 2,918 | 3,053 |
| Belleville | 360,690 00 | 166,346 80 | 2,589,644 62 | 230,000 32 | 4,106 50 | 3,350,788 24 | 3,993 | 156 | 1,345 | 5,159 | 4,595 | 110 | ..... | ..... | 262 | 262 |
| Campbellford | 11,464 65 | 12,876 19 | ..... | 339 31 | 40 00 | 24,720 15 | 548 | ..... | 161 | ..... | 720 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 372,154 65 | 179,222 99 | 2,589,644 62 | 230,339 63 | 4,146 50 | 3,375,508 39 | 4,541 | 156 | 1,506 | 5,159 | 5,315 | 116 | ..... | ..... | 262 | 262 |
| Bowmanville | 96,156 58 | 24,046 77 | ..... | 3,002 16 | ..... | 123,205 51 | 1,273 | ..... | 258 | ..... | 1,230 | 9 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| Brantford | 416,688 08 | 568,697 77 | 9,338 19 | 115,735 95 | 2,286 73 | 1,112,746 72 | 10,900 | 8 | 2,255 | 215 | 10,754 | 96 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bridgeburg | 591,623 32 | 185,471 01 | 25 00 | 9,187 22 | 25,933 08 | 812,239 63 | 13,002 | 98,580 | 569 | 1 | 154,567 | 290,716 | ..... | ..... | 916 | 916 |
| Brockville | 153,388 31 | 99,797 81 | ..... | 81,860 52 | 2,843 43 | 337,890 07 | 2,764 | 972 | 554 | ..... | 3,692 | 44 | ..... | ..... | 639 | 640 |
| Chatham | 485,263 09 | 163,703 18 | 1,952 81 | 15,762 95 | 4,735 91 | 671,417 94 | 5,608 | 10 | 1,058 | 52 | 5,231 | 127 | ..... | ..... | 77 | 78 |
| Blenheim | 15,170 85 | 9,517 37 | ..... | 487 62 | ..... | 25,175 84 | 618 | ..... | 89 | ..... | 3,269 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Erieau | 184,423 59 | 109 64 | ..... | 27 58 | ..... | 184,560 81 | 2,095 | 140 | 12 | ..... | 464 | 1,927 | ..... | ..... | 286 | 282 |
| Ridgetown | 7,671 99 | 5,956 12 | ..... | 434 35 | 10 00 | 14,072 46 | 725 | ..... | 252 | ..... | 842 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Tilbury | 21,510 05 | 11,700 50 | ..... | 324 81 | 60 00 | 33,595 36 | 810 | 30 | 108 | ..... | 699 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 30 | 30 |
| Dresden | 168 64 | 43 78 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 212 42 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 714,208 21 | 191,030 59 | 1,952 81 | 17,037 31 | 4,805 91 | 929,034 83 | 9,856 | 180 | 1,519 | 52 | 10,505 | 2,074 | ..... | ..... | 393 | 390 |
| Cobourg | 253,896 69 | 53,226 22 | 12,960 58 | 26,607 44 | 445 90 | 347,136 83 | 3,135 | 3,922 | 661 | 31 | 2,295 | 4,232 | ..... | ..... | 500 | 506 |
| Brighton | 8,451 11 | 11,726 07 | ..... | 1,006 64 | ..... | 21,183 82 | 264 | ..... | 226 | ..... | 278 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Colborne | 3,884 71 | 2,832 72 | ..... | 890 85 | ..... | 7,608 28 | 146 | ..... | 139 | ..... | 162 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 266,232 51 | 67,785 01 | 12,960 58 | 28,504 93 | 445 90 | 375,928 93 | 3,545 | 3,922 | 1,026 | 31 | 2,735 | 4,243 | ..... | ..... | 500 | 506 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Collingwood | 26,096 97 | 25,727 16 | ..... | 6,057 06 | 600 00 | 58,481 19 | 980 | ..... | 710 | ..... | 1,129 | 1,667 | ..... | ..... | 79 | 79 |
| Meaford | 6,084 91 | 23,201 10 | ..... | 636 99 | ..... | 29,923 00 | 449 | ..... | 173 | ..... | 528 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | 50 |
| Total | 32,181 88 | 48,928 26 | ..... | 6,694 05 | 600 00 | 88,404 19 | 1,429 | ..... | 883 | ..... | 1,657 | 1,667 | ..... | ..... | 129 | 129 |
| Cornwall | 172,041 61 | 117,166 64 | 806 12 | 6,696 89 | 443 40 | 297,154 66 | 2,653 | 8,633 | 468 | 7 | 4,517 | 5,719 | ..... | ..... | 97 | 66 |
| Aultsville | 4,851 90 | 1,283 86 | ..... | 41 91 | 321 60 | 6,499 27 | 294 | 542 | 31 | ..... | 273 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 4,625 | 4,626 |
| St-Regis | 275 56 | 14 18 | ..... | ..... | 276 75 | 566 49 | 44 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 177,169 07 | 118,464 68 | 806 12 | 6,738 80 | 1,041 75 | 304,220 42 | 2,991 | 9,175 | 499 | 7 | 4,790 | 5,722 | ..... | ..... | 4,722 | 4,692 |
| Deseronto | 9,647 60 | 159,375 81 | ..... | 303 43 | 60 00 | 169,386 84 | 471 | 8 | 92 | ..... | 346 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 43 | 43 |
| Fort-Frances | 240,453 27 | 46,984 31 | 2,128 78 | 26,392 63 | 3,235 69 | 319,194 68 | 3,762 | 22,039 | 238 | 16 | 12,431 | 21,122 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 4 |
| Rainy-River | 14,389 33 | 2,023 65 | ..... | 914 62 | 1,089 21 | 18,416 81 | 417 | 406 | 85 | ..... | 4,142 | 5,648 | ..... | ..... | 89 | 92 |
| Total | 254,842 60 | 49,007 96 | 2,128 78 | 27,307 25 | 4,324 90 | 337,611 49 | 4,179 | 22,445 | 323 | 16 | 16,573 | 26,770 | ..... | ..... | 92 | 96 |
| Fort-William | 713,978 78 | 108,217 99 | 1,877 16 | 414,652 94 | 1,657 25 | 1,240,384 12 | 3,809 | 762 | 1,038 | 21 | 2,940 | 743 | ..... | ..... | 1,555 | 1,458 |
| Pigeon-River | 981 73 | 177 06 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,158 79 | 40 | 79 | ..... | ..... | 261 | 38 | ..... | ..... | 18 | 14 |
| Total | 714,960 51 | 108,395 05 | 1,877 16 | 414,652 94 | 1,657 25 | 1,241,542 91 | 3,849 | 841 | 1,038 | 21 | 3,201 | 781 | ..... | ..... | 1,573 | 1,472 |
| Galt | 196,229 26 | 351,332 20 | ..... | 26,840 44 | 275 45 | 574,677 35 | 4,567 | ..... | 1,507 | ..... | 4,818 | 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Preston | 106,113 67 | 224,351 00 | ..... | 12,313 28 | ..... | 342,777 95 | 2,204 | ..... | 668 | ..... | 2,424 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ayr | 71,114 54 | 7,018 28 | ..... | 2,218 36 | ..... | 80,351 18 | 302 | ..... | 71 | ..... | 381 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 373,457 47 | 582,701 48 | ..... | 41,372 08 | 275 45 | 997,806 48 | 7,073 | ..... | 2,246 | ..... | 7,623 | 85 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Gananoque | 50,206 09 | 28,120 42 | ..... | 20,717 94 | 195 00 | 99,239 45 | 1,212 | 219 | 288 | ..... | 1,122 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 766 | 766 |
| Rockport | 1,195 71 | 419 41 | ..... | ..... | 72 00 | 1,687 12 | 69 | 25 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 403 | 403 |
| Ivy-Lee | 169 80 | 36 95 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 206 75 | 7 | 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 241 | 241 |
| Total | 51,571 60 | 28,576 78 | ..... | 20,717 94 | 267 00 | 101,133 32 | 1,288 | 263 | 290 | ..... | 1,122 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 1,410 | 1,410 |
| Goderich | 20,652 86 | 30,761 29 | 2 00 | 16,908 26 | 1,160 00 | 69,484 41 | 870 | 29 | 579 | 1 | 1,014 | 269 | ..... | ..... | 109 | 103 |
| Clinton | 12,917 87 | 16,938 07 | ..... | 2,747 72 | 10 00 | 32,613 66 | 563 | ..... | 254 | ..... | 618 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kincardine | 34,011 74 | 56,939 10 | ..... | 2,807 39 | 60 00 | 93,818 23 | 724 | ..... | 210 | ..... | 889 | 16 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 7 |
| Seaforth | 4,626 51 | 5,815 15 | ..... | 2,583 79 | ..... | 13,025 45 | 470 | ..... | 251 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Southampton | 9,725 41 | 38,091 96 | ..... | 4,292 35 | ..... | 52,109 72 | 472 | ..... | 127 | ..... | 699 | 9 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 3 |
| Wingham | 11,276 00 | 31,977 91 | ..... | 1,962 28 | ..... | 45,216 19 | 609 | ..... | 416 | ..... | 740 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Lucknow | 32 36 | 7 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 39 58 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 93,242 75 | 180,530 70 | 2 00 | 31,301 79 | 1,230 00 | 306,307 24 | 3,708 | 29 | 1,837 | 1 | 3,960 | 303 | ..... | ..... | 117 | 113 |

N° 9—TABLEAU des recettes des douanes, de l'accise et autres services, etc.—*Suite*

ONTARIO—*Suite*

| Ports, ports secondaires et stations douanières | Droits de douane | Taxe d'accise | Droits d'accise | Impôts sur le revenu | Autres recettes | Recette totale | Déclarations d'importations | Déclarations d'exportations | Déclarations de taxe d'accise | Déclarations d'impôts d'accise | Rapports de ch. de fer Importations | Rapports de ch. de fer Exportations | Long-courriers | | Cabotiers et navires de nav. intérieure | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Arrivés | Partis | Arrivés | Partis |
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. |
| Guelph— | 285,591 25 | 504,020 79 | 58,143 09 | 41,068 61 | 2,999 00 | 891,822 74 | 6,687 | ..... | 2,092 | 271 | 6,852 | 61 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hanover | 44,311 98 | 129,200 38 | ..... | 4,776 68 | ..... | 178,289 04 | 1,179 | ..... | 566 | ..... | 1,692 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Walkerton | 7,210 20 | 20,065 21 | 875 00 | 6,394 34 | ..... | 34,544 75 | 410 | ..... | 250 | 9 | 649 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Durham | 116 18 | 25 53 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 141 71 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mount Forest | 115 22 | 18 83 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 134 05 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 337,344 83 | 653,330 74 | 59,018 09 | 52,239 63 | 2,999 00 | 1,104,932 29 | 8,276 | ..... | 2,908 | 280 | 9,193 | 71 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hamilton— | 3,386,841 68 | 3,656,856 54 | 2,635,920 20 | 3,631,099 37 | 7,023 96 | 13,317,741 75 | 49,923 | 536 | 5,919 | 2,684 | 41,610 | 641 | ..... | ..... | 602 | 541 |
| Burlington | 13,551 29 | 12,201 17 | ..... | 1,524 65 | ..... | 27,277 11 | 582 | ..... | 133 | ..... | 170 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dundas | 53,303 34 | 76,484 42 | ..... | 9,017 73 | ..... | 138,805 49 | 1,387 | ..... | 320 | ..... | 1,538 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dunnville | 31,856 18 | 107,911 67 | ..... | 8,084 95 | ..... | 147,852 80 | 1,043 | 42 | 189 | ..... | 1,289 | 11 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 5 |
| Grimsby | 16,091 75 | 38,522 84 | ..... | 1,585 24 | ..... | 56,199 83 | 749 | ..... | 283 | ..... | 836 | 18 | ..... | ..... | 77 | 77 |
| Oakville | 18,950 33 | 32,615 12 | ..... | 13,003 80 | ..... | 64,569 25 | 754 | ..... | 259 | ..... | 907 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Port Maitland | 1,547 26 | 137 50 | ..... | 111 52 | ..... | 1,796 28 | 57 | 1,377 | ..... | ..... | 113 | 7,491 | ..... | ..... | 91 | 89 |
| Total | 3,522,141 83 | 3,924,729 26 | 2,635,920 20 | 3,664,427 26 | 7,023 96 | 13,754,242 51 | 54,495 | 1,955 | 7,103 | 2,684 | 46,463 | 8,185 | ..... | ..... | 775 | 712 |
| Ingersoll | 86,513 21 | 54,668 83 | ..... | 2,857 02 | ..... | 144,039 06 | 2,288 | ..... | 634 | ..... | 2,001 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kenora— | 196,971 87 | 74,886 02 | 2 00 | 15,819 00 | 1,185 48 | 288,864 37 | 1,526 | 161 | 457 | 1 | 1,367 | 24 | ..... | ..... | 184 | 185 |
| Dryden | 3,689 86 | 18,615 31 | ..... | 1,796 05 | 8 00 | 24,109 22 | 235 | ..... | 147 | ..... | 204 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 200,661 73 | 93,501 33 | 2 00 | 17,615 05 | 1,193 48 | 312,973 59 | 1,761 | 161 | 604 | 1 | 1,571 | 27 | ..... | ..... | 184 | 185 |
| Kingston | 153,985 16 | 130,373 68 | 18,508 47 | 461,008 87 | 921 42 | 764,797 60 | 4,789 | 619 | 1,033 | 113 | 4,450 | 46 | ..... | ..... | 1,446 | 1,285 |
| Wolfe Island | 535 19 | 133 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 668 30 | 59 | 19 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 71 | 24 |
| Point Alexandria (Wolfe Isld.) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 215 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 117 | 115 |
| Portsmouth | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 19 |
| Total | 154,520 35 | 130,506 79 | 18,508 47 | 461,008 87 | 921 42 | 765,465 90 | 4,848 | 861 | 1,049 | 113 | 4,450 | 46 | ..... | ..... | 1,644 | 1,443 |
| Kitchener | 608,331 92 | 652,068 51 | 18,700 10 | 13,916 03 | 1,838 26 | 1,294,854 82 | 8,058 | ..... | 2,091 | 205 | 8,999 | 128 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Elmira | 15,984 23 | 27,595 50 | ..... | 1,630 91 | ..... | 45,210 64 | 680 | ..... | 143 | ..... | 909 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Hamburg | 6,193 81 | 21,648 61 | ..... | 656 37 | ..... | 28,498 79 | 416 | ..... | 221 | ..... | 457 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Waterloo | 143,681 06 | 252,326 16 | 312,077 95 | 13,970 37 | 4,204 50 | 726,260 04 | 2,104 | ..... | 654 | 482 | 3,170 | 42 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 774,191 02 | 953,638 78 | 330,778 05 | 30,173 68 | 6,042 76 | 2,094,824 29 | 11,258 | ..... | 3,109 | 687 | 13,535 | 186 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lindsay | 28,059 96 | 60,198 11 | 4 00 | 14,977 19 | 480 00 | 103,719 26 | 1,438 | ..... | 857 | 3 | 1,741 | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| London | 1,203,451 18 | 1,310,594 71 | 295,137 14 | 4,762,555 11 | 6,066 17 | 7,577,804 31 | 25,037 | ..... | 3,776 | 2,379 | 18,042 | 631 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Glencoe | 5,147 97 | 2,925 94 | ..... | 447 71 | ..... | 8,521 62 | 303 | ..... | 105 | ..... | 340 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Parkhill | 2,764 02 | 2,863 41 | ..... | 328 53 | 2 00 | 5,957 96 | 369 | ..... | 62 | ..... | 418 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Strathroy | 20,601 87 | 23,411 58 | ..... | 2,478 66 | ..... | 46,492 11 | 927 | ..... | 255 | ..... | 1,076 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 1,231,965 04 | 1,339,795 64 | 295,137 14 | 4,765,810 01 | 6,068 17 | 7,638,776 00 | 26,636 | ..... | 4,198 | 2,379 | 19,876 | 662 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Midland | 63,830 50 | 44,311 52 | ..... | 10,573 65 | 859 10 | 119,574 77 | 1,098 | 3 | 525 | ..... | 1,039 | 4,471 | ..... | ..... | 292 | 326 |
| Penetanguishene | 6,574 42 | 25,672 81 | ..... | 2,963 36 | 200 00 | 35,410 59 | 343 | 2 | 314 | ..... | 395 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 11 | 13 |
| Total | 70,404 92 | 69,984 33 | ..... | 13,537 01 | 1,059 10 | 154,985 36 | 1,441 | 5 | 839 | ..... | 1,434 | 4,474 | ..... | ..... | 303 | 339 |
| Morrisburg | 5,935 17 | 12,708 10 | 44 00 | 1,449 93 | ..... | 20,137 20 | 493 | 328 | 248 | 5 | 180 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1,298 | 1,298 |
| Iroquois | 3,774 63 | 5,230 04 | ..... | 214 04 | ..... | 9,218 71 | 259 | 18 | 75 | ..... | 239 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 104 | 104 |
| Total | 9,709 80 | 17,938 14 | 44 00 | 1,663 97 | ..... | 29,355 91 | 752 | 346 | 323 | 5 | 419 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1,402 | 1,402 |
| Napanee | 58,044 69 | 37,521 45 | ..... | 9,173 44 | 60 00 | 104,799 58 | 1,333 | ..... | 271 | ..... | 1,231 | 53 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 8 |
| Perth | 241 03 | 435 62 | ..... | 17 65 | ..... | 694 30 | 62 | ..... | 54 | ..... | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 127 | 128 |
| Total | 58,285 72 | 37,957 07 | ..... | 9,191 09 | 60 00 | 105,493 88 | 1,395 | ..... | 325 | ..... | 1,256 | 53 | ..... | ..... | 135 | 136 |
| Niagara Falls | 1,147,454 13 | 482,943 53 | 1,174 32 | 71,940 85 | 19,015 69 | 1,722,528 52 | 17,674 | 81,027 | 1,143 | 71 | 310,497 | 118,855 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Chippawa | 7,093 48 | 2,330 34 | ..... | 410 13 | ..... | 9,833 95 | 626 | ..... | 30 | ..... | 928 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 33 | 39 |
| Niagara | 1,926 41 | 191 43 | ..... | 776 88 | ..... | 2,894 72 | 139 | ..... | 16 | ..... | 164 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1472 | 1,472 |
| Queenston | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,124 | 1,124 |
| Montrose | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 95,712 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Queenston Bridge | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 145 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 1,156,474 02 | 485,465 30 | 1,174 32 | 73,127 86 | 19,015 69 | 1,735,257 19 | 18,584 | 81,027 | 1,189 | 71 | 311,589 | 214,572 | ..... | ..... | 2,629 | 2,635 |
| North Bay | 156,962 71 | 75,608 29 | 29 00 | 27,781 98 | ..... | 260,381 98 | 3,330 | ..... | 556 | 4 | 4,483 | 92 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cobalt | 102,954 00 | 70,128 60 | ..... | 23,343 99 | ..... | 196,426 59 | 2,848 | ..... | 995 | ..... | 2,963 | 89 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cochrane | 28,561 40 | 25,045,38 | ..... | 7,879 97 | ..... | 61,486 75 | 497 | ..... | 384 | ..... | 650 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Moose Factory (c/o Hudson's Bay, Mattice, P.O., Ont.) | 3,858 65 | 1,184 06 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,042 71 | 47 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Sturgeon Falls | 11,347 62 | 11,934 24 | ..... | 1,368 84 | ..... | 24,650 70 | 534 | ..... | 216 | ..... | 471 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Timmins | 109,297 12 | 70,141 69 | 2 00 | 33,050 30 | ..... | 212,491 11 | 2,469 | ..... | 425 | ..... | 2,576 | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Timagami | 31 42 | 5 86 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37 28 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 413,012 92 | 254,048 12 | 31 00 | 93,425 08 | ..... | 760,517 12 | 9,727 | 7 | 2,576 | 4 | 11,143 | 222 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Orillia | 54,540 15 | 74,479 90 | ..... | 8,827 46 | 885 04 | 138,732 55 | 1,793 | ..... | 762 | ..... | 2,136 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bracebridge | 23,764 44 | 18,563 75 | ..... | 1,982 76 | ..... | 44,310 95 | 870 | ..... | 413 | ..... | 1,179 | 31 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bala | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Gravenhurst | 5,731 98 | 11,293 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17,025 38 | 228 | ..... | 76 | ..... | 436 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Huntsville | 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 75 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Lake Joseph | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 84,037 32 | 104,337 05 | ..... | 10,810 22 | 885 04 | 200,069 63 | 2,903 | ..... | 1,251 | ..... | 3,751 | 61 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

N° 9—TABLEAU des recettes des douanes, de l'accise et autres services, etc.—*Suite*

ONTARIO—*Suite*

| Ports, ports secondaires et stations douanières | Droits de douane | Taxe d'accise | Droits d'accise | Impôts sur le revenu | Autres recettes | Recette totale | Déclarations d'importations | Déclarations d'exportations | Déclarations de taxe d'accise | Déclarations d'impôts d'accise | Rapports de ch. de fer Importations | Rapports de ch. de fer Exportations | Long-courriers | | Cabotiers et navires de nav. intérieure | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Arrivés | Partis | Arrivés | Partis |
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. |
| Oshawa | 5,421,748 20 | 2,981,056 53 | 27 00 | 30,045 94 | 45 00 | 8,432,922 67 | 18,004 | 246 | 557 | 2 | 12,718 | 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ottawa | 1,268,964 09 | 1,395,453 35 | 37,723 10 | 2,482,543 56 | 9,068 62 | 5,193,752 72 | 25,062 | ..... | 3,314 | 157 | 15,910 | 486 | ..... | ..... | 94 | 91 |
| Alexandria | 5,900 69 | 8,970 58 | ..... | 538 99 | 10 00 | 15,420 26 | 250 | ..... | 169 | ..... | 305 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Almonte | 5,322 62 | 12,592 51 | ..... | 708 84 | ..... | 18,623 97 | 431 | ..... | 227 | ..... | 368 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Arnprior | 8,247 89 | 45,295 26 | ..... | 9,515 26 | ..... | 63,058 41 | 366 | ..... | 623 | ..... | 419 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Carleton-Place | 21,397 52 | 64,320 63 | ..... | 6,279 64 | ..... | 91,997 79 | 719 | ..... | 151 | ..... | 739 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hawkesbury | 30,486 73 | 9,994 25 | ..... | 1,114 48 | ..... | 41,595 46 | 503 | ..... | 224 | ..... | 504 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mattawa | 43,481 69 | 7,609 14 | ..... | 672 01 | ..... | 51,762 84 | 689 | ..... | 60 | ..... | 726 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pembroke | 44,808 25 | 961,676 81 | ..... | 10,237 01 | 15 | 1,016,722 22 | 908 | ..... | 337 | ..... | 1,148 | 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Perth | 30,390 42 | 80,754 90 | 59,030 15 | 2,043 28 | 1,292 70 | 173,511 45 | 1,110 | ..... | 388 | 596 | 1,646 | 153 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Renfrew | 17,150 01 | 41,349 47 | ..... | 3,137 69 | ..... | 61,637 17 | 891 | ..... | 286 | ..... | 1,041 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Smiths Falls | 56,117 90 | 15,601 29 | ..... | 3,142 97 | 60 00 | 74,922 16 | 1,622 | ..... | 181 | ..... | 2,016 | 31 | ..... | ..... | 26 | 26 |
| Total | 1,532,264 81 | 2,643,618 19 | 96,753 25 | 2,519,933 73 | 10,431 47 | 6,803,004 45 | 32,551 | ..... | 5,960 | 753 | 24,822 | 719 | ..... | ..... | 120 | 117 |
| Owen Sound | 78,297 26 | 180,597 29 | 5,635 48 | 28,809 94 | 202 00 | 293,541 97 | 2,106 | 1 | 1,043 | 322 | 2,502 | 14 | ..... | ..... | 290 | 296 |
| Wiarton | 1,782 70 | 8,328 86 | ..... | 599 62 | ..... | 10,711 18 | 205 | ..... | 194 | ..... | 219 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 12 | 12 |
| Chesley | 141 07 | 28 37 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 169 44 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 80,221 03 | 188,954 52 | 5,635 48 | 29,409 56 | 202 00 | 304,422 59 | 2,311 | 1 | 1,237 | 322 | 2,721 | 20 | ..... | ..... | 302 | 308 |
| Paris | 75,690 53 | 291,727 43 | ..... | 16,681 22 | ..... | 384,099 18 | 1,341 | ..... | 330 | ..... | 1,453 | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St-George | 1,840 56 | 252 72 | ..... | 227 48 | ..... | 2,320 76 | 100 | ..... | 50 | ..... | 108 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 77,531 09 | 291,980 15 | ..... | 16,908 70 | ..... | 386,419 94 | 1,441 | ..... | 380 | ..... | 1,561 | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Parry Sound | 6,670 88 | 10,939 61 | 3 00 | 3,180 19 | 129 90 | 20,923 58 | 335 | ..... | 632 | 2 | 382 | 11 | ..... | ..... | 102 | 98 |
| Byng-Inlet | 160,417 82 | 108 41 | ..... | 233 82 | ..... | 160,760 05 | 193 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 104 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 78 | 78 |
| Depot-Harbour | 96 85 | 23 25 | ..... | 491 71 | ..... | 611 81 | 30 | 119 | ..... | ..... | 5,705 | 9,721 | ..... | ..... | 100 | 100 |
| Key-Harbour | 40,519 09 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40,519 09 | 23 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 20 |
| Algonquin-Park | 20 37 | 4 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24 53 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Burks-Falls | ..... | 9,496 80 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,496 80 | ..... | ..... | 135 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 207,725 01 | 20,572 23 | 3 00 | 3,905 72 | 129 90 | 232,335 86 | 591 | 119 | 767 | 2 | 6,202 | 9,734 | ..... | ..... | 300 | 296 |
| Peterboro | 738,525 93 | 236,003 33 | 748 08 | 22,327 51 | 1,061 55 | 998,666 40 | 6,947 | ..... | 1,190 | 41 | 8,514 | 62 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Picton | 8,940 26 | 21,023 60 | 2 00 | 3,184 98 | ..... | 33,150 94 | 569 | ..... | 286 | 1 | 568 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 233 | 230 |
| Wellington | 6,557 74 | 3,113 12 | ..... | 2,666 32 | ..... | 12,337 18 | 187 | ..... | 46 | ..... | 199 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 15,498 00 | 24,136 72 | 200 | 5,851 30 | ..... | 45,488 12 | 756 | ..... | 332 | 1 | 767 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 233 | 230 |
| Port-Arthur | 217,519 63 | 93,864 73 | 5,764 00 | 28,490 28 | 3,359 75 | 348,998 39 | 2,661 | 941 | 603 | 47 | 1,637 | 3,176 | ..... | ..... | 1,505 | 1,505 |
| Port-Hope | 38,116 19 | 39,452 43 | 2,042 04 | 8,202 81 | 570 55 | 88,384 02 | 1,023 | 18 | 507 | 24 | 1,225 | 14 | ..... | ..... | 14 | 17 |
| Port-McNicoll | 4,045 53 | 1,783 25 | ..... | 750 13 | 363 20 | 6,942 11 | 225 | 3 | 85 | ..... | 129 | 4,147 | ..... | ..... | 256 | 258 |
| Prescott | 333,846 01 | 47,042 83 | 416,936 01 | 5,403 48 | 1,390 15 | 804,618 48 | 2,868 | 9,507 | 313 | 679 | 7,709 | 8,530 | ..... | ..... | 676 | 582 |
| Cardinal | 24,343 60 | 56,374 21 | ..... | 397 23 | ..... | 81,115 04 | 383 | 2 | 38 | ..... | 629 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 80 | 80 |
| Maitland | 12 94 | 2 58 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 52 | 3 | 264 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 264 | 265 |
| Total | 358,202 55 | 103,419 62 | 416,936 01 | 5,800 71 | 1,390 15 | 885,749 04 | 3,254 | 9,773 | 351 | 679 | 8,338 | 8,531 | ..... | ..... | 1,020 | 927 |
| Sarnia | 841,709 31 | 2,413,073 39 | 4,265 00 | 35,313 10 | 10,228 84 | 3,304,589 64 | 10,019 | 38,313 | 803 | 12 | 90,669 | 261,643 | ..... | ..... | 1,535 | 1,559 |
| Courtright | 10,084 94 | 261 59 | ..... | 211 80 | ..... | 10,558 33 | 205 | 94 | 14 | ..... | 72 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 221 | 221 |
| Petrolia | 25,662 41 | 11,114 26 | ..... | 1,262 64 | 255 00 | 38,294 31 | 654 | ..... | 297 | ..... | 1,100 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Point-Edward | 7,198 60 | 315 97 | ..... | 94 38 | ..... | 7,608 95 | 509 | 393 | ..... | ..... | 136 | 52 | ..... | ..... | 863 | 917 |
| Stag-Island | 243 11 | 57 47 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 300 58 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 207 | 206 |
| Total | 884,898 37 | 2,424,822 68 | 4,265 00 | 36,881 92 | 10,483 84 | 3,361,351 81 | 11,403 | 38,800 | 1,114 | 12 | 91,977 | 261,698 | ..... | ..... | 2,826 | 2,903 |
| Sault Ste-Marie | 497,262 89 | 473,682 24 | 6,516 20 | 40,868 48 | 4,159 84 | 1,022,489 65 | 5,343 | 8,717 | 522 | 29 | 5,801 | 12,106 | ..... | ..... | 1,485 | 1,627 |
| Blind-River | 1,697 81 | 1,888 29 | ..... | 1,609 04 | ..... | 5,195 14 | 100 | 113 | 50 | ..... | 82 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 186 | 188 |
| Bruce-Mines | 759 55 | 774 63 | ..... | 175 07 | ..... | 1,709 25 | 72 | 3 | 81 | ..... | 66 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 107 | 102 |
| Cockburn Island | 176 63 | 23 65 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200 28 | 11 | 18 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 114 | 114 |
| Cutler | 555 00 | 204 54 | ..... | 37 69 | ..... | 797 23 | 90 | ..... | 95 | ..... | 62 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 264 | 266 |
| Gore Bay | 1,277 28 | 1,701 13 | ..... | 718 09 | ..... | 3,696 50 | 78 | 1 | 90 | ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 421 | 412 |
| Little Current | 55,542 67 | 2,750 84 | ..... | 674 63 | ..... | 58,968 14 | 232 | 46 | 110 | ..... | 140 | 14 | ..... | ..... | 336 | 334 |
| Michipicoten Harbour | 4 87 | 1 36 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 23 | 4 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | 10 |
| Thessalon | 1,395 67 | 1,696 93 | ..... | 1,519 52 | ..... | 4,612 12 | 96 | 61 | 98 | ..... | 90 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 318 | 315 |
| Burnt Island | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 61 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 67 | 67 |
| Hilton Beach | ..... | 130 86 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 130 86 | ..... | 15 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 319 | 319 |
| Killarney | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... |
| Manitowaning | 31 65 | 22 81 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 54 46 | 6 | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 152 | 152 |
| Meldrum Bay | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 117 | 114 |
| Providence Bay | 112 84 | 51 54 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 164 38 | 12 | 61 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 134 | 134 |
| Richard's Landing | 89 79 | 176 79 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 266 58 | 12 | 9 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 407 | 406 |
| Spanish Mills | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 55 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 48 | 49 |
| Total | 558,906 65 | 483,105 61 | 6,516 20 | 45,602 52 | 4,159 84 | 1,098,290 82 | 6,056 | 9,223 | 1,095 | 29 | 6,251 | 12,142 | ..... | ..... | 4,489 | 4,609 |
| Simcoe | 154,390 94 | 63,112 02 | 37 72 | 18,936 37 | 3,111 03 | 239,588 08 | 1,562 | ..... | 659 | 3 | 1,615 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Port Dover | 5,095 52 | 10,753 06 | ..... | 431 85 | 24 00 | 16,304 43 | 381 | 61 | 89 | ..... | 372 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 146 | 145 |
| Port Rowan | 1,285 25 | 1,753 39 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,038 64 | 73 | 34 | 113 | ..... | 104 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 23 |
| Total | 160,771 71 | 75,618 47 | 37 72 | 19,368 22 | 3,135 03 | 258,931 15 | 2,016 | 95 | 861 | 3 | 2,091 | 12 | ..... | ..... | 171 | 168 |

N° 9—TABLEAU des recettes des douanes, de l'accise et autres services, etc.—*Suite*

ONTARIO—*Fin*

| Ports, ports secondaires et stations douanières | Droits de douane | Taxe d'accise | Droits d'accise | Impôts sur le revenu | Autres recettes | Recette totale | Déclarations d'importations | Déclarations d'exportations | Déclarations de taxe d'accise | Déclarations d'impôts d'accise | Rapports de ch. de fer Importations | Rapports de ch. de fer Exportations | Long-courriers | | Cabotiers et navires de nav. intérieure | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Arrivés | Partis | Arrivés | Partis |
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. |
| Stratford | 226,511 03 | 274,564 63 | 652 38 | 49,535 25 | 423 01 | 551,686 30 | 4,346 | ..... | 1,342 | 270 | 4,923 | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Listowel | 28,557 83 | 35,848 60 | 614 47 | 1,507 93 | 20 00 | 66,548 83 | 1,325 | ..... | 272 | 34 | 1,586 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mitchell | 6,527 66 | 11,337 24 | ..... | 1,081 14 | ..... | 18,946 04 | 339 | ..... | 195 | ..... | 393 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Mary's | 42,910 13 | 85,056 77 | ..... | 27,275 72 | ..... | 155,242 62 | 770 | ..... | 318 | ..... | 1,904 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 304,506 65 | 406,807 24 | 1,266 85 | 79,400 04 | 443 01 | 792,423 79 | 6,780 | ..... | 2,127 | 304 | 8,806 | 63 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sudbury | 72,231 13 | 114,981 40 | 16,575 00 | 17,523 43 | ..... | 221,310 96 | 2,062 | ..... | 647 | 24 | 2,136 | 41 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Coniston | 27,184 01 | 9,429 80 | ..... | 668 43 | ..... | 37,282 24 | 341 | ..... | 55 | ..... | 364 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Copper Cliff | 14,713 04 | 5,425 23 | ..... | 363 87 | ..... | 20,502 14 | 382 | ..... | 12 | ..... | 477 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Espanola | 12,162 22 | 4,857 41 | ..... | 1,028 56 | ..... | 18,048 19 | 562 | ..... | 26 | ..... | 500 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 126,290 40 | 134,693 84 | 16,575 00 | 19,584 29 | ..... | 297,143 53 | 3,347 | ..... | 740 | 24 | 3,477 | 52 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St-Catharines | 395,366 32 | 409,815 42 | 13,514 13 | 92,468 45 | 564 35 | 911,728 67 | 6,131 | 11 | 1,622 | 181 | 6,719 | 70 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Port Dalhousie | 14,212 21 | 780 07 | ..... | 78 25 | 93 00 | 15,163 53 | 412 | 168 | 32 | ..... | 292 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 758 | 730 |
| Thorold | 283,529 47 | 89,554 71 | ..... | 5,871 89 | ..... | 378,956 07 | 3,579 | 7 | 260 | ..... | 6,986 | 41 | ..... | ..... | 107 | 107 |
| Total | 693,108 00 | 500,150 20 | 13,514 13 | 98,418 59 | 657 35 | 1,305,848 27 | 10,122 | 186 | 1,914 | 181 | 13,997 | 113 | ..... | ..... | 865 | 837 |
| St. Thomas | 280,976 55 | 148,138 57 | 1,513 45 | 21,969 70 | 1,173 90 | 453,772 17 | 4,107 | ..... | 1,111 | 101 | 8,290 | 1,132 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Aylmer | 37,728 34 | 9,224 12 | ..... | 1,284 42 | ..... | 48,236 88 | 740 | ..... | 242 | ..... | 778 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Port Stanley | 20,345 97 | 1,126 78 | ..... | 276 31 | ..... | 21,749 06 | 210 | ..... | 16 | ..... | 332 | 3,823 | ..... | ..... | 165 | 166 |
| Total | 339,050 86 | 158,489 47 | 1,513 45 | 23,530 43 | 1,173 90 | 523,758 11 | 5,057 | ..... | 1,369 | 101 | 9,400 | 4,969 | ..... | ..... | 165 | 166 |
| Tilsonburg | 35,406 98 | 40,775 02 | ..... | 2,502 28 | 50 00 | 78,734 28 | 1,150 | ..... | 491 | ..... | 1,112 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Port Burwell | 131,136 76 | 910 12 | ..... | 223 35 | 6 60 | 132,276 83 | 481 | 95 | 118 | ..... | 660 | 1,919 | ..... | ..... | 18 | 17 |
| Total | 166 543 74 | 41,685 14 | ..... | 2,725 63 | 56 60 | 211,011 11 | 1,631 | 95 | 609 | ..... | 1,772 | 1,927 | ..... | ..... | 18 | 17 |
| Toronto | 28,339,815 12 | 20,833,900 10 | 1,870,658 33 | 13,005,094 14 | 56,119 23 | 64,105,586 92 | 256,827 | 3,927 | 29,735 | 6,767 | 123,788 | 5,680 | ..... | ..... | 1,423 | 1,110 |
| Acton | 25,678 56 | 9,394 40 | ..... | 776 87 | ..... | 35,849 83 | 1,177 | ..... | 139 | ..... | 1,150 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Alliston | 5,548 15 | 6,417 24 | 50 00 | 277 28 | 40 00 | 12,332 67 | 244 | ..... | 333 | 1 | 257 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Aurora | 6,380 32 | 22,553 12 | ..... | 1,093 00 | ..... | 30,026 44 | 538 | ..... | 191 | ..... | 650 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Barrie | 29,450 79 | 34,715 27 | ..... | 9,046 51 | 455 50 | 73,668 07 | 1,117 | ..... | 326 | ..... | 1,357 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Brampton | 91,520 97 | 103,344 12 | ..... | 10,900 76 | ..... | 205,765 85 | 1,675 | ..... | 334 | ..... | 2,408 | 28 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Georgetown | 35,333 87 | 25,352 95 | ..... | 1,742 07 | ..... | 62,428 89 | 1,059 | ..... | 254 | ..... | 1,251 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newmarket | 37,242 32 | 46,376 95 | ..... | 1,281 14 | ..... | 84,900 41 | 1,267 | ..... | 190 | ..... | 1,496 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Orangeville | 14,778 91 | 29,811 66 | ..... | 1,304 02 | ..... | 45,894 59 | 958 | ..... | 337 | ..... | 1,089 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Point-Credit | 70,742 73 | 20,933 72 | ..... | 726 87 | ..... | 92,403 32 | 773 | 4 | 217 | ..... | 1,879 | 15 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 4 |
| Streetsville | 16,484 36 | 3,040 76 | ..... | 149 07 | ..... | 19,674 19 | 524 | ..... | 85 | ..... | 797 | 21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| West Toronto | 3,024,539 19 | 163,215 77 | ..... | ..... | 463 60 | 3,188,218 56 | 20,509 | 108 | 148 | ..... | 21,338 | 345 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Markdale | 82 22 | 20 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 102 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Milton West | 25 85 | 8 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 34 31 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 31,697,623 36 | 21,299,084 90 | 1,870,708 33 | 13,032,391 73 | 57,078 33 | 67,956,886 65 | 286,668 | 4,039 | 32,289 | 6,768 | 157,460 | 6,156 | ..... | ..... | 1,425 | 1,114 |
| Trenton | 65,022 48 | 34,651 74 | ..... | 929 74 | ..... | 100,603 96 | 1,897 | 56 | 300 | ..... | 2,112 | 27 | ..... | ..... | 102 | 101 |
| Wallaceburg | 640,566 38 | 31,272 37 | ..... | 3,939 44 | 488 20 | 676,266 39 | 1,326 | 27 | 191 | ..... | 1,531 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 370 | 325 |
| Port Lambton | 1,219 51 | 227 99 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,447 50 | 108 | 2,897 | ..... | ..... | 36 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sombra | 1,330 19 | 405 85 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,736 04 | 50 | 290 | ..... | ..... | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Walpole Island | 235 67 | 46 68 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 282 35 | 14 | 97 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 643,351 75 | 31,952 89 | ..... | 3,939 44 | 488 20 | 679,732 28 | 1,498 | 3,311 | 191 | ..... | 1,583 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 370 | 325 |
| Welland | 369,122 53 | 174,365 49 | 14,455 01 | 15,047 55 | 701 19 | 573,691 77 | 5,978 | 203 | 759 | 26 | 8,413 | 53 | ..... | ..... | 224 | 218 |
| Port Colborne | 444,421 72 | 52,613 95 | ..... | 17,125 11 | 580 21 | 514,740 99 | 3,854 | 928 | 288 | ..... | 4,697 | 147 | ..... | ..... | 1,319 | 1,117 |
| Total | 813,544 25 | 226,979 44 | 14,455 01 | 32,172 66 | 1,281 40 | 1,088,432 76 | 9,832 | 1,131 | 1,047 | 26 | 13,110 | 200 | ..... | ..... | 1,543 | 1,335 |
| Whitby | 13,709 24 | 22,939 64 | 1 00 | 6,220 86 | 425 00 | 43,295 74 | 601 | 21 | 426 | 1 | 841 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 38 | 38 |
| Windsor | 4,034,525 75 | 1,624,072 18 | 106,901 93 | 123,404 56 | 33,472 06 | 5,922,376 48 | 36,668 | 70,725 | 2,186 | 423 | 20,290 | 491,010 | ..... | ..... | 155 | 156 |
| Belle River | 3,832 13 | 2,723 87 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,556 00 | 163 | 380 | 89 | ..... | 194 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 381 | 380 |
| Sandwich | 186,693 76 | 21,943 06 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 208,636 82 | 1,216 | 5,752 | 194 | ..... | 781 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,155 | 5,153 |
| Walkerville | 5,065,699 18 | 3,558,950 22 | 955,020 66 | 77,454 03 | 10,728 55 | 9,667,852 69 | 28,235 | 10,081 | 1,068 | 1,801 | 8,409 | 1,386 | ..... | ..... | 2,448 | 2,372 |
| Total | 9,290,750 82 | 5,207,689 33 | 1,061,922 59 | 200,858 64 | 44,200 61 | 15,805,421 99 | 66,282 | 86,938 | 3,537 | 2,224 | 29,674 | 492,399 | ..... | ..... | 8,139 | 8,061 |
| Woodstock | 145,610 89 | 211,142 39 | ..... | 6,788 24 | 60 00 | 363,601 52 | 4,197 | 120 | 882 | ..... | 3,788 | 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Norwich | 34,738 02 | 14,446 97 | 3,133 66 | 2,820 79 | ..... | 55,139 44 | 449 | ..... | 180 | 43 | 478 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 180,348 91 | 225,589 36 | 3,133 66 | 9,609 03 | 60 00 | 418,740 96 | 4,646 | 120 | 1,062 | 43 | 4,266 | 66 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| **Ontario, Totaux** | **57,269,452 09** | **48,738,284 53** | **9,493,948 89** | **26,539,342 59** | **238,484 20** | **152,279,462 30** | **707,842** | **377,995** | **103,186** | **23,483** | **1,075,725** | **1,367,562** | **1** | **1** | **44,689** | **43,908** |

## N° 9—Tableau des recettes des douanes, de l'accise et autres services, etc.—*Suite*

MANITOBA

| Ports, ports secondaires et stations douanières | Droits de douane | Taxe d'accise | Droits d'accise | Impôts sur le revenu | Autres recettes | Recette totale | Déclarations d'importations | Déclarations d'exportations | Déclarations de taxe d'accise | Déclarations d'impôts d'accise | Rapports de ch. de fer Importations | Rapports de ch. de fer Exportations | Long-courriers | | Cabotiers et navires de nav. intérieure | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Arrivés | Partis | Arrivés | Partis |
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. |
| Brandon | 102,394 72 | 123,208 12 | 22,017 37 | 30,525 77 | 1,600 09 | 279,746 07 | 2,594 | ..... | 495 | 108 | 2,300 | 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bannerman | 1,014 80 | 345 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,360 26 | 82 | 764 | 9 | ..... | 175 | 1,889 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Boissevain | 1,121 28 | 2,719 03 | ..... | 1,012 66 | ..... | 4,852 97 | 123 | ..... | 47 | ..... | 104 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Carberry | 314 48 | 1,481 15 | ..... | 628 67 | ..... | 2,424 30 | 75 | ..... | 63 | ..... | 36 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cartwright | 851 10 | 1,022 43 | ..... | 46 89 | 58 00 | 1,978 42 | 50 | 56 | 30 | ..... | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Deloraine | 1,735 47 | 2,526 92 | ..... | 899 58 | ..... | 5,161 97 | 157 | 1 | 70 | ..... | 73 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Killarney | 789 18 | 2,488 28 | ..... | 485 02 | ..... | 3,762 48 | 92 | 14 | 31 | ..... | 37 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Melita | 1,300 99 | 2,719 75 | ..... | 584 88 | ..... | 4,605 62 | 125 | 1 | 53 | ..... | 69 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Souris | 4,024 65 | 3,933 22 | ..... | 1,931 71 | ..... | 9,889 58 | 303 | ..... | 48 | ..... | 243 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Virden | 3,646 36 | 4,777 40 | ..... | 853 73 | ..... | 9,277 49 | 377 | ..... | 113 | ..... | 228 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Oak Lake | 74 67 | 17 44 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 92 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Rapid City | 113 94 | 19 79 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 133 73 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Waskada | 478 36 | 1,200 63 | ..... | ..... | 1,846 20 | 3,525 19 | 24 | 51 | 34 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 117,860 00 | 146,459 62 | 22,017 37 | 36,968 91 | 3,504 29 | 326,810 19 | 4,002 | 887 | 993 | 108 | 3,282 | 1,983 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Emerson | 32,902 05 | 14,909 57 | ..... | 1,149 66 | 4,141 68 | 53,102 96 | 1,194 | 20,155 | 50 | ..... | 3,039 | 49,513 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Gretna | 8,008 79 | 5,540 70 | 2 00 | 329 42 | 830 43 | 14,711 34 | 464 | 548 | 69 | 1 | 413 | 1,459 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Haskett | 1,182 79 | 888 35 | ..... | 30 34 | 588 25 | 2,689 73 | 165 | 443 | ..... | ..... | 87 | 706 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 9,191 58 | 6,429 05 | 2 00 | 359 76 | 1,418 68 | 17,401 07 | 629 | 991 | 69 | 1 | 500 | 2,165 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Portage la Prairie | 13,181 16 | 27,520 36 | 2 00 | 5,457 16 | 1,977 09 | 48,137 77 | 895 | ..... | 389 | 1 | 796 | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dauphin | 12,716 08 | 14,291 22 | ..... | 2,516 22 | 250 00 | 29,773 52 | 571 | ..... | 333 | ..... | 421 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Minnedosa | 1,830 92 | 7,992 98 | ..... | 2,406 41 | ..... | 12,230 31 | 183 | ..... | 158 | ..... | 149 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Neepawa | 2,469 11 | 6,507 23 | ..... | 1,196 40 | ..... | 10,172 74 | 175 | ..... | 167 | ..... | 187 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Le Pas | 3,655 94 | 26,333 40 | ..... | 831 15 | ..... | 30,820 49 | 178 | ..... | 64 | ..... | 155 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Birtle | 85 83 | 19 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 104 95 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Gladstone | 96 66 | 22 02 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 118 68 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 34,035 70 | 82,686 33 | 2 00 | 12,407 34 | 2,227 09 | 131,358 46 | 2,026 | ..... | 1,111 | 1 | 1,708 | 45 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Winnipeg | 7,579,087 05 | 4,447,578 37 | 842,363 79 | 3,370,097 59 | 15,588 88 | 16,254,715 68 | 88,555 | ..... | 5,857 | 3,869 | 45,759 | 1,032 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Crystal City | 918 13 | 1,068 30 | ..... | 441 46 | ..... | 2,427 89 | 94 | 57 | 29 | ..... | 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Morden | 1,708 29 | 4,557 98 | ..... | 1,108 99 | 32 25 | 7,407 51 | 201 | ..... | 93 | ..... | 171 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Selkirk | 3,987 47 | 3,683 13 | ..... | 876 09 | ..... | 8,546 69 | 219 | ..... | 84 | ..... | 216 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sprague | 11,583 36 | 6,239 10 | ..... | ..... | 587 00 | 18,409 46 | 398 | 263 | 12 | ..... | 3,049 | 2,672 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| York Factory | 1,633 44 | 504 95 | ..... | 147 04 | ..... | 2,285 43 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 8 | 8 |
| Manitou | 68 85 | 15 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 84 07 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pilot Mound | 21 78 | 4 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 53 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Piney | 181 30 | 46 94 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 228 24 | 18 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Port Nelson | ..... | 5 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Snowflake | 847 09 | 269 49 | ..... | 66 73 | 88 80 | 1,272 11 | 34 | 262 | 20 | ..... | 66 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 7,600,036 76 | 4,463,973 23 | 842,363 79 | 3,372,737 90 | 16,296 93 | 16,295,408 61 | 89,521 | 590 | 6,095 | 3,869 | 49,321 | 3,710 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 8 |
| **Manitoba, Totaux** | **7,794,026 09** | **4,714,457 80** | **864,385 16** | **3,423,623 57** | **27,588 67** | **16,824,081 29** | **97,372** | **22,623** | **8,318** | **3,979** | **57,850** | **57,416** | **1** | **1** | **8** | **8** |

## N° 9—Tableau des recettes des douanes, de l'accise et autres services, etc.—*Suite*

SASKATCHEWAN

| Ports, ports secondaires et stations douanières | Droits de douane | Taxe d'accise | Droits d'accise | Impôts sur le revenu | Autres recettes | Recette totale | Déclarations d'importations | Déclarations d'exportations | Déclarations de taxe d'accise | Déclarations d'impôts d'accise | Rapports de ch. de fer Importations | Rapports de ch. de fer Exportations | Long-courriers | | Cabotiers et navires de nav. intérieure | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Arrivés | Partis | Arrivés | Partis |
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. |
| Moose Jaw | 190,834 51 | 200,489 21 | 13,630 00 | 31,867 51 | 1,056 50 | 437,877 73 | 4,325 | ..... | 684 | 39 | 3,081 | 79 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bengough | 377 54 | 91 17 | ..... | ..... | 301 89 | 770 60 | 39 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Big Muddy | 3,428 18 | 1,016 95 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,445 13 | 130 | 22 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Climax | 225 12 | 101 55 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 326 67 | 28 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Gull Lake | 1,854 13 | 2,898 14 | ..... | 984 71 | ..... | 5,736 98 | 144 | ..... | 57 | ..... | 107 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Maple Creek | 960 17 | 2,046 38 | ..... | 265 30 | 51 00 | 3,322 85 | 113 | ..... | 36 | ..... | 110 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Shaunavon | 10,890 76 | 9,253 09 | ..... | 2,589 69 | 1,437 16 | 24,170 70 | 377 | ..... | 49 | ..... | 371 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Swift Current | 28,874 31 | 21,054 49 | ..... | 3,984 38 | ..... | 53,913 18 | 1,108 | ..... | 155 | ..... | 880 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| West Poplar River | 2,604 67 | 421 36 | ..... | ..... | 4 75 | 3,030 78 | 89 | 19 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Weyburn | 19,633 57 | 13,506 53 | ..... | 3,569 50 | ..... | 36,709 60 | 652 | ..... | 63 | ..... | 790 | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Willow Creek | 3,230 44 | 1,134 80 | ..... | ..... | 2,169 53 | 6,534 77 | 98 | 16 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| East Poplar River | 4,019 84 | 1,038 18 | ..... | ..... | 600 00 | 5,658 02 | 93 | 89 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 266,933 24 | 253,051 85 | 13,630 00 | 43,261 09 | 5,620 83 | 582,497 01 | 7,196 | 146 | 1,056 | 39 | 5,343 | 109 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| North Portal | 14,646 14 | 4,532 91 | ..... | 609 07 | 1,300 55 | 21,088 67 | 554 | 1,3480 | 22 | ..... | 8,230 | 18,057 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Estevan | 13,656 51 | 27,691 62 | ..... | 2,280 00 | 2,103 43 | 45,731 56 | 832 | ..... | 218 | ..... | 707 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Marienthal | 4,788 72 | 1,535 91 | ..... | 16 75 | 1,391 73 | 7,733 11 | 159 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 33,091 37 | 33,760 44 | ..... | 2,905 82 | 4,795 71 | 74,553 34 | 1,545 | 13,489 | 240 | ..... | 8,937 | 18,068 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Prince Albert | 25,088 09 | 93,001 44 | 16,609 72 | 62,800 75 | 45 94 | 197,545 94 | 951 | ..... | 574 | 32 | 776 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Humboldt | 4,544 11 | 19,303 78 | ..... | 2,036 77 | ..... | 25,884 66 | 361 | ..... | 174 | ..... | 275 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Melfort | 5,726 28 | 11,829 01 | ..... | 455 56 | 600 00 | 18,610 85 | 368 | ..... | 134 | ..... | 237 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Rosthern | 1,291 91 | 6,245 85 | ..... | 550 88 | ..... | 8,088 64 | 154 | ..... | 91 | ..... | 127 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 36,650 39 | 130,380 08 | 16,609 72 | 65,843 96 | 645 94 | 250,130 09 | 1,834 | ..... | 973 | 32 | 1,415 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Regina | 1,713,341 87 | 564,691 77 | 584,179 05 | 704,594 38 | 1,576 76 | 3,568,383 83 | 13,354 | ..... | 1,131 | 547 | 12,011 | 167 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Melville | 154 55 | 51 53 | 2 00 | 8 10 | ..... | 214 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Moosomin | 2,209 44 | 3,390 30 | ..... | 96 98 | ..... | 5,698 72 | 157 | ..... | 49 | ..... | 120 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Northgate | 6,200 78 | 1,872 61 | ..... | 116 93 | 292 16 | 8,482 48 | 164 | 217 | 12 | ..... | 49 | 2,786 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Yorkton | 17,569 89 | 26,587 31 | ..... | 803 37 | 45 00 | 45,005 57 | 710 | ..... | 145 | ..... | 723 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Arcola | 180 79 | 45 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 226 09 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Broadview | 41 69 | 9 71 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 51 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Elmore | 4,307 69 | 1,823 85 | ..... | 27 22 | ..... | 6,158 76 | 96 | 6 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Fort Qu'Appelle | 318 68 | 69 08 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 387 76 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grenfell | 98 42 | 21 89 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 120 31 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Indian Head | 239 90 | 57 98 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 297 88 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Qu'Appelle | 78 73 | 19 35 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 98 08 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wapella | 31 77 | 5 37 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wolseley | 96 42 | 2 53 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 119 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 1,744,870 62 | 598,668 63 | 584,181 05 | 705,646 98 | 1,913 92 | 3,635,281 20 | 14,481 | 223 | 1,350 | 547 | 12,903 | 2,966 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Saskatoon | 449,379 03 | 325,896 27 | 29,819 70 | 52,900 70 | 1,334 96 | 859,330 66 | 9,118 | ..... | 782 | 91 | 5,644 | 129 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| North Battleford | 22,296 43 | 34,454 25 | ..... | 2,202 49 | ..... | 58,953 17 | 1,026 | ..... | 248 | ..... | 915 | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 471,675 46 | 360,350 52 | 29,819 70 | 55,103 19 | 1,334 96 | 918,283 83 | 10,144 | ..... | 1,030 | 91 | 6,559 | 146 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| **Saskatchewan, Totaux** | **2,553,221 08** | **1,376,211 52** | **644,249 47** | **872,761 04** | **14,311 36** | **5,460,745 47** | **35,2[illegible]** | **13,858** | **4,6[illegible]** | **709** | **35,157** | **21,3[illegible]** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

## N° 9—Tableau des recettes des douanes, de l'accise et autres services, etc.—*Suite*

ALBERTA

| Ports, ports secondaires et stations douanières | Droits de douane | Taxe d'accise | Droits d'accise | Impôts sur le revenu | Autres recettes | Recette totale | Déclarations d'importations | Déclarations d'exportations | Déclarations de taxe d'accise | Déclarations d'impôts d'accise | Rapports de ch. de fer Importations | Rapports de ch. de fer Exportations | Long-courriers | | Cabotiers et navires de nav. intérieure | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Arrivés | Partis | Arrivés | Partis |
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. |
| Calgary | 1.563 687 97 | 1,256,075 22 | 257,054 99 | 1,139,610 88 | 3,521 89 | 4,319,950 95 | 18,476 | ..... | 3,422 | 1,489 | 11,312 | 294 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Banff (Baggage) | 959 00 | 207 47 | ..... | ..... | 70 | 1,167 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Drumheller | 8,567 42 | 6,759 04 | ..... | 2 94 | ..... | 15,329 40 | 489 | ..... | 113 | ..... | 323 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Red Deer | 20,126 52 | 15,264 53 | ..... | 4,713 44 | ..... | 40,104 49 | 742 | ..... | 180 | ..... | 700 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Banff (B. de P.) | 972 31 | 248 08 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,220 39 | 111 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 749 | 102 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Canmore | 131 57 | 32 95 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 164 52 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Claresholm | 372 31 | 89 45 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 461 76 | 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 1,594,817 10 | 1,278,676 74 | 357,054 99 | 1,144,327 26 | 3,522 59 | 4,378,398 68 | 19,856 | ..... | 3,715 | 1,489 | 13,084 | 413 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Edmonton | 1,097,261 49 | 741,506 22 | 151,801 56 | 216,294 13 | 2,134 09 | 2,208,997 49 | 14,367 | ..... | 3,203 | 520 | 8,667 | 168 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Camrose | 19,330 72 | 17,352 51 | ..... | 9,932 64 | 217 60 | 46,833 47 | 557 | ..... | 226 | ..... | 539 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Edson | 8,733 45 | 2,946 52 | ..... | 2,804 60 | ..... | 14,484 57 | 249 | ..... | 52 | ..... | 290 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Vegreville | 5,456 61 | 6.225 27 | ..... | 877 85 | ..... | 12,559 73 | 179 | ..... | 99 | ..... | 201 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Vermillion | 2,287 91 | 11.037 90 | ..... | 1,348 56 | ..... | 14,674 37 | 199 | ..... | 128 | ..... | 170 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wainwright | 6,031 39 | 2.775 06 | ..... | 1,034 75 | ..... | 9,841 20 | 193 | ..... | 47 | ..... | 162 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wetaskiwin | 4,260 55 | 10,021 40 | ..... | 2,896 94 | 500 50 | 17,679 39 | 239 | ..... | 208 | ..... | 258 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Grand Prairie | 571 76 | 137 62 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 709 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Jasper (Baggage) | 16 50 | 3 56 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 06 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Jasper (B. de P.) | 519 05 | 122 96 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 642 01 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 1,144,469 43 | 792,129 02 | 151,801 56 | 235,189 47 | 2,852 19 | 2,326,441 67 | 15,983 | ..... | 3,963 | 520 | 10,287 | 221 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Lethbridge | 139,007 02 | 282,350 48 | 108,559 00 | 37,527 65 | 411 78 | 567,855 93 | 2,340 | ..... | 877 | 121 | 2,281 | 58 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Blairmore | 15,364 91 | 15,506 41 | ..... | 5,270 73 | ..... | 36,142 05 | 288 | ..... | 139 | ..... | 400 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cardston | 4.137 54 | 4,739 76 | ..... | 1,509 85 | ..... | 10.387 15 | 228 | ..... | 119 | ..... | 257 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Coutts | 40 004 76 | 14.234 74 | ..... | 356 24 | 460 20 | 55,055 94 | 1,159 | 1,403 | 50 | ..... | 1,231 | 3,893 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Macleod | 9,776 28 | 4,210 70 | ..... | 1,550 99 | ..... | 15,537 97 | 318 | ..... | 53 | ..... | 477 | 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pinhorn | 430 55 | 134 74 | ..... | 57 16 | ..... | 622 45 | 14 | 12 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Twin Lakes | 1,574 15 | 227 84 | ..... | ..... | 41 45 | 1,843 44 | 65 | 58 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wild Horse | 110 79 | 12 90 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 123 69 | 7 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 210,406 00 | 321,417 57 | 108,559 00 | 46,272 62 | 913 43 | 687,568 62 | 4,419 | 1,482 | 1,243 | 121 | 4,646 | 4,017 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Medicine Hat | 34,967 98 | 65,062 80 | 6,050 00 | 17,848 86 | 87 02 | 124,016 66 | 1,446 | ..... | 493 | 11 | 1,194 | 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Taber | 3,087 93 | 2,533 60 | ..... | 1,437 57 | 286 20 | 7,345 30 | 184 | ..... | 83 | ..... | 112 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 38,055 91 | 67,596 40 | 6,050 00 | 19,286 43 | 373 22 | 131,361 96 | 1,630 | ..... | 576 | 11 | 1,306 | 48 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| **Alberta, Totaux** | **2,987,748 44** | **2,459,819 73** | **623,465 55** | **1,445,075 78** | **7,661 43** | **7,523,770 93** | **41,888** | **1,482** | **9,497** | **2,141** | **29,323** | **4,699** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE

| Ports, ports secondaires et stations douanières | Droits de douane | Taxe d'accise | Droits d'accise | Impôts sur le revenu | Autres recettes | Recette totale | Déclarations d'importations | Déclarations d'exportations | Déclarations de taxe d'accise | Déclarations d'impôts d'accise | Rapports de ch. de fer Importations | Rapports de ch. de fer Exportations | Long-courriers | | Cabotiers et navires de nav. intérieure | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Arrivés | Partis | Arrivés | Partis |
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. |
| Abbottsford | 28,029 70 | 20,635 28 | ..... | 215 45 | 1,314 15 | 50,194 58 | 338 | 4,929 | 247 | ..... | 1,320 | 5,794 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Aldergrove | 3,330 70 | 699 09 | ..... | ..... | 1,517 01 | 5,546 80 | 207 | 71 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Huntingdon | 6,649 13 | 1,374 65 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,023 78 | 525 | 89 | ..... | ..... | 17 | 82 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 38,009 53 | 22,709 02 | ..... | 215 45 | 2,831 16 | 63,765 16 | 1,070 | 5,089 | 247 | ..... | 1,337 | 5,876 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cranbrook | 57,466 09 | 64,795 47 | 2,720 00 | 7,479 92 | 1,668 75 | 134,130 23 | 1,243 | 3 | 398 | 38 | 1,583 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kingsgate | 11,261 68 | 3,493 83 | ..... | 125 39 | ..... | 14,880 90 | 434 | 3,434 | 11 | ..... | 1,675 | 14,098 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Rykerts | 1,279 03 | 418 07 | ..... | ..... | 200 00 | 1,897 10 | 70 | 32 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Athalmer | 225 83 | 56 27 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 282 10 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Creston | 531 45 | 116 47 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 647 92 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Fort Steele | 91 55 | 19 42 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 110 97 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 70,855 63 | 68,899 53 | 2,720 00 | 7,605 31 | 1,868 75 | 151,949 22 | 1,790 | 3,469 | 409 | 38 | 3,258 | 14,114 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Fernie | 141,222 45 | 74,011 50 | 16,850 00 | 5,774 83 | 101 00 | 237,959 78 | 1,229 | ..... | 348 | 29 | 981 | 130 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Michel | 4,502 72 | 2,119 34 | ..... | 779 32 | ..... | 7,401 38 | 202 | ..... | 31 | ..... | 226 | 147 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Newgate | 2,893 39 | 913 28 | ..... | 39 50 | 30 00 | 3,876 17 | 197 | 387 | 7 | ..... | 561 | 558 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Roosville | 332 77 | 80 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 413 23 | 20 | 742 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 148,951 33 | 77,124 58 | 16,850 00 | 6,593 65 | 131 00 | 249,650 56 | 1,648 | 1,129 | 386 | 29 | 1,768 | 835 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Grand Forks | 32,882 46 | 8,376 46 | ..... | 1,186 25 | 951 70 | 43,396 87 | 526 | ..... | 150 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bridesville | 628 90 | 116 44 | ..... | 17 92 | ..... | 763 26 | 117 | 45 | ..... | ..... | 962 | 680 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Carson | 760 21 | 151 01 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 911 22 | 41 | 108 | ..... | ..... | 1,092 | 3,015 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cascade City | 858 64 | 226 69 | ..... | 65 90 | 3 60 | 1,154 83 | 74 | 77 | ..... | ..... | 3,710 | 1,898 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Midway | 1,926 46 | 1,897 91 | ..... | 218 44 | 1 20 | 4,044 01 | 128 | 149 | 8 | ..... | 187 | 47 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Myncaster | 560 48 | 335 80 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 896 28 | 108 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 245 | 328 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 37,617 15 | 11,104 31 | ..... | 1,488 51 | 956 50 | 51,166 47 | 994 | 380 | 158 | ..... | 6,196 | 5,968 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nanaïmo | 22,456 21 | 33,555 97 | 842 15 | 13,384 56 | 863 70 | 71,102 59 | 979 | 391 | 388 | 86 | 424 | 31 | 428 | 517 | 2,300 | 2,323 |
| Chemainus | 43,868 81 | 12,227 04 | ..... | 6,730 52 | 30 00 | 62,856 37 | 260 | 150 | 48 | ..... | 162 | 2 | 125 | 119 | 174 | 178 |
| Cumberland | 1,236 17 | 4 227 53 | ..... | 401 10 | ..... | 5,864 80 | 121 | ..... | 149 | ..... | 64 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Duncan's Station | 7,068 41 | 11,379 40 | ..... | 2,393 33 | ..... | 20,841 14 | 392 | ..... | 183 | ..... | 229 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ladysmith | 3,099 30 | 3,469 53 | ..... | 382 80 | 308 40 | 7,260 03 | 163 | 211 | 102 | ..... | 93 | ..... | 292 | 295 | 1,856 | 1,871 |
| Port Alberni | 5,010 09 | 9,717 31 | ..... | 1,108 27 | 159 45 | 15,995 12 | 164 | 47 | 196 | ..... | 98 | 2 | 56 | 46 | 173 | 171 |
| Union Bay | 2,380 14 | 7,095 65 | ..... | 535 53 | 323 15 | 10,334 47 | 127 | 91 | 120 | ..... | 125 | 4 | 86 | 90 | 854 | 856 |
| Alberni | 164 07 | 40 62 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 204 69 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Comox | 103 82 | 30 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 134 00 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Courtenay | 734 16 | 190 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 924 30 | 55 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kildonan | 322 93 | 1,051 01 | ..... | ..... | 259 20 | 1,633 14 | 44 | 466 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 423 | 426 | 318 | 311 |
| Total | 86,444 11 | 82 984 38 | 842 15 | 24,936 11 | 1,943 90 | 197,150 65 | 2,329 | 1,356 | 1,196 | 86 | 1,195 | 46 | 1,410 | 1,493 | 5,675 | 5,710 |

## N° 9—Tableau des recettes des douanes, de l'accise et autres services, etc.—*Suite*

COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE—*Fin*

| Ports, ports secondaires et stations douanières | Droits de douane | Taxe d'accise | Droits d'accise | Impôts sur le revenu | Autres recettes | Recette totale | Déclarations d'importations | Déclarations d'exportations | Déclarations de taxe d'accise | Déclarations d'impôts d'accise | Rapports de ch. de fer Importations | Rapports de ch. de fer Exportations | Long-courriers | | Cabotiers et navires de nav. intérieure | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Arrivés | Partis | Arrivés | Partis |
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. |
| Nelson | 48,228 26 | 48,686 55 | 6,728 00 | 17,562 16 | 58 70 | 121,263 67 | 1,488 | 177 | 561 | 48 | 1,387 | 65 | ..... | ..... | 2,096 | 2,291 |
| Kaslo | 1,401 09 | 991 92 | ..... | 285 08 | 102 50 | 2,780 59 | 141 | ..... | 31 | ..... | 138 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 413 | 413 |
| Waneta | 4,504 20 | 719 87 | ..... | ..... | 12 00 | 5,236 07 | 259 | 1,347 | 10 | ..... | 959 | 1,249 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nelway | 1,338 82 | 321 03 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,659 85 | 24 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 55,472 37 | 50,719 37 | 6,728 00 | 17,847 24 | 173 20 | 130,940 18 | 1,912 | 1,528 | 602 | 48 | 2,484 | 1,314 | ..... | ..... | 2,509 | 2,704 |
| New Westminster | 224,430 48 | 349,033 95 | 217,937 71 | 23,422 23 | 4,365 82 | 819,190 19 | 3,285 | 942 | 1,302 | 927 | 2,770 | 137 | 169 | 173 | 1,365 | 1,423 |
| Ladner | 1,153 59 | 1,622 90 | ..... | 637 31 | ..... | 3,413 80 | 57 | ..... | 39 | ..... | 6 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 143 | 146 |
| Steveston | 310 97 | 49 04 | ..... | ..... | 15 60 | 375 61 | 52 | 37 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 28 | 32 | 365 | 379 |
| White Rock | 26,200 02 | 13,846 37 | ..... | 195 80 | 1,202 60 | 41,444 79 | 1,075 | 14,988 | 43 | ..... | 2,101 | 7,439 | 144 | 158 | 112 | 114 |
| Boundary Bay | 321 38 | 60 62 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 382 00 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Chilliwack | 988 90 | 252 05 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,240 95 | 67 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Douglas | 1,748 68 | 869 03 | ..... | ..... | 764 30 | 3,382 01 | 167 | 514 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pacific Highway | 12,552 70 | 1,821 25 | ..... | ..... | 200 69 | 14,574 64 | 643 | 406 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 267,706 72 | 367,555 21 | 217,937 71 | 24,255 34 | 6,549 01 | 884,003 99 | 5,362 | 16,887 | 1,384 | 927 | 4,880 | 7,576 | 343 | 364 | 1,985 | 2,062 |
| Penticton | 7,745 04 | 13,227 18 | ..... | 2,796 11 | 10 42 | 23,778 75 | 445 | ..... | 282 | ..... | 362 | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kelowna | 12,030 58 | 27,514 46 | ..... | 6,646 35 | ..... | 46,191 39 | 393 | ..... | 258 | ..... | 377 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Osoyoos | 2,295 14 | 751 47 | ..... | 33 99 | ..... | 3,080 60 | 214 | 83 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Princeton | 11,014 39 | 12,911 88 | 3,050 00 | 596 48 | ..... | 27,572 75 | 308 | ..... | 175 | 23 | 297 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Similkameen | 3,453 30 | 1,141 20 | ..... | 8 89 | 4 80 | 4,608 19 | 252 | 221 | ..... | ..... | 1,344 | 543 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Summerland | 242 14 | 60 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 302 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 36,780 59 | 55,606 45 | 3,050 00 | 10,081 82 | 15 22 | 105,534 08 | 1,612 | 304 | 715 | 23 | 2,380 | 584 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Prince Rupert | 202,737 09 | 75,977 89 | ..... | 20,957 24 | 1,808 04 | 301,480 26 | 1,987 | 93 | 460 | ..... | 243 | 1,641 | 2,224 | 2,206 | 1,419 | 1,381 |
| Anyox | 34,887 18 | 5,446 59 | ..... | 69 86 | ..... | 40,403 63 | 442 | 72 | 15 | ..... | 302 | 21 | 20 | 89 | 598 | 551 |
| Butedale | 256 45 | 55 05 | ..... | 94 81 | 207 60 | 613 91 | 8 | ..... | 8 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 141 | 140 | 941 | 943 |
| Ocean Falls | 30,713 35 | 22,211 46 | ..... | 247 98 | 212 40 | 53,385 19 | 460 | 342 | 26 | ..... | 75 | ..... | 34 | 90 | 936 | 879 |
| Prince George | 10,167 95 | 32,935 55 | ..... | 2,982 47 | ..... | 46,085 97 | 282 | ..... | 420 | ..... | 249 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Stickeen | 4,504 88 | 1,043 90 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,548 78 | 334 | 57 | ..... | ..... | 415 | 38 | 55 | 52 | ..... | ..... |
| Stewart | 29,379 69 | 6,245 85 | ..... | 527 37 | 478 04 | 36,630 95 | 530 | 122 | 13 | ..... | 132 | 1,030 | 81 | 60 | 227 | 251 |
| Arrandale | 17 19 | 29 69 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46 88 | 8 | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | 57 | 139 | 116 |
| Bella Coola | 85 78 | 278 20 | ..... | 89 72 | ..... | 453 70 | 12 | ..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hazelton | 180 12 | 36 69 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 216 81 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Masset | 359 38 | 156 59 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 515 97 | 14 | 4 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 12 | 94 | 96 |
| Silver Heights | 2,759 47 | 2,209 79 | ..... | 209 67 | 323 40 | 5,502 33 | 136 | 6 | 25 | ..... | 3,118 | 120 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Smithers | 406 67 | 102 78 | | | | 509 45 | 23 | | | | | | | | | |
| Telegraph Creek | 48 45 | 8 76 | | | | 57 21 | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 316,503 65 | 146,738 79 | | 25,179 12 | 3,029 48 | 491,451 04 | 4,253 | 696 | 1,000 | | 4,535 | 2,855 | 2,594 | 2,706 | 4,354 | 4,217 |
| Revelstoke | 15,153 99 | 20,665 05 | 2,450 00 | 2,805 81 | 17 56 | 41,092 41 | 267 | | 1,006 | 79 | 245 | 7 | | | | |
| Ashcroft | 12,513 87 | 6,471 00 | | 766 69 | | 19,751 56 | 198 | | | | 153 | 24 | | | | |
| Golden | 4,702 49 | 21,810 22 | | 1,611 84 | | 28,124 55 | 134 | | | | 94 | 3 | | | | |
| Kamloops | 12,829 76 | 44,038 01 | 33,822 73 | 4,886 51 | | 95,577 01 | 469 | | | | 414 | 19 | | | | |
| Merritt | 4,417 28 | 3,880 52 | 170 00 | 300 34 | | 8,768 14 | 125 | | | | 81 | | | | | |
| Vernon | 11,277 03 | 14,546 88 | | 5,171 74 | | 30,995 65 | 427 | | | | 407 | 7 | | | | |
| Armstrong | 426 85 | 104 40 | | | | 531 25 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enderby | 306 63 | 71 71 | | | | 378 34 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quesnel | 363 12 | 78 00 | | | | 441 12 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Williams Lake | 684 59 | 143 88 | | | | 828 47 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 62,675 61 | 111,809 67 | 36,442 73 | 15,542 93 | 17 56 | 226,488 50 | 1,620 | | 1,006 | 79 | 1,394 | 60 | | | | |
| Rossland | 3,699 51 | 4,627 08 | | 7,736 41 | 600 00 | 16,663 00 | 296 | | 58 | | 366 | 1 | | | | |
| Paterson | 2,274 99 | 814 92 | | 39 41 | | 3,129 3 | 53 | 17 | | | 91 | 7 | | | | |
| Trail | 49,919 79 | 41,549 48 | 4,910 00 | 2,674 80 | 298 65 | 99,352 72 | 1,225 | | 146 | 37 | 1,445 | 18 | | | | |
| Total | 55,894 29 | 46,991 48 | 4,910 00 | 10,450 62 | 898 65 | 119,145 04 | 1,574 | 17 | 204 | 37 | 1,902 | 26 | | | | |
| Vancouver | 12,124,330 93 | 4,169,039 81 | 527,825 26 | 3,781,409 73 | 44,354 02 | 20,646,959 75 | 111,569 | 24,752 | 9,633 | 2,482 | 15,618 | 21,528 | 2,054 | 2,123 | 12,941 | 13,058 |
| Alert Bay | 290 30 | 922 12 | | 135 42 | 257 80 | 1,605 64 | | 33 | | | | | 70 | 80 | 1,155 | 1,191 |
| Britannia Beach | 17,677 61 | 4,759 29 | | 9 49 | 62 40 | 22,508 79 | | 92 | | | | | 82 | 85 | 569 | 564 |
| Powell River | 70,620 33 | 50,550 00 | | 420 92 | 303 20 | 121,894 45 | | 273 | | | | | 168 | 242 | 1,863 | 1,801 |
| Lillooet | 82 21 | 17 64 | | | | 99 85 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 12,213,001 38 | 4,225,288 86 | 527,825 26 | 3,781,975 56 | 44,977 42 | 20,793,068 48 | 111,569 | 25,150 | 9,633 | 2,482 | 15,618 | 21,528 | 2,374 | 2,530 | 16,528 | 16,614 |
| Victoria | 1,755,032 58 | 818,839 54 | 164,281 58 | 223,961 55 | 6,399 57 | 2,968,514 82 | 17,793 | 3,499 | 2,157 | 343 | 1,937 | 1,784 | 2,198 | 2,072 | 3,136 | 3,315 |
| Bamfield | 950 16 | 478 22 | | 12 00 | 39 60 | 1,479 98 | 44 | 45 | 14 | | | | 25 | 32 | 248 | 246 |
| Port Renfrew | 39 71 | 31 37 | | 23 36 | 26 40 | 120 84 | 14 | 16 | 11 | | | | 18 | 26 | 129 | 128 |
| Quatsino | 35,002 58 | 586 51 | | 490 04 | 385 80 | 36,464 93 | 101 | 33 | 33 | | | | 17 | 15 | 95 | 97 |
| Sidney | 9,424 31 | 6,493 86 | | 193 53 | 358 80 | 16,470 50 | 194 | 94 | 64 | | | | 824 | 781 | 210 | 225 |
| Ganges | 451 18 | 106 70 | | | | 557 88 | 31 | | | | | | | | | |
| Nootka | | | | | | | | 27 | | | | | 16 | 27 | 11 | |
| Port Alice | 87 51 | 21 17 | | | | 108 68 | 11 | | | | | | | | | |
| Tofino | 381 79 | 375 45 | | | 39 60 | 796 84 | 49 | 39 | 25 | | | | 33 | 32 | 158 | 165 |
| Sidney Inlet | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | 3 | 3 | | |
| Ucluelet | 719 28 | 263 97 | | | 28 80 | 1,012 05 | 77 | 67 | 8 | | | | 61 | 57 | 132 | 136 |
| Total | 1,802,089 10 | 827,196 79 | 164,281 58 | 224,680 48 | 7,278 57 | 3,025 526 52 | 18,314 | 3,823 | 2,312 | 343 | 1,937 | 1,784 | 3,195 | 3,045 | 4,119 | 4,312 |
| **Colombie-Britannique, Totaux** | **15,192,001 46** | **6,094,728 44** | **981,587 43** | **4,150,852 14** | **70,670 42** | **26,489,839 89** | **154,947** | **59,828** | **19,252** | **4,992** | **48,884** | **62,566** | **9,916** | **10,138** | **35,170** | **35,619** |

## N° 9—Tableau des recettes des douanes, de l'accise et autres services, etc.—*Fin*

YUKON

| Ports, ports secondaires et stations douanières | Droits de douane | Taxe d'accise | Droits d'accise | Impôts sur le revenu | Autres recettes | Recette totale | Déclarations d'importations | Déclarations d'exportations | Déclarations de taxe d'accise | Déclarations d'impôts d'accise | Rapports de ch. de fer Importations | Rapports de ch. de fer Exportations | Long-courriers | | Cabotiers et navires de nav. intérieure | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Arrivés | Partis | Arrivés | Partis |
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. |
| Dawson | 45,713 51 | 9,772 68 | 962 16 | 37,153 97 | 670 75 | 94,273 07 | 433 | 31 | 97 | 2 | 271 | 90 | 13 | 15 | 70 | 63 |
| Forty Mile | 64 01 | 11 09 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 75 10 | 15 | 54 | ..... | ..... | 383 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Herschel Island | 7,283 18 | 1,535 92 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,819 10 | 21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Rampart House | 1,070 88 | 188 80 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,259 68 | 23 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 54,131 58 | 11,508 49 | 962 16 | 37,153 97 | 670 75 | 104,426 95 | 492 | 85 | 97 | 2 | 654 | 94 | 13 | 15 | 70 | 63 |
| White Horse | 39,379 20 | 8,691 74 | 417 90 | 3,349 92 | 338 40 | 52,177 16 | 733 | ..... | 43 | 2 | 3,048 | 148 | ..... | ..... | 68 | 67 |
| Carcross, T.Y. | 8,231 65 | 1,726 66 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,958 31 | 314 | ..... | 11 | ..... | 1,767 | 84 | ..... | ..... | 91 | 90 |
| White Pass, C.-B. | 524 80 | 92 07 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 616 87 | 134 | 436 | ..... | ..... | 305 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Atlin, C.-B. | 252 27 | 116 99 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 369 26 | 16 | ..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 53 | 53 |
| Mayo Landing | 255 98 | 54 80 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 310 78 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 48,643 90 | 10,682 26 | 417 90 | 3,349 92 | 338 40 | 63,432 38 | 1,207 | 436 | 66 | 2 | 5,120 | 232 | ..... | ..... | 212 | 210 |
| **Yukon, Totaux** | 102,775 48 | 22,190 75 | 1,380 06 | 40,503 89 | 1,009 15 | 167,859 33 | 1,699 | 521 | 163 | 4 | 5,774 | 326 | 13 | 15 | 282 | 273 |
| **Colis postaux britanniques** | 18,530 74 | 4,814 97 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23,345 71 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| **Service préventif** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 313,908 08 | 313,908 08 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| **Ministère des Douanes et de l'Accise** | ..... | 149,584 92 | ..... | ..... | 7,185 39 | 156,770 31 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| **Division spéciale** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,810 44 | 1,810 44 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

### RÉCAPITULATION PAR PROVINCES

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Nouvelle-Écosse** | 3,027,638 87 | 1,437,733 37 | 27,229 83 | 693,403 44 | 47,385 59 | 5,233,391 10 | 47,591 | 55,976 | 11,854 | 255 | 28,946 | 12,420 | 5,541 | 5,506 | 21,153 | 21,400 |
| **Ile du Prince-Édouard** | 143,302 17 | 85,703 50 | 39,019 85 | 37,428 59 | 3,776 64 | 309,230 75 | 3,479 | 892 | 2,162 | 484 | 3,176 | 97 | 88 | 142 | 1,680 | 1,619 |
| **Nouveau-Brunswick** | 6,014,361 49 | 1,231,451 47 | 140,337 17 | 712,187 15 | 27,834 81 | 8,126,172 09 | 34,044 | 69,985 | 9,415 | 696 | 45,540 | 62,120 | 4,315 | 3,803 | 3,777 | 3,935 |
| **Québec** | 38,839,102 06 | 32,913,353 43 | 30,553,286 23 | 18,281,878 07 | 189,274 28 | 120,776,894 07 | 351,181 | 288,480 | 49,377 | 26,245 | 240,366 | 230,191 | 1,704 | 1,601 | 10,741 | 10,571 |
| **Ontario** | 67,260,402 09 | 48,738,284 53 | 9,493,948 89 | 26,539,342 59 | 238,484 20 | 152,270,462 30 | 707,842 | 377,905 | 103,186 | 23,483 | 1,075,725 | 1,367,562 | 1 | 1 | 44,689 | 43,908 |
| **Manitoba** | 7,794,026 09 | 4,714,457 80 | 864,385 16 | 3,423,623 57 | 27,588 67 | 16,824,081 29 | 97,372 | 22,623 | 8,318 | 3,979 | 57,850 | 57,416 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 8 |
| **Saskatchewan** | 2,553,221 08 | 1,376,211 52 | 644,246 47 | 872,761 04 | 14,311 36 | 5,460,745 47 | 35,200 | 13,858 | 4,649 | 709 | 35,157 | 21,301 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| **Alberta** | 2,987,748 44 | 2,459,819 73 | 623,465 55 | 1,445,075 78 | 7,661 43 | 7,523,770 93 | 41,888 | 1,482 | 9,497 | 2,141 | 29,323 | 4,699 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| **Colombie-Britannique** | 15,192,001 46 | 6,094,728 44 | 981,587 43 | 4,150,852 14 | 70,670 42 | 26,489,839 89 | 154,047 | 59,828 | 19,252 | 4,092 | 48,884 | 62,566 | 9,916 | 10,138 | 35,170 | 35,619 |
| **Territoire du Yukon** | 102,775 48 | 22,190 75 | 1,380 06 | 40,503 89 | 1,009 15 | 167,859 33 | 1,699 | 521 | 163 | 4 | 5,774 | 326 | 13 | 15 | 282 | 273 |
| **Colis postaux britanniques** | 18,530 74 | 4,814 97 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23,345 71 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| **Service préventif** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 313,908 08 | 313,908 08 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| **Ministère des Douanes et de l'Accise** | ..... | 149,584 92 | ..... | ..... | 7,185 39 | 156,770 31 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| **Division spéciale** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,810 44 | 1,810 44 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| **Grand Total** | 143,933,109 97 | 99,228,334 43 | 43,368,880 64 | 56,197,056 26 | 950,900 46 | 343,678,281 76 | 1,474,343 | 891,550 | 217,873 | 62,058 | 1,570,741 | 1,818,698 | 21,579 | 21,207 | 117,500 | 117,333 |

N° 10—TABLEAU indiquant la valeur totale des articles déclarés pour la consommation locale ansi que des exportations du Canada, en partance ou en destination de chaque pays, pendant les douze mois terminés le 31 mars 1926

| Pays | Déclarés pour la consommation | | | Exportations | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Effets imposables | Effets exempts de droits | Total imposable et ex. de dr. | Effets de proven. canadienne | Effets de proven. étrangère | Total, exportations |
| EMPIRE BRITANNIQUE | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Royaume-Uni | 133,125,438 | 30,605,772 | 163,731,210 | 508,237,560 | 1,028,583 | 509,266,143 |
| Aden | 50,320 | ..... | 50,320 | 36,640 | ..... | 36,640 |
| Australie | 1,830,821 | 1,211,233 | 3,042,054 | 15,411,746 | 6,490 | 15,418,236 |
| Barbade | 2,058,733 | 2,072,089 | 4,130,822 | 1,592,570 | 48,802 | 1,641,372 |
| Bermudes | 11,006 | 66,091 | 77,097 | 1,150,803 | 25,780 | 1,176,583 |
| Afrique or. anglaise | 26,160 | 76,522 | 102,682 | 995,022 | ..... | 995,022 |
| " sud anglaise | 11,556 | 118,023 | 129,579 | 9,078,462 | 9,286 | 9,087,748 |
| " occ. anglaise | 12,375 | 134,881 | 147,256 | 94,905 | 57 | 94,962 |
| Guyane anglaise | 4,439,410 | 63,793 | 4,503,203 | 2,256,556 | 56,305 | 2,312,861 |
| Honduras anglais | 32,623 | 238,670 | 271,293 | 504,411 | 8,667 | 513,078 |
| Indes anglaises | 8,836,952 | 640,501 | 9,477,453 | 7,420,708 | 1,523 | 7,422,231 |
| " or anglaises, autres | 27,256 | 563 | 27,819 | 239 | ..... | 239 |
| Antilles angl., autres | 672,346 | 323,989 | 996,335 | 3,851,248 | 38,644 | 3,889,892 |
| Océanie anglaise, autres | ..... | 1,141 | 1,141 | 129,278 | ..... | 129,278 |
| Etabl. anglais du Détroit | 467,853 | 4,206,535 | 4,674,388 | 3,568,498 | 29,159 | 3,597,657 |
| Soudan anglais | ..... | 13,534 | 13,534 | 45,445 | ..... | 45,445 |
| Cyelan | 2,552,702 | 194,740 | 2,747,442 | 606,688 | 198 | 606,886 |
| Iles-Fidji | 2,566,333 | 871 | 2,567,204 | 271,004 | 927 | 271,931 |
| Gambie | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,202 | ..... | 3,202 |
| Gibraltar | ..... | ..... | ..... | 61,269 | ..... | 61,269 |
| Côte-d'Or | 923 | 223,690 | 224,613 | 185,280 | 70 | 185,350 |
| Hong-Kong | 1,188,630 | 357,536 | 1,546,166 | 1,885,838 | 5,410 | 1,891,248 |
| Iraq | 9,843 | 963 | 10,806 | 122,257 | ..... | 122,257 |
| Etat libre d'Irlande | 19,318 | ..... | 19,318 | 4,708,689 | 876 | 4,709,565 |
| Jamaïque | 3,595,772 | 187,709 | 3,783,481 | 3,976,210 | 31,823 | 4,008,033 |
| Malte | 221 | ..... | 221 | 277,861 | ..... | 277,861 |
| Terre-Neuve | 67,470 | 1,547,662 | 1,615,132 | 11,277,182 | 378,488 | 11,655,670 |
| Nouvelle-Zélande | 985,331 | 1,739,904 | 2,725,235 | 16,562,007 | 17,854 | 16,579,861 |
| Nigérie | ..... | 30,925 | 30,925 | 265,331 | ..... | 265,331 |
| Palestine | 6,213 | 648 | 6,861 | 77,389 | ..... | 77,389 |
| Sierra-Leone | 3,929 | ..... | 3,929 | 38,365 | ..... | 38,365 |
| Trinidad et Tobago | 830,547 | 230,967 | 1,061,514 | 3,875,332 | 46,609 | 3,921,941 |
| **Total, Emp. Britannique** | **163,430,081** | **44,288,952** | **207,719,033** | **598,567,995** | **1,735,551** | **600,303,546** |
| AUTRES PAYS | | | | | | |
| Abyssinie | 14,224 | ..... | 14,224 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Alaska | 83,493 | 108,222 | 191,715 | 270,250 | 5,132 | 275,382 |
| Albanie | ..... | ..... | ..... | 240 | ..... | 240 |
| Argentine | 276,795 | 3,177,313 | 3,454,108 | 12,639,706 | 70 | 12,639,776 |
| Autriche | 186,098 | 9,935 | 196,033 | 21,536 | 1,313 | 22,849 |
| Açores et Madère | 69,946 | ..... | 69,946 | 79,297 | ..... | 79,297 |
| Congo belge | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19,994 | ..... | 19,994 |
| Belgique | 4,680,492 | 2,272,681 | 6,953,173 | 22,802,741 | 90,523 | 22,893,264 |
| Bolivie | 1,031 | ..... | 1,031 | 173,698 | 285 | 173,983 |
| Brésil | 1,848,387 | 371 | 1,848,758 | 4,832,391 | ..... | 4,832,391 |
| Bulgarie | 5,819 | 421 | 6,240 | 12,566 | ..... | 12,566 |
| Iles Canaries | 916 | ..... | 916 | 78,581 | ..... | 78,581 |
| Chili | 8,169 | 661,976 | 670,145 | 1,409,787 | 697 | 1,410,484 |
| Chine | 1,661,607 | 886,388 | 2,547,995 | 24,473,446 | 5,950 | 24,479,396 |
| Colombie | 688,983 | 4,075 | 693,058 | 683,700 | 2,143 | 685,843 |
| Costa Rica | 66,155 | 10,910 | 77,065 | 213,445 | 1,605 | 215,050 |
| Cuba | 10,152,533 | 910,751 | 11,063,284 | 8,525,583 | 10,501 | 8,536,084 |
| Tchéco-Slovaquie | 1,231,704 | 40,341 | 1,272,045 | 132,114 | 1,614 | 133,728 |
| Danemark | 58,856 | 78,610 | 137,466 | 6,215,226 | 248 | 6,215,474 |
| Guyane hollandaise | 7,442 | ..... | 7,442 | 107,834 | 302 | 108,136 |
| Indes or. hollandaises | 584,184 | 1,145,099 | 1,729,283 | 3,881,957 | ..... | 3,881,957 |
| Indes occ. hollandaises | ..... | ..... | ..... | 79,902 | 2,403 | 82,305 |
| Équateur | ..... | ..... | ..... | 150,079 | 94 | 150,173 |
| Egypte | 49,270 | 28,588 | 77,858 | 1,340,020 | ..... | 1,340,020 |
| Esthonie | ..... | ..... | ..... | 86,317 | ..... | 86,317 |
| Finlande | 15,277 | 28,309 | 43,586 | 1,578,554 | ..... | 1,578,554 |
| France | 17,918,634 | 1,233,065 | 19,151,699 | 13,952,262 | 98,849 | 14,051,111 |

N° 10—TABLEAU indiquant la valeur totale des articles déclarés pour la consommation locale ainsi que des exportations du Canada, en partance ou en destination de chaque pays, pendant les douze mois terminés le 31 mars 1926–*Fin*

| Pays | Déclarés pour la consommation | | | Exportations | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Effets imposables | Effets exempts de droits | Total imposable et ex. de dr. | Effets de proven. canadienne | Effets de proven. étrangère | Total, exportations |
| AUTRES PAYS—*Fin* | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Afrique française | 8,123 | 378 | 8,501 | 210,603 | 413 | 211,016 |
| Guyane française | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,166 | ..... | 1,166 |
| Indes or. françaises | 2,668 | 14,819 | 17,487 | 6,695 | ..... | 6,695 |
| Indes occ. françaises | 1,169 | ..... | 1,169 | 223,770 | 8 | 223,778 |
| Océanie française | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,478 | ..... | 2,478 |
| Allemagne | 7,345,446 | 2,641,317 | 9,986,763 | 30,734,037 | 29,155 | 30,763,192 |
| Grèce | 298,356 | 36,553 | 334,909 | 3,709,798 | ..... | 3,709,798 |
| Guatémala | 254,170 | 2,353 | 256,523 | 152,329 | 126 | 152,455 |
| Hawaï | 248,302 | 2,951 | 251,253 | 11,785 | 1,562 | 13,347 |
| Haïti | 130,162 | ..... | 130,162 | 608,117 | 234 | 608,351 |
| Honduras | 582,143 | 10 | 582,153 | 168,379 | 1,500 | 169,879 |
| Hongrie | 5,665 | ..... | 5,665 | 19,464 | ..... | 19,464 |
| Islande | 172 | 50 | 222 | 53,939 | 150 | 54,089 |
| Italie | 1,976,023 | 621,736 | 2,597,759 | 12,788,653 | 13,179 | 12,801,832 |
| Afrique italienne, autre | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,288 | ..... | 1,288 |
| Japon | 8,350,731 | 1,213,343 | 9,564,074 | 34,694,862 | 8,014 | 34,702,876 |
| Jougo-Slavie | 1,407 | ..... | 1,407 | 105,156 | ..... | 105,156 |
| Corée | 270 | ..... | 270 | 10,667 | 27 | 10,694 |
| Lettonie | ..... | 400 | 400 | 528,765 | ..... | 528,765 |
| Libérie | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,176 | ..... | 8,176 |
| Lithuanie | 300 | ..... | 300 | 4,752 | ..... | 4,752 |
| Madagascar | 5,082 | 8,768 | 13,850 | 1,164 | ..... | 1,164 |
| Mexique | 437,042 | 3,247,418 | 3,684,460 | 2,990,773 | 17,476 | 3,008,249 |
| Miquelon et St-Pierre | 20,307 | 16,135 | 36,442 | 487,895 | 33,563 | 521,458 |
| Maroc | 2,652 | 4,608 | 7,260 | 125,484 | ..... | 125,484 |
| Pays-Bas | 3,522,406 | 3,342,157 | 6,864,563 | 23,476,607 | 287,617 | 23,764,224 |
| Nicaragua | 77,990 | 675 | 78,665 | 46,267 | ..... | 46,267 |
| Norvège | 563,074 | 67,707 | 630,781 | 6,767,887 | 1,830 | 6,769,717 |
| Panama | 908 | 3,502 | 4,410 | 483,449 | 201 | 483,650 |
| Paraguay | ..... | 47,735 | 47,735 | 46,099 | ..... | 46,099 |
| Perse | 138,289 | 14,691 | 152,980 | 17,691 | ..... | 17,691 |
| Pérou | 580,723 | 5,119,386 | 5,700,109 | 1,226,355 | 807 | 1,227,162 |
| Philippines | 5,752 | 68,501 | 74,253 | 172,630 | 101 | 172,731 |
| Pologne | 26,086 | 9,480 | 35,566 | 2,295,215 | ..... | 2,295,215 |
| Porto-Rico | 593 | 1,779 | 2,372 | 866,688 | ..... | 866,688 |
| Portugal | 268,121 | 80,696 | 348,817 | 121,773 | 22 | 121,795 |
| Afrique portugaise | ..... | 20,770 | 20,770 | 811,086 | ..... | 811,086 |
| Asie portugaise | ..... | ..... | ..... | 276 | ..... | 276 |
| Roumanie | 2,363 | ..... | 2,363 | 305,169 | ..... | 305,169 |
| Russie | 867 | 6,340 | 7,207 | 3,788,266 | ..... | 3,788,266 |
| Salvador | 54,623 | ..... | 54,623 | 127,093 | 4,053 | 131,146 |
| Saint-Domingue | 6,790,508 | 831 | 6,791,339 | 350,256 | ..... | 350,256 |
| Siam | 4,953 | 90,778 | 95,731 | 294,246 | ..... | 294,246 |
| Espagne | 1,775,265 | 310,585 | 2,085,850 | 832,547 | ..... | 832,547 |
| Afrique espagnole | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36,840 | ..... | 36,840 |
| Suède | 910,420 | 224,224 | 1,134,644 | 3,542,709 | 8,020 | 3,550,729 |
| Suisse | 7,118,743 | 343,865 | 7,462,608 | 1,218,616 | 13,701 | 1,232,317 |
| Syrie | 3,740 | 200 | 3,940 | 47,586 | ..... | 47,586 |
| Turquie | 308,643 | 35,625 | 344,268 | 110,597 | ..... | 110,597 |
| Etats-Unis | 337,972,326 | 271,747,311 | 609,719,637 | 474,987,367 | 10,964,868 | 485,952,235 |
| Uruguay | 26,180 | 43,378 | 69,558 | 1,910,269 | ..... | 1,910,269 |
| Venezuela | 188,761 | ..... | 188,761 | 1,483,333 | 189 | 1,483,522 |
| Iles de la Vierge, E.-U.A. | 50 | ..... | 50 | 9,458 | 250 | 9,708 |
| **Total, autres pays** | **419,621,589** | **299,988,110** | **719,609 699** | **716,787,796** | **11,608,795** | **728,396,591** |
| **Gr'd total, marchandises** | **583,051,670** | **344,277,062** | **927,328,732** | **1,315,355,791** | **13,344,346** | **1,328,700,137** |

N° 11—ÉTAT comparatif des marchandises restant en entrepôt en 1924, 1925 et 1926

| Articles | | Restant en entrepôt le 31 mars 1924 | | Restant en entrepôt le 31 mars 1925 | | Restant en entrepôt le 31 mars 1925 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Quantité | Valeur | Quantité | Valeur | Quantité | Valeur |
| Produits agricoles et potagers, surtout alimentaires— | | | | | | | |
| Céréales | $ | ..... | 63,684 | ..... | 1,017,661 | ..... | 99,548 |
| Fruits et noix | $ | ..... | 694,974 | ..... | 719,426 | ..... | 725,065 |
| Sucre au-dessus de n° 16 E. H. | Liv. | 4,931,587 | 128,224 | 4,999,353 | 127,966 | 7,734,356 | 187,952 |
| Sucre non au-dessus du n° 16 E. H. | " | 85,370,709 | 7,985,045 | 40,175,095 | 5,340,254 | 59,975,437 | 6,085,881 |
| Mélasse | Galls | 309,881 | 27,530 | 274,820 | 18,886 | 201,999 | 20,904 |
| Thé | Liv. | 14,487,248 | 4,328,898 | 14,093,370 | 4,825,122 | 12,561,931 | 4,226,091 |
| Café | " | 3,010,673 | 655,083 | 4,078,876 | 1,171,651 | 3,420,646 | 1,352,276 |
| Autres aliments végétaux | $ | ..... | 1,330,168 | ..... | 399,929 | ..... | 754,154 |
| Autres produits agricoles et végétaux— | | | | | | | |
| Eau-de-vie | Galls | 83,524 | 699,813 | 86,284 | 715,070 | 103,305 | 778,295 |
| Genièvre | " | 145,068 | 1,964,526 | 121,225 | 1,777,325 | 131,937 | 1,869,299 |
| Rhum | " | 79,077 | 495,496 | 94,750 | 549,137 | 73,077 | 534,806 |
| Whiskey | " | 458,869 | 8,305,153 | 490,171 | 9,064,237 | 448,826 | 8,451,416 |
| Vins | " | 370,046 | 1,148,789 | 315,656 | 956,642 | 281,968 | 984,508 |
| Autres spiritueux | " | 119,888 | 298,409 | 165,281 | 500,591 | 135,775 | 481,992 |
| Tabac non manufacturé | $ | ..... | 2,167,067 | ..... | 1,829,027 | ..... | 1,946,850 |
| Tabac, manufacturé | $ | ..... | 72,243 | ..... | 67,156 | ..... | 50,799 |
| Produits potagers non comestibles | $ | ..... | 218,045 | ..... | 169,448 | ..... | 134,241 |
| Animaux et produits animaux— | | | | | | | |
| Poisson | $ | ..... | 225,469 | ..... | 289,248 | ..... | 301,184 |
| Cuir | $ | ..... | 168,493 | ..... | 122,012 | ..... | 124,488 |
| Autres produits animaux | $ | ..... | 406,890 | ..... | 292,229 | ..... | 377,347 |
| Fibres, fils et tissus— | | | | | | | |
| Coton | $ | ..... | 1,222,818 | ..... | 872,654 | ..... | 846,715 |
| Lin | $ | ..... | 141,435 | ..... | 207,886 | ..... | 254,183 |
| Soie | $ | ..... | 617,156 | ..... | 672,116 | ..... | 590,417 |
| Laine | $ | ..... | 1,711,421 | ..... | 1,705,280 | ..... | 1,255,930 |
| Autres produits fibreux et textiles | $ | ..... | 111,251 | ..... | 257,365 | ..... | 309,368 |
| Bois ,produits du bois, papier et art. fabriqués— | | | | | | | |
| Bois | $ | ..... | 385,388 | ..... | 260,509 | ..... | 313,227 |
| Papier | $ | ..... | 325,707 | ..... | 501,936 | ..... | 488,207 |
| Fer, acier et produits— | | | | | | | |
| Automobiles | Nombre | 86 | 223,125 | 159 | 250,299 | 503 | 530,604 |
| Autres produits fabr. du fer et de l'acier | $ | ..... | 1,902,098 | ..... | 1,697,038 | ..... | 1,642,552 |
| Autres minerais, métaux et leurs produits manufacturés | $ | ..... | 441,495 | ..... | 448,983 | ..... | 425,156 |
| Minéraux métalloïdiques et leurs produits— | | | | | | | |
| Charbon | Tonnes | 2,005,927 | 5,375,203 | 1,742,380 | 3,765,092 | 899,848 | 1,586,071 |
| Verre | $ | ..... | 128,869 | ..... | 47,725 | ..... | 61,552 |
| Huiles | $ | ..... | 822,761 | ..... | 689,455 | ..... | 710,448 |
| Autres produits de minéraux métalloïdiques | $ | ..... | 90,595 | ..... | 97,019 | ..... | 87,148 |
| Produits chimiques | $ | ..... | 915,703 | ..... | 506,323 | ..... | 1,111,119 |
| Divers | $ | ..... | 808,291 | ..... | 921,677 | ..... | 883,406 |
| **Grand total** | | ..... | **46,607,315** | ..... | **42,854,374** | ..... | **40,583,199** |

## N° 12—Résumé par pays, articles imposables et exempts de droits

| Pays | Articles importés pour la consommation | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tarif général | | Tarif de préférence | | Tarif conventionnel | | Total des effets imposables | Total, effets exempts de droits | Grand total | |
| | Valeur | Droits | Valeur | Droits | Valeur | Droits | Valeur | Droits | Valeur | Droits |
| Empire britannique | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Royaume-Uni | 24,822,690 | 10,667,878 58 | 106,578,857 | 19,038,240 08 | 1,723,891 | 428,131 05 | 133,125,438 | 30,605,772 | 163,731,210 | 30,134,249 71 |
| Aden | 50,320 | 5,857 89 | | | | | 50,320 | | 50,320 | 5,857 89 |
| Australie | 491,629 | 66,007 28 | 1,273,707 | 80,157 08 | 65,485 | 10,561 15 | 1,830,821 | 1,211,233 | 3,042,054 | 156,725 51 |
| Barbade | 3,298 | 1,057 64 | 2,055,435 | 278,701 93 | | | 2,058,733 | 2,072,089 | 4,130 822 | 279,759 57 |
| Bermudes | 1,662 | 475 08 | 9,344 | 1,227 05 | | | 11,006 | 66,091 | 77,097 | 1,702 13 |
| Afrique orientale, angl. | 1,838 | 229 76 | 24,322 | 2,393 07 | | | 26,160 | 76,522 | 102,682 | 2,622 83 |
| Afrique-sud, angl. | 2,766 | 1,311 25 | 8,751 | 1,745 26 | 39 | 11 91 | 11,556 | 118,023 | 129,579 | 3,068 42 |
| Afrique occidentale, angl., autre | 12,375 | 1,546 50 | | | | | 12,375 | 134,881 | 147,256 | 1,546 50 |
| Guyane angl. | 3,172 | 925 63 | 4,436,238 | 703,673 84 | | | 4,439,410 | 63,793 | 4,503,203 | 704,599 47 |
| Honduras angl. | 31,984 | 18,003 93 | 639 | 101 11 | | | 32,623 | 238,670 | 271.293 | 18,105 04 |
| Indes angl. | 30,238 | 7,335 50 | 8,801,556 | 1,100,155 64 | 5,158 | 617 50 | 8,836,952 | 640,501 | 9,477,453 | 1,108,108 64 |
| Indes orientales, angl. | 27,256 | 419 45 | | | | | 27,256 | 563 | 27,819 | 419 45 |
| Antilles angl., autre | 32,581 | 7,270 24 | 639,765 | 80,792 84 | | | 672,346 | 323,989 | 996,335 | 88,063 08 |
| Océanie, angl., autre | | | | | | | | 1,141 | 1,141 | |
| Straits Settlements, angl. | 19,882 | 3,872 63 | 446,492 | 104,020 91 | 1,479 | 258 82 | 467,853 | 4,206,535 | 4,674,388 | 108,152 36 |
| Soudan anglais | | | | | | | | 13,534 | 13,534 | |
| Ceylon | 11,792 | 4,653 10 | 2,540,910 | 501,255 12 | | | 2,552,702 | 194,740 | 2,747,442 | 505,908 22 |
| Iles Fidji | | | 2,566,333 | 352,500 69 | | | 2,566,333 | 871 | 2,567,204 | 352,500 69 |
| Côte d'Or | | | 923 | 92 30 | | | 923 | 223,690 | 224,613 | 92 30 |
| Hong Kong | 1,122,738 | 443,037 20 | | | 65,892 | 17,276 38 | 1,188,630 | 357,536 | 1,546,166 | 460,313 58 |
| Irak | 9,843 | 1,012 13 | | | | | 9,843 | 963 | 10,806 | 1,012 13 |
| Etat libre d'Irlande | 580 | 203 00 | 17,102 | 2,989 86 | 1,636 | 136 03 | 19,318 | | 19,318 | 3,328 89 |
| Jamaïque | 68,701 | 13,555 77 | 3,527,071 | 702,942 92 | | | 3,595,772 | 187,709 | 3,783,481 | 716,498 69 |
| Malte | 221 | 287 45 | | | | | 221 | | 221 | 287 45 |
| Terre-Neuve | 60,226 | 16,973 58 | | | 7,244 | 1,606 42 | 67,470 | 1,547,662 | 1,615,132 | 18,580 00 |
| Nouvelle-Zélande | 286,868 | 23,396 30 | 698,463 | 34,264 11 | | | 985,331 | 1,739,904 | 2,725,235 | 57,660 41 |
| Nigerie | | | | | | | | 30,925 | 30,925 | |
| Palestine | 6,197 | 3,213 14 | | | 16 | 11 20 | 6,213 | 648 | 6,861 | 3,224 34 |
| Sierra Leone | | | 3,929 | 392 90 | | | 3,929 | | 3,929 | 392 90 |
| Trinidad et Tobago | 77,158 | 13,389 08 | 753,389 | 104,148 50 | | | 830,547 | 230,967 | 1,061,514 | 117,537 58 |
| **Total, empire britannique** | **27,176,015** | **11,301,912 11** | **134,383,226** | **23,089,795 21** | **1,870,840** | **458,610 46** | **163,430,081** | **44,288,952** | **207,719,033** | **34,850,317 78** |
| Autres pays | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abyssinie | 14,224 | 1,619 88 | | | | | 14,224 | | 14,224 | 1,619 88 |
| Alaska | 83,493 | 11,330 07 | | | | | 83,493 | 108,222 | 191,715 | 11,330 07 |
| Argentine | 240,762 | 50,274 53 | | | 36,033 | 7,316 85 | 276,795 | 3,177,313 | 3,454,108 | 57,591 38 |
| Autriche | 186,098 | 58,495 84 | | | | | 186,098 | 9,935 | 196,033 | 58,495 84 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Açores et Madère | 69,946 | 21,364 07 | | | | | 69,946 | | 69,946 | 21,364 07 |
| Congo belge | 1,238,526 | 270,374 96 | | | 3,441,966 | 638,357 99 | 4,680,492 | 2,272,681 | 6,953,173 | 908,732 95 |
| Belgique | 1,031 | 117 81 | | | | | 1,031 | | 1,031 | 117 81 |
| Brésil | 1,848,387 | 243,356 19 | | | | | 1,848,387 | 371 | 1,848,758 | 243,356 19 |
| Bulgarie | 5,819 | 436 45 | | | | | 5,819 | 421 | 6,240 | 436 45 |
| Iles Canaries | | | | | 916 | 255 48 | 916 | | 916 | 255 48 |
| Chili | 8,169 | 426 25 | | | | | 8,169 | 661,976 | 670,145 | 426 25 |
| Chine | 1,661,607 | 582,114 91 | | | | | 1,661,607 | 886,388 | 2,547,995 | 583,114 91 |
| Colombie | 688,983 | 72,205 40 | | | | | 688,983 | 4,075 | 693,058 | 73,205 40 |
| Costa Rica | 66,155 | 7,259 88 | | | | | 66,155 | 10,910 | 77,065 | 7,259 88 |
| Cuba | 10,152,533 | 5,584,126 87 | | | | | 10,152,533 | 910,751 | 11,063,284 | 5,584,126 87 |
| Tchéco-Slovaquie | 1,231,704 | 356,459 88 | | | | | 1,231,704 | 40,341 | 1,272,045 | 356,459 88 |
| Danemark | 22,890 | 5,407 85 | | | 35,966 | 6,465 56 | 58,856 | 78,610 | 137,466 | 11,873 41 |
| Antilles Hollandaises | 7,442 | 4,355 49 | | | | | 7,442 | | 7,442 | 4,355 49 |
| Indes Occ. Hollandaises | 570,969 | 149,533 22 | | | 13,215 | 3,303 47 | 584,184 | 1,145,099 | 1,729,283 | 152,836 69 |
| Équateur | 49,270 | 18,270 11 | | | | | 49,270 | 28,588 | 77,858 | 18,270 11 |
| Égypte | 10,201 | 2,096 76 | | | 5,076 | 854 44 | 15,277 | 28,309 | 43,586 | 2,951 20 |
| Finlande | 1,201,716 | 452,957 18 | | | 16,716,918 | 5,649,217 77 | 17,918,634 | 1,233,065 | 19,151,699 | 6,102,174 95 |
| France | 1,687 | 617 45 | | | 6,436 | 1,961 21 | 8,123 | 378 | 8,501 | 2,578 66 |
| Afrique française | 2,668 | 747 78 | | | | | 2,668 | 14,819 | 17,487 | 747 78 |
| Antilles françaises | | | | | 1,169 | 85 61 | 1,169 | | 1,169 | 85 61 |
| Allemagne | 7,345,446 | 1,985,471 43 | | | | | 7,345,446 | 2,641,317 | 9,986,763 | 1,985,471 43 |
| Grèce | 298,356 | 102,788 87 | | | | | 298,356 | 36,553 | 334,909 | 102,788 87 |
| Guatémala | 254,170 | 68,032 59 | | | | | 254,170 | 2,353 | 256,523 | 68,032 59 |
| Hawaï | 248,302 | 43,961 06 | | | | | 248,302 | 2,951 | 251,253 | 43,961 06 |
| Haïti | 130,162 | 63,557 16 | | | | | 130,162 | | 130,162 | 63,557 16 |
| Honduras | 582,143 | 323,828 02 | | | | | 582,143 | 10 | 582,153 | 323,828 02 |
| Hongrie | 5,665 | 814 86 | | | | | 5,665 | | 5,665 | 814 86 |
| Islande | 172 | 17 61 | | | | | 172 | 50 | 222 | 17 61 |
| Italie | 474,092 | 107,603 55 | | | 1,501,931 | 351,369 37 | 1,976,023 | 621,736 | 2,597,759 | 458,972 92 |
| Japon | 966,337 | 414,871 98 | | | 7,384,394 | 1,875,727 21 | 8,350,731 | 1,213,343 | 9,564,074 | 2,290,599 19 |
| Jougo-Slavie | 1,407 | 289 57 | | | | | 1,407 | | 1,407 | 289 57 |
| Korée | 270 | 81 00 | | | | | 270 | | 270 | 81 00 |
| Lithuanie | | | | | | | | 400 | 400 | |
| Sibérie | 300 | 52 50 | | | | | 300 | | 300 | 52 50 |
| Madagascar | 4,600 | 724 15 | | | 482 | 18 46 | 5,082 | 8,768 | 13,850 | 742 61 |
| Mexique | 437,042 | 65,381 82 | | | | | 437,042 | 3,247,418 | 3,684,460 | 65,381 82 |
| Miquelon et St-Pierre | 20,285 | 13,173 86 | | | 22 | 90 | 20,307 | 16,135 | 36,442 | 13,174 76 |
| Maroc | 2,652 | 273 20 | | | | | 2,652 | 4,608 | 7,260 | 273 20 |
| Pays-Bas | 2,180,037 | 943,171 46 | | | 1,342,369 | 272,646 49 | 3,522,406 | 3,342,157 | 6,864,563 | 1,215,817 95 |
| Nicaragua | 77,990 | 45,962 58 | | | | | 77,990 | 675 | 78,665 | 45,962 58 |
| Norvège | 50,821 | 11,134 26 | | | 512,253 | 129,333 79 | 563,074 | 67,707 | 630,781 | 140,468 05 |
| Panama | 908 | 167 30 | | | | | 908 | 3,502 | 4,410 | 167 30 |
| Paraguay | | | | | | | | 47,735 | 47,735 | |
| Perse | 138,289 | 46,948 74 | | | | | 138,289 | 14,691 | 152,980 | 46,948 74 |
| Pérou | 580,723 | 128,118 73 | | | | | 580,723 | 5,119,386 | 5,700,109 | 128,118 73 |
| Philippines | 5,752 | 1,539 40 | | | | | 5,752 | 68,501 | 74,253 | 1,539 40 |
| Pologne | 26,086 | 10,508 31 | | | | | 26,086 | 9,480 | 35,566 | 10,508 31 |
| Porto-Rico | 593 | 1,355 35 | | | | | 593 | 1,779 | 2,372 | 1,355 35 |
| Portugal | 268,121 | 161,583 62 | | | | | 268 121 | 80,696 | 348,817 | 161,583 62 |
| Afrique Portugaise | | | | | | | | 20,770 | 20,770 | |
| Roumanie | 2,363 | 457 32 | | | | | 2,363 | | 2,363 | 457 32 |
| Russie | 867 | 229 60 | | | | | 867 | 6,340 | 7,207 | 229 60 |
| Salvador | 54,623 | 5,731 65 | | | | | 54,623 | | 54,623 | 5,731 65 |
| San-Domingue | 6,790,508 | 3,508,191 25 | | | | | 6,790,508 | 831 | 6,791,339 | 3,508,191 25 |
| Siam | 4,953 | 675 00 | | | | | 4,953 | 90,778 | 95,731 | 675 00 |
| Espagne | 1,135,141 | 258,970 49 | | | 640,124 | 158,044 82 | 1,775,265 | 310,585 | 2,085,850 | 417,015 31 |
| Suède | 296,597 | 41,464 74 | | | 613,823 | 138,011 30 | 910,420 | 224,224 | 1,134,644 | 179,476 04 |

## N° 12—Résumé par pays, articles imposables et exempts de droits—*Fin*

| Pays | Articles importés pour la consommation | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tarif général | | Tarif de préférence | | Tarif conventionnel | | Total des effets imposables | Total, effets exempts de droits | Grand total | |
| | Valeur | Droits | Valeur | Droits | Valeur | Droits | Valeur | Droits | Valeur | Droits |
| Autres pays—*Fin* | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Suisse | 1,031,726 | 157,665 01 | ..... | ..... | 6,087,017 | 1,655,545 06 | 7,118,743 | 343,865 | 7,462,608 | 1,813,210 07 |
| Syrie | 3,698 | 940 70 | ..... | ..... | 42 | 10 80 | 3,740 | 200 | 3,940 | 951 50 |
| Turquie | 308,643 | 52,364 45 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 308,643 | 35,625 | 344,268 | 52,364 45 |
| Etats-Unis | 337,972,326 | 80,816,739 34 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 337,972,326 | 271,747,311 | 609,719,637 | 80,816,739 34 |
| Uruguay | 26,180 | 7,199 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26,180 | 43,378 | 69,558 | 7,199 50 |
| Vénézuéla | 188,761 | 21,488 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 188,761 | ..... | 188,761 | 21,488 46 |
| Iles de la Vierge, aux Etats-Unis | 50 | 110 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | ..... | 50 | 110 00 |
| **Total, autres pays** | **381,281,437** | **97,309,589 32** | ..... | ..... | **38,340,152** | **10,888,526 58** | **419,621,589** | **299,988,110** | **719,609,699** | **108,198,115 90** |
| Droits sur des articles facturés à des prix plus bas que le commerce local | ..... | 226,499 34 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 226,499 34 |
| Droits additionnels | ..... | 658,177 05 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 658,177 05 |
| **Grand, total, marchandises** | **408,457,452** | **109,496,177 82** | **134,383,226** | **23,089,795 21** | **40,210,992** | **11,347,137 04** | **583,051,670** | **344,277,062** | **927,328,732** | **143,933,110 07** |
| Marchandises admises en franchise seulement, au tarif de préférence— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Du Royaume-Uni | ..... | ..... | 1,095,797 | | | | | | | |
| Des autres pays | ..... | ..... | 3,812,242 | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | ..... | ..... | **4,908,039** | | | | | | | |

## N° 13—Résumé de la valeur totale des exportations par pays

| Pays | De provenance canadienne | De provenance étrangère | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Empire britannique | $ | $ | $ |
| Royaume-Uni | 508,237,560 | 1,028,583 | 509,266,143 |
| Aden | 36,640 | ..... | 36,640 |
| Australie | 15,411,746 | 6,490 | 15,418,236 |
| Barbade | 1,592,570 | 48,802 | 1,641,372 |
| Bermudes | 1,150,803 | 25,780 | 1,176,583 |
| Afrique orientale anglaise | 995,022 | ..... | 995,022 |
| Sud-africain anglais | 9,078,462 | 9,286 | 9,087,748 |
| Afrique occidentale anglaise, autres | 94,905 | 57 | 94,962 |
| Guyane anglaise | 2,256,556 | 56,305 | 2,312,861 |
| Honduras anglais | 504,411 | 8,667 | 513,078 |
| Indes anglaises | 7,420,708 | 1,523 | 7,422,231 |
| Indes occidentales anglaises, autres | 239 | ..... | 239 |
| Antilles anglaises, autres | 3,851,248 | 38,644 | 3,889,892 |
| Océanie anglaise, autres | 129,278 | ..... | 129,278 |
| Etablissement anglais du Détroit | 3,568,498 | 29,159 | 3,597,657 |
| Soudan anglais | 45,445 | ..... | 45,445 |
| Ceylan | 606,688 | 198 | 606,886 |
| Iles Fidji | 271,004 | 927 | 271,931 |
| Gambie | 3,202 | ..... | 3,202 |
| Gibraltar | 61,269 | ..... | 61,269 |
| Côte-d'Or | 185,280 | 70 | 185,350 |
| Hong-Kong | 1,885,838 | 5,410 | 1,891,248 |
| Irak | 122,257 | ..... | 122,257 |
| Etat libre d'Irlande | 4,708,689 | 876 | 4,709,565 |
| Jamaïque | 3,976,210 | 31,823 | 4,008,033 |
| Malte | 277,861 | ..... | 277,861 |
| Terre-Neuve | 11,277,182 | 378,488 | 11,655,670 |
| Nouvelle-Zélande | 16,562,007 | 17,854 | 16,579,861 |
| Nigérie | 265,331 | ..... | 265,331 |
| Palestine | 77,389 | ..... | 77,389 |
| Sierra Leone | 38,365 | ..... | 38,365 |
| Trinidad et Tobago | 3,875,332 | 46,609 | 3,921,941 |
| **Total, Empire britannique** | **598,567,995** | **1,735,551** | **600,303,546** |
| Autres pays | | | |
| Alaska | 270,250 | 5,132 | 275,382 |
| Albanie | 240 | ..... | 240 |
| Argentine | 12,639,706 | 70 | 12,639,776 |
| Autriche | 21,536 | 1,313 | 22,849 |
| Açores et Madère | 79,297 | ..... | 79,297 |
| Congo belge | 19,994 | ..... | 19,994 |
| Belgique | 22,802,741 | 90,523 | 22,893,264 |
| Bolivie | 173,698 | 285 | 173,983 |
| Brézil | 4,832,391 | ..... | 4,832,391 |
| Bulgarie | 12,566 | ..... | 12,566 |
| Iles Canaries | 78,581 | ..... | 78,581 |
| Chili | 1,409,787 | 697 | 1,410,484 |
| Chine | 24,473,446 | 5,950 | 24,479,396 |
| Colombie | 683,700 | 2,143 | 685,843 |
| Costa-Rica | 213,445 | 1,605 | 215,050 |
| Cuba | 8,525,583 | 10,501 | 8,536,084 |
| Tchéco-Slovaquie | 132,114 | 1,614 | 133,728 |
| Danemark | 6,215,226 | 248 | 6,215,474 |
| Guyane hollandaise | 107,834 | 302 | 108,136 |
| Indes orientales hollandaises | 3,881,957 | ..... | 3,881,957 |
| Indes occidentales hollandaises | 79,902 | 2,403 | 82,305 |
| Équateur | 150,079 | 94 | 150,173 |
| Égypte | 1,340,020 | ..... | 1,340,020 |
| Esthonie | 86,317 | ..... | 86,317 |
| Finlande | 1,578,554 | ..... | 1,578,554 |
| France | 13,952,262 | 98,849 | 14,051,111 |
| Afrique française | 210,603 | 413 | 211,016 |
| Guyane française | 1,166 | ..... | 1,166 |
| Indes orientales françaises | 6,695 | ..... | 6,695 |
| Indes occidentales françaises | 223,770 | 8 | 223,778 |
| Océanie française | 2,478 | ..... | 2,478 |
| Allemagne | 30,734,037 | 29,155 | 30,763,192 |
| Grèce | 3,709,798 | ..... | 3,709,798 |

N° 13—Résumé de la valeur totale des exportations par pays—*Fin*

| Pays | De provenance canadienne | De provenance étrangère | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Autres pays—Fin | $ | $ | $ |
| Guatémala | 152,329 | 126 | 152,455 |
| Hawaï | 11,785 | 1,562 | 13,347 |
| Haïti | 608,117 | 234 | 608,351 |
| Honduras | 168,379 | 1,500 | 169,879 |
| Hongrie | 19,464 | ..... | 19,464 |
| Islande | 53,939 | 150 | 54,089 |
| Italie | 12,788,653 | 13,179 | 12,801,832 |
| Afrique italienne, autre | 1,288 | ..... | 1,288 |
| Japon | 34,694,862 | 8,014 | 34,702,876 |
| Jugo-Slavie | 105,156 | ..... | 105,156 |
| Corée | 10,667 | 27 | 10,694 |
| Lettonie | 528,765 | ..... | 528,765 |
| Libérie | 8,176 | ..... | 8,176 |
| Lithuanie | 4,752 | ..... | 4,752 |
| Madagascar | 1,164 | ..... | 1,164 |
| Mexique | 2,990,773 | 17,476 | 3,008,249 |
| Miquelon et St-Pierre | 487,895 | 33,563 | 521,458 |
| Maroc | 125,484 | ..... | 125,484 |
| Pays-Bas | 23,476,607 | 287,617 | 23,764,224 |
| Nicaragua | 46,267 | ..... | 46,267 |
| Norvège | 6,767,887 | 1,830 | 6,769,717 |
| Panama | 483,449 | 201 | 483,650 |
| Paraguay | 46,099 | ..... | 46,099 |
| Perse | 17,691 | ..... | 17,691 |
| Pérou | 1,226,355 | 807 | 1,227,162 |
| Philippines | 172,630 | 101 | 172,731 |
| Pologne | 2,295,215 | ..... | 2,295,215 |
| Porto-Rico | 866,688 | ..... | 866,688 |
| Portugal | 121,773 | 22 | 121,795 |
| Afrique portugaise | 811,086 | ..... | 811,086 |
| Asie portugaise | 276 | ..... | 276 |
| Roumanie | 305,169 | ..... | 305,169 |
| Russie | 3,788,266 | ..... | 3,788,266 |
| Salvador | 127,093 | 4,053 | 131,146 |
| San Domingue | 350,256 | ..... | 350,256 |
| Siam | 294,246 | ..... | 294,246 |
| Espagne | 832,547 | ..... | 832,547 |
| Afrique espagnole | 36,840 | ..... | 36,840 |
| Suède | 3,542,709 | 8,020 | 3,550,729 |
| Suisse | 1,218,616 | 13,701 | 1,232,317 |
| Syrie | 47,586 | ..... | 47,586 |
| Turquie | 110,597 | ..... | 110,597 |
| Etats-Unis | 474,987,367 | 10,964,868 | 485,952,235 |
| Uruguay | 1,910,269 | ..... | 1,910,269 |
| Venezuela | 1,483,333 | 189 | 1,483,522 |
| Iles Vierges des E.-U | 9,458 | 250 | 9,708 |
| **Total, autres pays** | **716,787,796** | **11,608,795** | **728,396,591** |
| **Grand total marchandises, exportations** | **1,315,355,791** | **13,344,346** | **1,328,700,137** |

# PARTIE II---ACCISE

# INDEX DES TABLEAUX ET ÉTAT D'ACCISE

## TABLE DES MATIÈRES


| N° du tableau | Désignation | Page |
|---|---|---|
| | Rapport du sous-ministre des douanes et de l'accise | 3 |
| 1 | Consommation par tête | 8 |
| 2 | Droits d'accise perçus, par ports | 9 |
| 3 | État comparatif de la recette provenant de l'accise | 12 |
| 4 | " des articles sujets à l'accise pris pour la consommation | 13 |
| 5 | Spiritueux—État comparatif de la fabrication | 14 |
| 6 | " Opérations des distilleries | 16 |
| 7 | " Rapports d'entrepôts, par ports | 17 |
| 8 | " États comparatif des rapports d'entrepôts | 20 |
| 9 | Malt—État comparatif de la fabrication | 22 |
| 10 | " " des rapports d'entrepôts | 23 |
| 11 | Liqueur de malt—État comparatif de la fabrication | 24 |
| 12 | " " des rapports d'entrepôts | 25 |
| 13 | Tabac—État comparatif de la fabrication | 26 |
| 14 | " Rapports d'entrepôts, fabriqué avant le 1er juin 1908 | 28 |
| 15 | " Rapports d'entrepôts, par ports | 29 |
| 16 | " État comparatif des rapports d'entrepôts | 32 |
| 17 | " Étranger—En feuilles brutes, rapports d'entrepôts, état comparatif | 36 |
| 18 | Cigares—État comparatif de la fabrication | 38 |
| 19 | " " des rapports d'entrepôts | 39 |
| 20 | Inspection du pétrole | 40 |
| 21 | Nombre de permis, par ports | 41 |
| 22 | Recettes de l'accise, par ports | 44 |

# RAPPORT

DU

# SOUS-MINISTRE DES DOUANES ET DE L'ACCISE

---

A l'honorable W.-D. Euler,

Ministre des Douanes et de l'Accise.

Monsieur,—J'ai l'honneur de vous présenter ci-joint le compte des recettes d'accise perçues par ce ministère pendant l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1926, ainsi que les détails statistiques sur leur provenance.

Voici le tableau comparatif des droits et redevances pour les exercices expirés le 31 mars 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925 et 1926.

| — | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Accise | 36,909,889 | 36,259,654 | 38,616,038 | 39,005,343 | 43,370,231 |
| Taxes d'accise | 73,902,614 | 107,989,893 | 123,668,847 | 89,330,838 | 99,228,334 |
| Totaux | 110,812,503 | 144,249,547 | 162,284,885 | 128,336,181 | 142,598,565 |

DÉTAILS des recettes de l'accise durant les exercices sous-mentionnés:

| — | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Spiritueux | 6,224,061 | 7,985,808 | 9,371,063 | 9,393,661 | 10,932,578 |
| Liqueur de malt | 61,531 | 60,331 | 93,072 | 107,734 | 113,933 |
| Malt | 2,628,995 | 2,549,601 | 3,280,057 | 3,540,621 | 3,840,774 |
| Tabac | 26,876,807 | 25,013,128 | 25,236,296 | 25,421,602 | 27,919,051 |
| Cigares | 1,095,170 | 622,035 | 608,685 | 516,606 | 539,300 |
| Acide acétique | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Marchandises en entrepôt | 16,525 | 18,225 | 18,725 | 17,675 | 17,250 |
| Autres recettes | 6,700 | 10,426 | 8,040 | 7,344 | 7,245 |
| Totaux | 36,909,889 | 36,259,654 | 38,616,038 | 39,095,343 | 43,370,231 |

La quantité des spiritueux produits durant l'exercice a été de 7,287,691 gallons d'esprit de preuve contre 4,411,896 gallons d'esprit de preuve produits durant le cours de l'exercice précédent. Les matières premières employées dans la production de ces spiritueux ont été les suivantes:

| | Livres |
|---|---|
| Malt | 6,109,455 |
| Maïs | 37,496,955 |
| Seigle | 12,506,822 |
| Avoine | 380,385 |
| Blé | 46,800 |
| Mélasse | 45,051,831 |

On trouvera au (tableau 6), un état détaillé du commerce des spiritueux dans les différentes distilleries.

| | Gallons d'esprit de preuve |
|---|---|
| Il y avait en voie de fabrication le 1er avril 1925 | 614,236 |
| Il a été fabriqué dans le cours de l'exercice | 5,434,329 |
| Retourné aux distilleries pour redistillation—En entrepôt | 1,756,259 |
| Il est en outre entré dans les distilleries—Droits acquittés | 139,781 |
| Total | 7,944,605 |

On a disposé de ces spiritueux comme suit:

| | Gallons d'esprit de preuve |
|---|---|
| Mis en entrepôt | 7,328,232 |
| Alcool amylique et spiritueux exclus | 29,754 |
| Pertes résultant de la rectification | 6,036 |
| Restant en voie de fabrication le 31 mars 1926, suivant l'inventaire | 580,583 |
| Total | 7,944,605 |

*Spiritueux.*—Le tableau suivant fait voir le mouvement des spiritueux en entrepôt pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1926 et les quatre exercices précédents:

| Exercices | En entrepôt au commencement de l'exercice, y compris les spiritueux en transit | Mis en entrepôt pendant l'exercice à la sortie des distilleries | Autrement mis en entrepôt | Sortis pour la consommation | Exportés | Employés dans les manufactures-entrepôts | Dont il est autrement rendu compte | Pour être redistillés | En entrepôt à la fin de l'exercice, y compris les spiritueux en transit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gal. de pr. | Gal. de pr. | Gal. de pr. | Gal. de pr. | Gal. de pr. | Gal. de pr. | Gal. de pr. | Gal. de pr. | Gal. de pr. |
| 1921-1922..... | 6,175,617 | 6,140,188 | 1,612,105 | 730,474 | 192,327 | 1,057,036 | 2,489,928 | 1,300,376 | 8,157,769 |
| 1922-1923..... | 8,157,769 | 4,544,516 | 207,649 | 729,678 | 315,213 | 1,366,483 | 1,114,745 | 706,526 | 8,677,289 |
| 1923-1924..... | 8,677,289 | 5,615,401 | 164,677 | 899,291 | 875,699 | 1,244,249 | 1,521,588 | 1,198,038 | 8,718,502 |
| 1924-1925..... | 8,718,502 | 8,646,683 | 41,696 | 910,316 | 803,535 | 1,053,472 | 1,485,894 | 1,462,169 | 11,691,495 |
| Totaux..... | 31,729,177 | 24,946,788 | 2,026,127 | 3,269,759 | 2,186,774 | 4,721,240 | 6,612,155 | 4,667,109 | 37,245,055 |
| Moyenne.... | 7,932,294 | 6,236,697 | 506,532 | 817,440 | 546,693 | 1,180,310 | 1,653,039 | 1,166,777 | 9,311,264 |
| 1925-26..... | 11,691,495 | 7,328,232 | 119,972 | 1,082,785 | 499,007 | 1,109,295 | 1,894,957 | 1,756,259 | 12,797,396 |

La demande de l'étranger, pour les produits des distilleries du Canada est inférieure à la moyenne des quatre dernières années, les quantités exportées étant les suivantes:

| | Gallons d'esprit de preuve |
|---|---|
| 1921-1922 | 192,327 |
| 1922-1923 | 315,213 |
| 1923-1924 | 875,699 |
| 1924-1925 | 803,535 |
| 1925-1926 | 499,007 |

Le relevé qui suit fait voir les quantités totales sur lesquelles les droits ont été perçus dans le cours des différents exercices y mentionnés.

| Exercices | Spiritueux canadiens | | Spiritueux importés employés dans les fabriques-entrepôts | Quantités totales acquittées de droits | Revenus accumulés, y compris les honoraires de permis |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acquittés de droits à la sortie de la distillerie | Acquittés de droits à la sortie de l'entrepôt | | | |
| | Gal. de pr. | Gal. de pr. | Gal. de pr. | Gal. de pr. | $ |
| 1921-1922..... | 6,747 | 1,752,712 | 34,797 | 1,794,256 | 6,224,061 |
| 1922-1923..... | 204 | 1,889,569 | 206,592 | 2,096,365 | 7,985,808 |
| 1923-1924..... | 638 | 1,980,977 | 162,562 | 2,144,177 | 9,371,063 |
| 1924-1925..... | 3,795 | 1,923,605 | 40,183 | 1,967,583 | 9,393,661 |
| Totaux..... | 11,384 | 7,546,863 | 444,134 | 8,002,381 | 32,974,593 |
| Moyenne..... | 2,846 | 1,886,716 | 111,033 | 2,000,595 | 8,243,648 |
| 1925-26..... | 6,153 | 2,072,490 | 119,590 | 2,198,233 | 10,932,578 |

*Malt.*—Le relevé qui suit représente le commerce du malt pendant l'exercice expiré le 31 mars 1926, et les quatre exercices précédents:—

| Exercices | En entrepôt au commencement de l'année, y compris les quantités en transit | Fabriqué pendant l'année | Importé | Augmentation | Pris pour la consommation | Exporté | Dont il est autrement rendu compte | En entrepôt à la fin de l'exercice, y compris les quantités en transit | Recettes accumulées, y compris les honoraires de permis |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Liv. | Liv. | Liv. | Liv. | Liv. | Liv. | Liv. | Liv. | Liv. |
| 1921–1922 | 27,432,027 | 78,733,632 | 9,719,502 | 472,359 | 87,561,176 | 4,886,340 | 4,013,597 | 19,896,407 | 2,628,995 |
| 1922–1923 | 19,896,407 | 86,855,361 | 12,656,198 | 282,137 | 84,922,024 | 4,644,757 | 7,392,842 | 22,730,480 | 2,549,601 |
| 1923–1924 | 22,730,480 | 105,441,150 | 13,193,777 | 677,187 | 109,286,000 | 8,901,243 | 7,558,535 | 16,296,816 | 3,280,057 |
| 1924–1925 | 16,296,816 | 134,056,684 | 17,035,532 | 501,757 | 118,231,171 | 5,864,393 | 9,782,976 | 34,012,249 | 3,540,621 |
| Totaux | 86,355,730 | 405,086,827 | 52,605,009 | 1,933,440 | 400,000,371 | 24,296,733 | 28,747,950 | 92,935,952 | 11,999,274 |
| Moyenne | 21,588,932 | 101,271,707 | 13,151,252 | 483,360 | 100,000,093 | 6,074,183 | 7,186,987 | 23,233,988 | 2,999,818 |
| 1925–1926 | 34,012,249 | 115,810,397 | 22,910,071 | 300,092 | 127,789,729 | 4,664,150 | 10,600,197 | 29,978,733 | 3,840,774 |

*Tabac.*—Le tableau suivant représente le commerce du tabac, y compris le tabac en poudre et les cigarettes, pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1926 et les quatre exercices précédents:—

| Exercices | En entrepôt au commencement de l'exercice, y compris les tabacs en transit | Fabriqué pendant l'année | Pris pour la consommation | Exporté | Dont il est autrement rendu compte | En entrepôt à la fin de l'exercice, y compris le tabac en transit | Tabac en feuilles pris pour la consommation | Canadien en torquettes pour la consommation | Quantité totale retirée pour la consommation | Autres matières retirées pour la consommation | Recettes accumulées, y compris les honoraires de permis |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Liv. | Liv. | Liv. | Liv. | Liv. | Liv. | Liv. | Liv. | Liv. | Liv. | Liv. |
| 1921–1922 | 758,805 | 27,876,229 | 27,878,630 | 51,608 | 32,190 | 672,606 | 29,480,330 | 789 | 57,359,749 | 1,937,089 | 26,876,807 |
| 1922–1923 | 672,606 | 27,818,152 | 28,490,758 | 73,289 | 22,409 | 569,030 | 17,759,130 | 387 | 46,250,275 | 826,000 | 25,013,831 |
| 1923–1924 | 569,030 | 28,436,454 | 28,432,365 | 143,301 | 10,188 | 419,630 | 15,289,166 | 100 | 43,721,631 | ..... | 25,236,296 |
| 1924–1925 | 419,630 | 28,683,812 | 28,455,565 | 146,721 | 62,679 | 437,476 | 14,873,162 | 166 | 43,328,893 | ..... | 25,421,602 |
| Totaux | 2,420,071 | 112,814,647 | 113,257,318 | 414 919 | 127,466 | 2,098,742 | 77,401,788 | 1,442 | 190,660,548 | 2,763,089 | 102,548,536 |
| Moyenne | 605,018 | 28,203,662 | 28,314,329 | 103,730 | 31,866 | 524,685 | 19,350,447 | 360 | 47,665,137 | 690,772 | 25,637,134 |
| 1925–1926 | 437,476 | 30,243,894 | 30,245,627 | 121,573 | 47,871 | 266,299 | 15,471,377 | 200 | 45,717 204 | 18,472 | 27,919,037 |

*Cigares.*—Le tableau suivant représente le commerce des cigares pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1925, et les quatre exercices précédents:

| Exercice | En entrepôt au commencement de l'année y compris transit | Fabriqués pendant l'exercice | Droits imposés sur déficits de production | Pris pour la consommation | Exportés | Dont il est autrement rendu compte | En entrepôt à la fin de l'exercice, y y compris transit | Recettes accumulées, y compris les honoraires de permis |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nombre | Nombre | Nombre | Nombre | Nombre | Nombre | Nombre | $ |
| 1921-1922 | 17,963,205 | 182,168,775 | 252,628 | 181,255,533 | 45,950 | 362,940 | 18,720,185 | 1,095,170 |
| 1922-1923 | 18,720,185 | 181,013,005 | 1,137,631 | 183,965,151 | 80,625 | ..... | 16,828,645 | 622,035 |
| 1923-1924 | 16,828,645 | (a) 3,600<br>193,526,358 | 1,404,006 | 198,042,909 | 166,700 | 64,705 | 13,499,295 | 608,685 |
| 1924-1925 | 13,499,295 | (a) 14,600<br>167,114,719 | 938,968 | 167,158,419 | 107,050 | ..... | 13,348,545 | 516,606 |
| Totaux | 67,011,330 | 723,841,057 | 3,733,233 | 730,422,012 | 400,325 | 427,645 | 62,396,670 | 2,842,496 |
| Moyenne | 16,752,832 | 180,960,264 | 933,308 | 182,605,503 | 100,081 | 106,911 | 15,599,169 | 710,624 |
| 1925-26 | 13,348,545 | 175,658,048 | 627,450 | 174,363,188 | 100,570 | 76,900 | 15,093,385 | 539,300 |

(a) Remis en entrepôt.

*Inspection du pétrole.*—La quantité du pétrole et de naphte inspectée, durant l'exercice, est la suivante:

| | Gallons |
|---|---|
| Pétrole | 53,860,199 |
| Naphte | 102,426,370 |
| Total | 256,286,569 |

GEO. W. TAYLOR,
*Sous-ministre intérimaire des Douanes et de l'Accise.*

MINISTÈRE DES DOUANES ET DE L'ACCISE,
OTTAWA, le 1er octobre 1926.

N° 1—Tableau indiquant la consommation annuelle, par tête, des articles ci-après énumérés, sujets aux droits de douane et d'accise, ainsi que le revenu par tête, que ces articles produisent annuellement.

| Année | Canada | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantité | | | | Droits | | | |
| | Spirit. | Bière | Vins | Tabac | Spirit. | Bière | Vins | Tabac |
| | Galls | Galls | Galls | Livres | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1869 | 1·124 | 2·290 | ·115 | 1·755 | ·761 | ·092 | ·037 | ·193 |
| 1870 | 1·434 | 2·163 | ·195 | 2·190 | ·962 | ·085 | ·049 | ·259 |
| 1871 | 1·578 | 2·490 | ·259 | 2·052 | 1·059 | ·095 | ·056 | ·336 |
| 1872 | 1·723 | 2·774 | ·257 | 2·481 | 1·160 | ·108 | ·070 | ·422 |
| 1873 | 1·682 | 3·188 | ·238 | 1·999 | 1·135 | ·120 | ·066 | ·350 |
| 1874 | 1·994 | 3·012 | ·288 | 2·566 | 1·363 | ·119 | ·086 | ·442 |
| 1875 | 1·394 | 3·091 | ·149 | 1·995 | 1·127 | ·114 | ·069 | ·428 |
| 1876 | 1·204 | 2·454 | ·177 | 2·316 | 1·182 | ·098 | ·075 | ·513 |
| 1877 | ·975 | 2·322 | ·096 | 2·051 | ·949 | ·109 | ·057 | ·446 |
| 1878 | ·960 | 2·169 | ·096 | 1·976 | ·927 | ·147 | ·052 | ·439 |
| 1879 | 1·131 | 2·209 | ·104 | 1·954 | 1·005 | ·125 | ·057 | ·449 |
| 1880 | ·715 | 2·248 | ·077 | 1·036 | ·772 | ·081 | ·055 | ·428 |
| 1881 | ·922 | 2·293 | ·099 | 2·935 | ·990 | ·081 | ·073 | ·443 |
| 1882 | 1·009 | 2·747 | ·120 | 2·150 | 1·084 | ·098 | ·092 | ·485 |
| 1883 | 1·090 | 2·882 | ·135 | 2·280 | 1·186 | ·103 | ·097 | ·473 |
| 1884 | ·998 | 2·924 | ·117 | 2·476 | 1·074 | ·104 | ·082 | ·365 |
| 1885 | 1·126 | 2·639 | ·109 | 2·623 | 1·198 | ·111 | ·074 | ·393 |
| 1886 | ·711 | 2·839 | ·110 | 2·052 | 1·007 | ·091 | ·074 | ·502 |
| 1887 | ·746 | 3·084 | ·095 | 2·062 | 1·045 | ·100 | ·066 | ·514 |
| 1888 | ·645 | 3·247 | ·094 | 2·093 | ·944 | ·110 | ·066 | ·509 |
| 1889 | ·776 | 3·263 | ·097 | 1·153 | 1·107 | ·114 | ·068 | ·529 |
| 1890 | ·883 | 3·360 | ·104 | 2·143 | 1·257 | ·121 | ·072 | ·539 |
| 1891 | ·745 | 3·790 | ·111 | 2·292 | 1·094 | ·137 | ·080 | ·590 |
| 1892 | ·701 | 3·516 | ·101 | 2·291 | 1·156 | ·211 | ·075 | ·680 |
| 1893 | ·740 | 3·485 | ·094 | 2·314 | 1·235 | ·218 | ·070 | ·691 |
| 1894 | ·742 | 3·722 | ·089 | 2·264 | 1·235 | ·205 | ·060 | ·683 |
| 1895 | ·666 | 3·471 | ·090 | 2·163 | 1·124 | ·161 | ·056 | ·645 |
| 1896 | ·623 | 3·528 | ·070 | 2·120 | 1·159 | ·164 | ·047 | ·639 |
| 1897 | ·723 | 3·469 | ·084 | 2·243 | 1·341 | ·213 | ·041 | ·671 |
| 1898 | ·536 | 3·808 | ·082 | 2·358 | 1·306 | ·126 | ·041 | ·615 |
| 1899 | ·661 | 3·995 | ·086 | 2·174 | 1·367 | ·174 | ·045 | ·841 |
| 1900 | ·701 | 4·364 | ·085 | 2·300 | 1·455 | ·185 | ·044 | ·853 |
| 1901 | ·757 | 4·680 | ·099 | 2·375 | 1·574 | ·195 | ·047 | ·864 |
| 1902 | ·786 | 5·035 | ·090 | 2·371 | 1·631 | ·211 | ·048 | ·902 |
| 1903 | ·848 | 4·592 | ·094 | 2·483 | 1·766 | ·200 | ·049 | ·967 |
| 1904 | ·917 | 4·739 | ·092 | 2·664 | 1·913 | ·217 | ·049 | 1·005 |
| 1905 | ·895 | 5·123 | ·093 | 2·768 | 1·898 | ·214 | ·049 | 1·036 |
| 1906 | ·898 | 5·484 | ·095 | 2·898 | 1·879 | ·238 | ·052 | 1·100 |
| 1907 (neuf mois) | ·977 | 5·765 | ·095 | 3·048 | 2·035 | ·257 | ·054 | 1·317 |
| 1908 | ·939 | 6·146 | ·102 | 3·066 | 1·965 | ·268 | ·057 | 1·194 |
| 1909 | ·860 | 5·708 | ·091 | 3·105 | 1·794 | ·241 | ·050 | 1·101 |
| 1910 | ·883 | 5·713 | ·105 | 3·183 | 1·843 | ·242 | ·057 | 1·059 |
| 1911 | ·948 | 5·999 | ·114 | 3·323 | 1·988 | ·257 | ·059 | 1·157 |
| 1912 | 1·030 | 6·598 | ·114 | 3·679 | 2·170 | ·288 | ·063 | 1·336 |
| 1913 | 1·112 | 7·005 | ·131 | 3·818 | 2·340 | ·320 | ·076 | 1·462 |
| 1914 | 1·061 | 7·200 | ·124 | 3·711 | 2·249 | ·328 | ·069 | 1·438 |
| 1915 | ·872 | 6·071 | ·095 | 3·427 | 2·086 | ·379 | ·051 | 1·361 |
| 1916 | ·745 | 4·950 | ·062 | 3·329 | 1·951 | ·362 | ·033 | 1·454 |
| 1917 | ·698 | 4·188 | ·061 | 3·330 | 1·788 | ·304 | ·033 | 1·520 |
| 1918 | ·699 | 3·414 | ·061 | 3·612 | 1·810 | ·228 | ·036 | 1·698 |
| 1919 | ·391 | 2·948 | ·025 | 3·109 | ·942 | ·170 | ·015 | 2·520 |
| 1920 | ·624 | 4·100 | ·078 | 3·745 | 1·586 | ·243 | ·056 | 3·541 |
| 1921 | ·857 | 3·954 | ·077 | 3·272 | 2·256 | ·292 | ·074 | 3·245 |
| 1922 | ·360 | 4·375 | ·037 | 3·434 | 1·859 | ·308 | ·049 | 3·254 |
| 1923 | ·219 | 4·028 | ·037 | 3·243 | 2·006 | ·287 | ·057 | 2·883 |
| 1924 | ·239 | 4·790 | ·062 | 3·382 | 2·229 | ·372 | ·081 | 2·902 |
| 1925 | ·228 | 5·223 | ·066 | 3·317 | 2·109 | ·380 | ·086 | 2·884 |
| 1926 | ·270 | 5·617 | ·074 | 3·468 | 2·505 | ·405 | ·092 | 3·118 |
| Moyenne | ·875 | 3·970 | ·107 | 2·621 | 1·482 | ·195 | ·060 | 1·081 |

N° 2—RECETTES des ports provenant de l'accise. Sommes perçues pendant l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926

| Ports | Spiritueux | | Malt | Cigares | Tabac préparé | | Tabac étranger en feuilles | | Tor-quettes | Autres maté-riaux | Liqueur de malt | Patentes | Totaux |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Potables | Non-potabl. | | | Cigarettes | Tabac | Non écôté | Écôté | | | | | |
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Amherstburg | | 11,242 96 | | | | 1,277 60 | | | | | | 256 00 | 12,776 56 |
| Belleville | 2,584,300 62 | | 4,719 00 | | | | | | | | | 625 00 | 2,589,644 62 |
| Brantford | | 510 84 | 8,472 00 | 145 35 | | | | | | | | 210 00 | 9,338 19 |
| Bridgeburg | | | | | | | | | | | | 25 00 | 25 00 |
| Chatham | | 1,150 66 | | 117 75 | | 434 80 | 95 60 | | | | | 154 00 | 1,952 81 |
| Cobourg | | 12,835 58 | | | | | | | | | | 125 00 | 12,960 58 |
| Cornwall | | 681 12 | | | | | | | | | | 125 00 | 806 12 |
| Fort Frances | | | 2,076 78 | | | | | | | | | 52 00 | 2,128 78 |
| Fort William | | | 1,817 16 | | | | | | | | | 60 00 | 1,877 16 |
| Goderich | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 00 | 2 00 |
| Guelph | | | 58,791 09 | | | | | | | | | 227 00 | 59,018 09 |
| Hamilton | 64,819 17 | 23,361 62 | 85,621 86 | 3,688 69 | 1,818,006 46 | 156,459 80 | 478,188 80 | 4,552 80 | | | | 1,221 00 | 2,635,920 20 |
| Kingston | | 4,501 17 | 12,978 00 | 560 60 | | | 157 60 | 48 60 | | | | 262 50 | 18,508 47 |
| Kenora | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 00 | 2 00 |
| Kitchener | 252,604 06 | 853 39 | 74,494 50 | 1,203 30 | | | 644 40 | 383 40 | | | | 595 00 | 330,778 05 |
| Lindsay | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 00 | 4 00 |
| London | 55,131 84 | 8,971 41 | 134,623 95 | 32,456 49 | | 2,266 60 | 57,542 00 | 118 20 | | | 2,704 65 | 1,322 00 | 295,137 14 |
| Morrisburg | | | | | | | | | 40 00 | | | 4 00 | 44 00 |
| Niagara Falls | | 480 72 | | 232 20 | | | 311 40 | | | | | 150 00 | 1,174 32 |
| North Bay | | | | | | | | | | | | 31 00 | 31 00 |
| Oshawa | | | | | | | | | | | | 27 00 | 27 00 |
| Ottawa | | 59,656 55 | 35,512 80 | | | 859 40 | | | | | | 724 50 | 96,753 25 |
| Owen Sound | | 3,262 50 | | 1,441 78 | | | 831 20 | | | | | 100 00 | 5,635 48 |
| Parry Sound | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 00 | 3 00 |
| Peterboro | | 401 78 | | 52 30 | | | 82 40 | 84 60 | | | | 127 00 | 748 08 |
| Picton | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 00 | 2 00 |
| Port Arthur | | | 5,664 00 | | | | | | | | | 100 00 | 5,764 00 |
| Port Hope | | 1,967 04 | | | | | | | | | | 75 00 | 2,042 04 |
| Prescott | 391,160 56 | 25,225 45 | | | | | | | | | | 550 00 | 416,936 01 |
| Sarnia | | | 4,164 00 | | | | | | | | | 101 00 | 4,265 00 |
| Sault Ste-Marie | | | 6,000 00 | 94 20 | | | 320 00 | | | | | 102 00 | 6,516 20 |
| Simcoe | 10 72 | | | | | | | | | | | 27 00 | 37 72 |
| Stratford | | | | 792 65 | | | 224 20 | | | | | 250 00 | 1,266 85 |
| Sudbury | | | 16,500 00 | | | | | | | | | 75 00 | 16,575 00 |
| St. Catharines | | | 12,740 73 | 323 40 | | | 200 00 | | | | | 250 00 | 13,514 13 |
| St. Thomas | | | | 556 05 | | | 630 00 | 227 40 | | | | 100 00 | 1,513 45 |
| Toronto | 1,088,015 76 | 327,792 73 | 121,015 65 | 78,204 69 | 30 00 | 1,833 00 | 163,923 20 | 82,116 80 | | | | 7,776 50 | 1,870,708 33 |
| Welland | | | 14,381 01 | | | | | | | | | 74 00 | 14,455 01 |
| Whitby | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 00 | 1 00 |
| Windsor | 852,393 43 | 61,484 91 | 146,594 25 | | | | | | | | | 1,450 00 | 1,061,922 59 |
| Woodstock | | 3,083 66 | | | | | | | | | | 50 00 | 3,133 66 |
| Total, Ontario | 5,288,436 16 | 547,464 09 | 746,166 78 | 119,869 45 | 1,818,036 46 | 163,131 20 | 703,150 80 | 87,351 80 | 40 00 | | 2,704 65 | 17,417 50 | 9,493,948 89 |

N° 2—RECETTES des ports provenant de l'accise. Sommes perçues pendant l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926—*Fin*

| Ports | Spiritueux | | Malt | Cigares | Tabac préparé | | Tabac étranger en feuilles | | Tor-quettes | Autres maté-riaux | Liqueur de malt | Patentes | Totaux |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Potables | Non-potabl. | | | Cigarettes | Tabac | Non écôté | Ecôté | | | | | |
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Granby | | | | 57,135 49 | | 840,725 40 | 376,773 20 | 752 40 | | | | 300 00 | 1,275,686 49 |
| Hull | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 00 | 3 00 |
| Montréal | 1,765,120 21 | 331,020 60 | 2,012,511 05 | 308,873 96 | 15,485,679 30 | 2,807,400 65 | 4,784,339 90 | 193,234 30 | | 4,248 56 | 46,147 50 | 11,647 50 | 27,750,223 53 |
| Québec | 810,740 06 | 23,637 86 | 48,909 00 | 9,642 49 | 4,371 60 | 438,380 70 | 70,973 80 | | | | | 1,404 00 | 1,408,059 51 |
| Shawinigan Falls | 10 89 | 61 88 | | | | | | | | | | 279 00 | 351 77 |
| Sherbrooke | | 4,065 21 | 10,060 20 | 5,707 10 | | | 5,289 40 | 8,076 60 | | | | 550 00 | 33,748 51 |
| St-Hyacinthe | 2,578 67 | | | 243 15 | | | 12,739 20 | 2,961 00 | | | | 402 00 | 18,924 02 |
| St-Jean | | | | 22,051 45 | | 957 80 | 17,846 80 | 13 20 | | | | 252 00 | 41,121 25 |
| Sutton | | 400 36 | | | | | | | | | | 50 00 | 450 36 |
| Trois-Rivières | | 212 84 | | 172 35 | | 18,200 00 | 121 20 | | | | | 150 00 | 18,856 39 |
| Valleyfield | | 851 40 | 4,860 00 | | | | | | | | | 150 00 | 5,861 40 |
| Total, Québec | 2,578,449 83 | 360,250 15 | 2,076,340 25 | 403,825 99 | 15,490,050 90 | 4,105,664 55 | 5,268,083 50 | 205,037 50 | | 4,248 56 | 46,147 50 | 15,187 50 | 30,553,286 23 |
| Fredericton | 87,108 48 | | | | | | | | | | | 50 00 | 87,158 48 |
| Moncton | | 340 56 | | | | | | | | | | 75 00 | 415 56 |
| St. John | | 12,663 35 | 29,286 51 | 1,045 41 | | | 405 20 | 313 80 | | | | 602 00 | 44,316 27 |
| St. Stephen | | 1,510 75 | | | | | | | | | | 100 00 | 1,610 75 |
| Woodstock | | 6,686 11 | | | | | | | | | | 150 00 | 6,836 11 |
| Total, Nouv.-Brunswick | 87,108 48 | 21,200 77 | 29,286 51 | 1,045 41 | | | 405 20 | 313 80 | | | | 977 00 | 140,337 17 |
| Amherst | | | | | | | | | | | | 27 00 | 27 00 |
| Digby | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 00 | 2 00 |
| Halifax | 10,595 00 | 4,024 87 | 10,755 00 | | | | | | | | | 480 00 | 25,854 87 |
| Sydney | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 00 | 2 00 |
| Truro | | | | | | 250 70 | | | | | | 50 00 | 300 70 |
| Yarmouth | | 340 56 | | 422 70 | | | 180 00 | | | | | 100 00 | 1,043 26 |
| Total, Nouvelle-Écosse | 10,595 00 | 4,365 43 | 10,755 00 | 422 70 | | 250 70 | 180 00 | | | | | 661 00 | 27,229 83 |
| Charlottetown, I. P.-É. | | 492 65 | | | | 38,233 20 | 40 00 | | | | | 254 00 | 39,019 85 |
| Brandon | | | 21,885 60 | 4 77 | | | | | | | | 127 00 | 22,017 37 |
| Gretna | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 00 | 2 00 |
| Portage la Prairie | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 00 | 2 00 |
| Winnipeg | 346,809 66 | 164,836 54 | 264,012 84 | 166 50 | 21 60 | 2,855 00 | 4,989 20 | | | | 55,548 45 | 3,124 00 | 842,363 79 |
| Total, Manitoba | 346,809 66 | 164,836 54 | 285,898 44 | 171 27 | 21 60 | 2,855 00 | 4,989 20 | | | | 55,548 45 | 3,255 00 | 864,385 16 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Moose Jaw | | | 13,500 00 | | | | | | | | | 130 00 | 13,630 00 |
| Prince Albert | 7 72 | | 16,548 00 | | | | | | | | | 54 00 | 16,609 72 |
| Régina | 570,736 43 | 2,549 62 | 10,542 00 | | | | | | | | | 353 00 | 584,181 05 |
| Saskatoon | | 428 20 | 28,875 00 | 36 30 | | | 42 00 | 208 20 | | | | 230 00 | 29,819 70 |
| Total, Saskatchewan | 570,744 15 | 2,977 82 | 69,465 00 | 36 30 | | | 42 00 | 208 20 | | | | 767 00 | 644,240 47 |
| Calgary | 160,813 77 | 6,041 17 | 187,887 60 | 690 15 | | | 676 40 | 114 90 | | | | 831 00 | 357,054 99 |
| Edmonton | 82,268 58 | 12,422 60 | 53,089 26 | 200 17 | | | 336 80 | | | | 3,006 15 | 478 00 | 151,801 56 |
| Lethbridge | | | 108,480 00 | | | | | | | | | 79 00 | 108,559 00 |
| Medicine Hat | | | 6,000 00 | | | | | | | | | 50 00 | 6,050 00 |
| Total, Alberta | 243,082 35 | 18,463 77 | 355,456 86 | 890 32 | | | 1,013 20 | 114 90 | | | 3,006 15 | 1,438 00 | 623,465 55 |
| Cranbrook | | | 2,670 00 | | | | | | | | | 50 00 | 2,720 00 |
| Fernie | | | 16,800 00 | | | | | | | | | 50 00 | 16,850 00 |
| Nanaïmo | | | | 195 75 | | | 446 40 | | | | | 200 00 | 842 15 |
| Nelson | | | 6,678 00 | | | | | | | | | 50 00 | 6,728 00 |
| New Westminster | 192,167 61 | 638 55 | 23,789 28 | 318 67 | | | 426 80 | 196 80 | | | | 400 00 | 217,937 71 |
| Penticton | | | 3,000 00 | | | | | | | | | 50 00 | 3,050 00 |
| Revelstoke | | | 36,241 56 | 1 17 | | | | | | | | 200 00 | 36,442 73 |
| Rossland | | | 4,860 00 | | | | | | | | | 50 00 | 4,910 00 |
| Vancouver | 370,616 62 | 23,511 79 | 102,714 39 | 6,494 31 | | 9,073 80 | 5,836 00 | 6,120 60 | | | 1,230 75 | 2,227 00 | 527,825 26 |
| Victoria | 93,394 89 | 1,091 66 | 69,051 60 | 171 83 | | | 128 40 | 118 20 | | | | 325 00 | 164,281 58 |
| Total, Colombie-Britannique | 656,179 12 | 25,242 00 | 265,804 83 | 7,181 73 | | 9,073 80 | 6,837 60 | 6,435 60 | | | 1,230 75 | 3,602 00 | 981,587 43 |
| Dawson | 962 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | 962 16 |
| White Horse | 417 90 | | | | | | | | | | | | 417 90 |
| Total, Yukon | 1,380 06 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,380 06 |
| Grand Total | 9,782,784 81 | 1,145,293 22 | 3,839,173 67 | 533,443 17 | 17,308,108 96 | 4,319,208 45 | 5,984,741 50 | 299,641 80 | 40 00 | 4,248 56 | 108,637 50 | 43,559 00 | 43,368,880 64 |
| SOMMAIRE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ontario | 5,288,436 16 | 547,464 09 | 746,166 78 | 119,869 45 | 1,818,036 46 | 163,131 20 | 703,150 80 | 87,531 80 | 40 00 | | 2,704 65 | 17,417 50 | 9,493,948 89 |
| Québec | 2,578,449 83 | 360,250 15 | 2,076,340 25 | 403,825 99 | 15,490,050 90 | 4,105,664 55 | 5,268,083 50 | 205,037 50 | | 4,248 56 | 46,147 50 | 15,187 50 | 30,553,286 23 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 87,108 48 | 21,200 77 | 29,286 51 | 1,045 41 | | | 405 20 | 313 80 | | | | 977 00 | 140,337 17 |
| Nouvelle-Écosse | 10,595 00 | 4,365 43 | 10,755 00 | 422 70 | | 250 70 | 180 00 | | | | | 661 00 | 27,229 83 |
| Ile du Prince-Édouard | | 492 65 | | | | 38,233 20 | 40 00 | | | | | 254 00 | 39,019 85 |
| Manitoba | 346,809 66 | 164,836 54 | 285,898 44 | 171 27 | 21 60 | 2,855 00 | 4,989 20 | | | | 55,548 45 | 3,255 00 | 864,385 16 |
| Saskatchewan | 570,744 15 | 2,977 82 | 69,465 00 | 36 30 | | | 42 00 | 208 20 | | | | 767 00 | 644,240 47 |
| Alberta | 243,082 35 | 18,463 77 | 355,456 86 | 890 32 | | | 1,013 20 | 114 90 | | | 3,006 15 | 1,438 00 | 623,465 55 |
| Colombie-Britannique | 656,179 12 | 25,242 00 | 265,804 83 | 7,181 73 | | 9,073 80 | 6,837 60 | 6,435 60 | | | 1,230 75 | 3,602 00 | 981,587 43 |
| Yukon | 1,380 06 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,380 06 |
| Total | 9,782,784 81 | 1,145,293 22 | 3,839,173 67 | 533,443 17 | 17,308,108 96 | 4,319,208 45 | 5,984,741 50 | 299,641 80 | 40 00 | 4,248 56 | 108,637 50 | 43,559 00 | 43,368,880 64 |

## RECETTES DE L'ACCISE

### N° 3—État comparatif des recettes pour 1923-24, 1924-25 and 1925-26

| — | | Totaux $ c. |
|---|---|---|
| Spiritueux | 1923–24 | 9,367,887 23 |
| | 1924–25 | 9,389,535 98 |
| | 1925–26 | 10,928,078 03 |
| Liqueur de malt | 1923–24 | 85,073 61 |
| | 1924–25 | 106,233 72 |
| | 1925–26 | 108,637 50 |
| Malt | 1923–24 | 3,278,407 27 |
| | 1924–25 | 3,539,020 66 |
| | 1925–26 | 3,839,173 67 |
| Tabac | 1923–24 | 25,232,840 86 |
| | 1924–25 | 25,418,054 76 |
| | 1925–26 | 27,915,989 27 |
| Cigares | 1923–24 | 597,360 65 |
| | 1924–25 | 516,415 34 |
| | 1925–26 | 533,443 17 |
| Permis | 1923–24 | 44,940 00 |
| | 1924–25 | 43,919 50 |
| | 1925–26 | 43,559 00 |
| Recette totale | 1923–24 | 38,606,309 62 |
| | 1924–25 | 39,013,179 96 |
| | 1925–26 | 43,368,880 64 |

N° 4—ÉTAT indiquant les quantités des divers articles sujets à l'accise pris pour la consommation pendant les exercices terminés le 31 mars 1924, 1925, 1926 et les droits perçus sur ces articles

| Articles sujets à l'accise | 1924 | | | | 1925 | | | | 1926 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantités | | | Droits | Quantités | | | Droits | Quantités | | | Droits |
| | A la sortie de la fabrique | A la sortie de l'entrepôt | Totaux | | A la sortie de la fabrique | A la sortie de l'entrepôt | Totaux | | A la sortie de la fabrique | A la sortie de l'entrepôt | Totaux | |
| | Gal. de pr. | Gal. de pr. | Gal. de pr. | $ c. | Gal. de pr. | Gal. de pr. | Gal. de pr. | $ c. | Gal. de pr. | Gal. de pr. | Gal. de pr. | $ c. |
| Spiritueux | 638 | 2,143,539 | 2,144,177 | 9,367,687 23 | 3,795 | 1,963,788 | 1,967,583 | 9,389,535 98 | 6,153 | 2,192,080 | 2,198,233 | 10,928,078 03 |
| Liqueur de malt, le droit étant acquitté sur le malt | Galls 43,708,034 | Galls 9,789 | Galls 43,717,823 | 89,872, 46 | Galls 47,896,779 | Galls 209,398 | Galls 48,106,177 | 103,684 27 | Galls 52,098,864 | Galls 344,641 | Galls 52,443,505 | 109,682 55 |
| Malt | Liv. 5,019 | Liv. 105,441,150 | Liv. 105,446,169 | 3,278,407 27 | Liv. 6,214 | Liv. 118,231,171 | Liv. 118,237,385 | 3,539,020 66 | Liv. 3,612 | Liv. 127,786,117 | Liv. 127,789,729 | 3,839,173 67 |
| Cigares | Nombre 120,940,859 | Nombre 77,102,050 | Nombre 198,042,909 | 602,484 68 | Nombre 96,538,242 | Nombre 71,559,145 | Nombre 168,097,387 | 510,981 09 | Nombre 89,262,473 | Nombre 85,100,715 | Nombre 174,363,188 | 533,899 58 |
| Cigarettes | 1,811,682,571 | 608,370,160 | 2,420,052,731 | 14,767,259 51 | 1,987,384,440 | 544,308,710 | 2,531,693,150 | 15,197,878,40 | 2,532,563,260 | 350,884,900 | 2,883,448,160 | 17,308,109 01 |
| Torquettes canadiennes | Liv. 100 | Liv. ..... | Liv. 100 | 20 00 | Liv. 166 | Liv. ..... | Liv. 166 | 33 20 | Liv. 200 | Liv. ..... | Liv. 200 | 40 00 |
| Tabac | 14,955,515 | 5,439,922 | 20,395,437 | 4,079,087 40 | 15,832,300 | 4,229,577 | 20,061,877 | 4,012,375 51 | 17,631,772 | 3,140,470 | 20,772,242 | 4,154,448 40 |
| Tabac à priser | 776,770 | ..... | 776,770 | 155,354 00 | 798,608 | ..... | 798,608 | 159,721 60 | 823,041 | ..... | 823,041 | 164,608 20 |
| Totaux | 15,732,385 | 5,439,922 | 21,172,307 | 19,001,720 91 | 16,631,074 | 4,229,577 | 20,870,651 | 19,370,008 71 | 18,455,013 | 3,140,470 | 21,595,483 | 21,627,205 61 |
| Tabac en feuilles brutes, étranger | ..... | 15,289,166½ | 15,289,166½ | 6,230,925 45 | ..... | 14,873,162 | 14,873,162 | 6,048,193 05 | ..... | 15,471,376 | 15,471,376 | 6,284,383 30 |
| Autres matériaux | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18,472 | ..... | 18,472 | 4,248 56 |
| Total des droits sur tabac et cigarettes | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25,232,646 36 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25,418,201 76 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27,915,837 47 |
| Permis, spiritueux | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,375 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,125 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,500 00 |
| " liq. de malt | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,200 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,050 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,250 00 |
| " malt | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,650 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,600 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,600 00 |
| " cigarettes | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,200 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,625 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,400 00 |
| " tabac | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,650 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,400 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,214 00 |
| " divers | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26,865 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25,119 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24,595 00 |
| Grand total, droits | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38,616,038 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 39,005,343 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 43,370,230 30 |

SPIRI

N° 5—ÉTAT comparé de la fabrication des spiritueux

| Provinces | Permis | | Produits employés pour la distillation | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Grain | | | | |
| | N° | Honoraires | Malt | Maïs | Seigle | Avoine | Blé |
| 1925 | | $ | Liv. | Liv. | Liv. | Liv. | Liv. |
| Ontario | 6 | 1,500 | 7,114,031 | 43,546,324 | 16,908,735 | 205,412 | 222,160 |
| Québec | 7 | 1,875 | 875,925 | 955,216 | 1,008,129 | ..... | ..... |
| Manitoba | 1 | 250 | 243,562 | 1,619,382 | 260,856 | ..... | ..... |
| Colombie-Britannique | 2 | 500 | 315,659 | 2,403,516 | 552,811 | ..... | ..... |
| Totaux | 16 | 4,125 | 8,549,177 | 48,524,438 | 18,730,531 | 205,412 | 222,160 |
| 1926 | | | | | | | |
| Ontario | 6 | 1,500 | 3,258,920 | 25,740,184 | 6,369,058 | 157,440 | 46,800 |
| Québec | 7 | 1,875 | 1,743,104 | 4,438,980 | 4,303,508 | 22,120 | ..... |
| Manitoba | 2 | 500 | 363,355 | 2,801,404 | 202,979 | 198,000 | ..... |
| Colombie-Britannique | 3 | 625 | 744,076 | 4,516,387 | 1,631,277 | 2,825 | ..... |
| Totaux | 18 | 4,500 | 6,109,455 | 37,496,955 | 12,506,822 | 380,385 | 46,800 |

TUEUX

pour les exercices clos le 31 mars 1925 et 1926

| Grain, total | Mélasse | Produits employés dans la distillation | | Spiritueux de preuve manufacturés | Droits perçus à la sortie, sur déficits de production et estimation établies | | Total des droits perçus à la sortie, y compris honoraires de permis |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Grain | Mélasse | | | | |
| Liv. | Liv. | Liv. | Liv. | Gal. de pr. | Gal. de pr. | $ c. | $ c. |
| 67,996,662 | 26,351,200 | 68,419,687 | 26,647,100 | 5,360,109 25 | 3,792 96 | 34,144 59 | 35,644 59 |
| 2,839,270 | 26,950,383 | 2,781,380 | 26,979,567 | 1,458,736 88 | 2 05 | 18 45 | 1,893 45 |
| 2,123,800 | ..... | 2,075,800 | ..... | 124,470 85 | ..... | ..... | 250 00 |
| 3,271,986 | 2,975,887 | 3,248,386 | 2,975,887 | 344,374 23 | ..... | ..... | 500 00 |
| 76,231,718 | 56,277,470 | 76,525,253 | 56,602,554 | 7,287,691,21 | 3,795 01 | 34,163 04 | 38,288 04 |
| 35,572,402 | 17,244,300 | 35,713,662 | 16,793,100 | 2,957,311 59 | 5,841 80 | 52,673 47 | 54,173 45 |
| 10,507,712 | 26,010,781 | 10,290,572 | 26,018,101 | 1,803,884 86 | 287 70 | 2,594 44 | 4,469 44 |
| 3,565,738 | ..... | 3,496,858 | ..... | 210,983 57 | ..... | ..... | 500 00 |
| 6,894,565 | 1,796,750 | 6,787,701 | 1,822,130 | 462,148 88 | 23 54 | 211 86 | 836 86 |
| 56,540,417 | 45,051,831 | 56,288,793 | 44,633,331 | 5,434,328 90 | 6,153 04 | 55,479 77 | 59,979 75 |

## SPIRITUEUX

N° 6—ÉTAT montrant les opérations des distilleries du Canada pendant l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1926

| Ports | En voie de fabrication, y compris les déficits de production reportés | Fabriqués, y compris les excédents | Retournés aux distilleries pour une nouvelle distillation | Reçus d'autres sources, douane payée | Totaux | Entreposés | Spiritueux et alcool amylique sortis | Déficits sur lesquels la douane a été perçue | En voie de fabrication, y compris les déficits de production reportés | Totaux |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gals de pr. | Gals de pr. | Gals de pr. | Gals de pr. | Gals de pr. | Gals de pr. | Gals de pr. | Gals de pr. | Gals de pr. | Gals de pr. |
| Belleville, Ont. | 202,495·89 | 1,460,823 94 | 987,474 73 | 21,999·92 | 2,672,794·48 | 2,502,944·16 | 9,193·16 | 4,834·32 | 155,822·84 | 2,672,794·48 |
| Kitchener, Ont. | 16,781 19 | 264,417 29 | 164 61 | 1,467·04 | 282,830·13 | 241,838·97 | 381·06 | 77·72 | 40,532·38 | 282,830·13 |
| Prescott, Ont. | ..... | ..... | 3,169·49 | ..... | 3,169·49 | 3,118·34 | ..... | 51·15 | ..... | 3,169·49 |
| Toronto, Ont. | 76,946 50 | 626,925·82 | 2,154·98 | 89,115·66 | 795,142·96 | 710,380·30 | 4,173·19 | ..... | 80,589·47 | 795,142·96 |
| Windsor, Ont. | 84,898 34 | 605,144 54 | 188,749 90 | ..... | 878,792 78 | 855,893 25 | 1,894 66 | 878 61 | 20,126 26 | 878,792 78 |
| Totaux | 381,121 92 | 2,957,311·59 | 1,181,713·71 | 112,582·62 | 4,632,729·84 | 4,314,175·02 | 15,642·07 | 5,841·80 | 297,070·95 | 4,632,729·84 |
| Montréal, P.Q. | 105,786 69 | 1,771,446 10 | 399,890·55 | 20,207·73 | 2,297,331·07 | 2,155,530·25 | 13,264·15 | 171·17 | 128,365·50 | 2,297,331·07 |
| St-Hyacinthe, P.Q. | 50,642·54 | 32,438·76 | 46,242 36 | ..... | 129,323·66 | 129,315·09 | ..... | ..... | 8·57 | 129,323·66 |
| Totaux | 156,429·23 | 1,803,884·86 | 446,132·91 | 20,207·73 | 2,426,654·73 | 2,284,845·34 | 13,264·15 | 171·17 | 128,374·07 | 2,426,654·73 |
| Winnipeg, Man. | 25,509·47 | 210,983·57 | 90,035·66 | 772·87 | 327,301·57 | 290,402·49 | 641·35 | ..... | 36,257·73 | 327,301·57 |
| New-Westminster, C.-B. | 32,609·66 | 179,247·17 | 38,304·07 | 6,218·00 | 256,378·90 | 186·069·29 | 206·50 | 23·54 | 70,079·57 | 256,378·90 |
| Vancouver, C.-B. | 18,565·98 | 282,901·71 | 72·44 | ..... | 301,540·13 | 252,739·62 | ..... | ..... | 48,800·51 | 301,540 13 |
| Totaux | 51,175 64 | 462,148·88 | 38,376·51 | 6,218·00 | 557,919·03 | 438,808·91 | 206·50 | 23·54 | 118,880·08 | 557,919·03 |
| Grand total | 614,236 26 | 5,434,328 90 | 1,756,258·79 | 139,781·22 | 7,944,605·17 | 7,328,231·76 | 29,754·07 | 6,036·51 | 580,582·83 | 7,944,605·17 |

DT

# SPIRITUEUX

## N° 7—ÉTAT de l'entrepôt pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1926

| Ports | Restant en entrepôt de l'année précédente | Mis en entrepôt | Importés | Reçus d'autres divisions: Expédiés durant l'année | Reçus d'autres divisions: En transit l'an dernier | Totaux |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Gal. de pr. | Gal. de pr. | Gal. de pr. | Gal. de pr. | Gal. de pr. | Gal. de pr. |
| Amherstburg | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40,693 80 | 4,085 24 | 44,779·04 |
| Belleville | 2,968,939·88 | 2,502,944·16 | 20,906·40 | 206,633·05 | ..... | 5,699,423·49 |
| Brantford | ..... | ..... | ..... | 283 80 | ..... | 283·80 |
| Chatham | 96 51 | ..... | 874·58 | ..... | ..... | 971·09 |
| Cobourg | 894 79 | ..... | ..... | 4,453·36 | ..... | 5,348·15 |
| Cornwall | ..... | ..... | ..... | 283·80 | ..... | 283·80 |
| Hamilton | 4,375 17 | ..... | 1,791 31 | 31,943·85 | ..... | 38,110·33 |
| Kingston | 1,226·43 | ..... | ..... | 18,766·94 | ..... | 19,993·37 |
| Kitchener | 1,118,756·58 | 241,838·97 | ..... | 354·75 | ..... | 1,360,950·30 |
| London | 953·02 | ..... | ..... | 9,243·81 | 225·06 | 10,421·89 |
| Niagara Falls | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200·31 | ..... | 200·31 |
| Ottawa | 2,477·49 | †279·86 | 3,646·90 | 26,436·65 | ..... | 32,840·90 |
| Owen Sound | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,946·80 | 136·62 | 12,083·42 |
| Port Hope | ..... | ..... | ..... | 819 59 | ..... | 819·59 |
| Peterboro | ..... | ..... | ..... | 165·34 | ..... | 165·34 |
| Prescott | 526,799 15 | 3,118 34 | 84,084·83 | 463,649·88 | 9,447·49 | 1,087,099·69 |
| Simcoe | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Toronto | 962·700·06 | 710,380·30 | 616·17 | 294,407·82 | 584·77 | 1,968,689·12 |
| Windsor | 4,323,499·65 | 855,893·25 | ..... | 1,064·25 | ..... | 5,180,457 15 |
| Woodstock | 352·42 | ..... | ..... | 13,835·25 | ..... | 14,187 67 |
| Total, Ontario | 9,911,071·15 | 4,314,175·02<br>†279·86 | 111,920.19 | 1,125,183·05 | 14,479·18 | 15,477,108·45 |
| Montréal | 938,202·24 | †102·14<br>2,155,530·25 | 7,621·28 | 213,232·60 | ..... | 3,314,688·51 |
| Québec | 18,349·12 | ..... | ..... | 139,434·38 | 492·63 | 158,276·13 |
| Shawinigan Falls | ..... | ..... | ..... | 82·50 | ..... | 82·50 |
| Sherbrooke | 476·14 | ..... | ..... | 1,684·65 | ..... | 2,160·79 |
| St-Hyacinthe | 213,726·92 | 129,315·09 | ..... | 11,231·68 | ..... | 354,273·69 |
| Sutton | ..... | ..... | ..... | 166·82 | ..... | 166·82 |
| Trois-Rivières | 99·52 | ..... | ..... | 212·85 | ..... | 312·37 |
| Valleyfield | ..... | ..... | ..... | 354·75 | ..... | 354·75 |
| Total, Québec | 1,170,853·94 | 2,284,845·34<br>†102·14 | 7,621·28 | 366,400·23 | 492·63 | 3,830,315·56 |
| Fredericton | 3,846·09 | ..... | ..... | 7,795·92 | ..... | 11,642·01 |
| Moncton | ..... | ..... | ..... | 141·90 | ..... | 141·90 |
| St. John | 1,756·59 | ..... | ..... | 6,035·47 | ..... | 7,792·06 |
| St. Stephen | ..... | ..... | ..... | 629·48 | ..... | 629·48 |
| Woodstock | 283·80 | ..... | ..... | 2,714·93 | ..... | 2,998·73 |
| Total, Nouveau-Brunswick | 5,886·48 | ..... | ..... | 17,317·70 | ..... | 23,204·18 |
| Halifax | 3,695 75 | ..... | ..... | 1,673·08 | 209·55 | 5,578·38 |
| Yarmouth | ..... | ..... | ..... | 141·90 | ..... | 141·90 |
| Total, Nouvelle-Écosse | 3,695·75 | ..... | ..... | 1,814·98 | 209·55 | 5,720·28 |
| Charlottetown, Ile du P.-Édouard | 39·93 | ..... | ..... | 82·84 | 82·50 | 205·27 |
| Winnipeg, Man | 134,311·87 | 290,402·49 | 48·30 | 145,724·78 | ..... | 570,487·44 |
| Prince Albert | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Régina | 12,392·81 | ..... | ..... | 69,062·47 | ..... | 81,455 28 |
| Saskatoon | ..... | ..... | ..... | 570·91 | ..... | 570·91 |
| Total, Saskatchewan | 12,392·81 | ..... | ..... | 69,633·38 | ..... | 82,026·19 |
| Calgary | 6,766 38 | ..... | ..... | 39,031·97 | ..... | 45,798·35 |
| Edmonton | 6,062·87 | ..... | ..... | 36,067 13 | ..... | 42,130 00 |
| Total, Alberta | 12,829·25 | ..... | ..... | 75,099·10 | ..... | 87,928·35 |
| New Westminster | 396,165·72 | 186,069·29 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 582,235·01 |
| Vancouver | 13,650·16 | 252,739·62 | ..... | 67,223 29 | ..... | 333,613·07 |
| Victoria | 6,525·90 | ..... | ..... | 10,713·63 | 195·47 | 17,435·00 |
| Total, Colombie-Britannique | 416,341·78 | 438,808·91 | ..... | 77,936·92 | 195·47 | 933,283·08 |
| Dawson | ..... | ..... | ..... | 106·67 | ..... | 106·67 |
| White Horse | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46·33 | ..... | 46·33 |
| Total, Yukon | ..... | ..... | ..... | 153·00 | ..... | 153·00 |
| Divers | 8,612·54 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,612·54 |
| Grand Totaux | 11,676,035·50 | 7,328,231·76<br>†382·00 | 119,589.77 | 1,879,345·98 | 15,459·33 | 21,019,044 34 |

† Saisies.

## SPIRITUEUX

### N° 7—ETAT de l'entrepôt pour

| Ports | Déclarés pour la consommation | | | Expédiés à d'autres ports | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantité | Dans des fabriques-entrepôts | Droits | En entrepôt aux ports où transportés | En transit |
| | Gal. de pr. | Gal. de pr. | $ c. | Gal. de pr. | Gal. de pr. |
| Amherstburg | ..... | 42,179·96 | 11,242 96 | ..... | ..... |
| Belleville | 281,957·38 | ..... | 2,540,695·05 | 938,145·22 | 19,827·99 |
| Brantford | ..... | 212·85 | 510 84 | ..... | ..... |
| Chatham | ..... | 421·50 | 1,150 66 | ..... | ..... |
| Cobourg | ..... | 5,348·15 | 12,835 58 | ..... | ..... |
| Cornwall | ..... | 283·80 | 681 12 | ..... | ..... |
| Hamilton | 7,202·13 | 26,934·75 | 88,180 79 | ..... | ..... |
| Kingston | ..... | 16,020·17 | 4,501 17 | ..... | ..... |
| Kitchener | 28,997·82 | 388·58 | 252,757 97 | 27,129·97 | 2,610·51 |
| London | 6,125·76 | 3,738·09 | 64,103 25 | ..... | ..... |
| Niagara Falls | ..... | 200·31 | 480 72 | ..... | ..... |
| Ottawa | ..... | 26,245·41 | 59,656 55 | 672·71 | ..... |
| Owen Sound | ..... | 12,083·42 | 3,262 50 | ..... | ..... |
| Port Hope | ..... | 819·59 | 1,967 04 | ..... | ..... |
| Peterboro | ..... | 165·34 | 401 78 | ..... | ..... |
| Prescott | 43,478·66 | 84,084·83 | 415,925 08 | 145,393·64 | ..... |
| Simcoe | ..... | ..... | 10 72 | ..... | ..... |
| Toronto | 121,107·74 | 287,621·44 | 1,415,808 49 | 83,935·27 | 976·43 |
| Windsor | 94,154·52 | 30,919·31 | 905,970 85 | 154,863·98 | 1,839·26 |
| Woodstock | ..... | 11,491·57 | 3,083 66 | ..... | ..... |
| Total, Ontario | 583,024·01 | 549,159·07 | 5,783,226·78 | 1,350,140·79 | 25,254·19 |
| Montréal | 196,549·18 | 280,056·00 | 2,093,546 37 | 321,202·31 | 1,497·09 |
| Québec | 90,057·05 | 32,173·96 | 834,377 92 | ..... | ..... |
| Shawinigan Falls | ..... | 82·50 | 72 77 | ..... | ..... |
| Sherbrooke | ..... | 1,693·84 | 4,065 21 | ..... | ..... |
| St-Hyacinthe | 286·35 | ..... | 2,578 67 | 49,395·46 | ..... |
| Sutton | ..... | 166·82 | 400 36 | ..... | ..... |
| Trois-Rivières | ..... | 283·80 | 212 84 | ..... | ..... |
| Valleyfield | ..... | 354·75 | 851 40 | ..... | ..... |
| Total, Québec | 286,892·58 | 314,811·67 | 2,936,105·54 | 370,597·77 | 1,497·09 |
| Fredericton | 9,670·44 | ..... | 87,108 48 | ..... | ..... |
| Moncton | ..... | 141·90 | 340 56 | ..... | ..... |
| St. John | ..... | 6,316·47 | 12,663 35 | ..... | ..... |
| St. Stephen | ..... | 629·48 | 1,510 75 | ..... | ..... |
| Woodstock | ..... | 2,785·88 | 6,686 11 | ..... | ..... |
| Total, Nouveau-Brunswick | 9,670·44 | 9,873·73 | 108,309 25 | ..... | ..... |
| Halifax | 1,177·09 | 1,677·03 | 14,619 87 | ..... | ..... |
| Yarmouth | ..... | 141·90 | 340 56 | ..... | ..... |
| Total, Nouvelle-Écosse | 1,177·09 | 1,818·93 | 14,960 43 | ..... | ..... |
| Charlottetown, Ile du Prince-Édouard | ..... | 205·27 | 492 65 | ..... | ..... |
| Winnipeg, Man | 38,564 88 | 160,999·71 | 511,646 20 | 72,590·26 | 11,244·86 |
| Prince Albert | ..... | ..... | 7 72 | ..... | ..... |
| Régina | 63·405 21 | 9,442·96 | 573,286 05 | ..... | ..... |
| Saskatoon | ..... | 570·91 | 428 20 | ..... | ..... |
| Total, Saskatchewan | 63,405·21 | 10,013·87 | 573,721 97 | ..... | ..... |
| Calgary | 17,866·60 | 16,530·01 | 166,854 94 | ..... | ..... |
| Edmonton | 9,139·66 | 24,234·71 | 94,691 18 | 449·21 | ..... |
| Total, Alberta | 27,006·26 | 40,764·72 | 261,546 12 | 449·21 | ..... |
| New Westminster | 21,337 88 | 70·95 | 192,594 30 | 72,633·60 | ..... |
| Vancouver | 41,176·84 | 21,125·88 | 394,128 41 | 12,860·69 | ..... |
| Victoria | 10,377·21 | 451·29 | 94,486 55 | 73·66 | ..... |
| Total, Colombie-Britannique | 72,891·93 | 21,648·12 | 681,209·26 | 85,567·95 | ..... |
| Dawson | 106·67 | ..... | 962 16 | ..... | ..... |
| White Horse | 46·33 | ..... | 417 90 | ..... | ..... |
| Total, Yukon | 153·00 | ..... | 1,380 06 | ..... | ..... |
| Divers | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Grands totaux | 1,082,785·40 | 1,109,295·09 | 10,872,598 26 | 1,879,345·98 | 37,996·14 |

SPIRITUEUX

l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1926—*Fin* Av.

| Pris pour redistillation | En franchise | | Exportés | Restant en entrepôt | Totaux |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Alloués par la loi | Autres | | | |
| Gal. de pr. | Gal. de pr. | Gal. de pr. | Gal. de pr. | Gal. de pr. | Gal. de pr. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,599·08 | 44,779·04 |
| 987,474·73 | 35,709·70 | 774,501·79 | 65,817·96 | 2,595,988·72 | 5,699,423·49 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 70·95 | 283·80 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 549·59 | 971·09 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,348·15 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 283·80 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,973·45 | 38,110·33 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,973·20 | 19,993·37 |
| 164·61 | 8,871·92 | 1,858·66 | 18,487·88 | 1,272,440·35 | 1,360,950·30 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 558·04 | 10,421·89 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 200·31 |
| ... | ... | 24·75 | ... | 5,898·03 | 32,840·90 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,083·42 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 819·59 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 165·34 |
| 3,169·49 | 19,883·80 | 93,353·85 | 53,800·79 | 643,934·63 | 1,087,099·69 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2,154·98 | 25,910·04 | 240,098·23 | 69,543·18 | 1,137,341·81 | 1,968,689·12 |
| 188,749·90 | 42,536·52 | ... | 277,287·61 | 4,390,106·05 | 5,180,457·15 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,696·10 | 14,187·67 |
| 1,181,713·71 | 132,911·98 | 1,109,837·28 | 484,937·42 | 10,060,130·00 | 15,477,108·45 |
| 399,890 55 | 4,178·12 | 508,878·65 | 136·21 | 1,602,300·40 | 3,314,688·51 |
| ... | ... | 656·04 | 1·54 | 35,387·54 | 158,276·13 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 82·50 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 466·95 | 2,160·79 |
| 46,242·36 | 107·11 | 45,651·86 | 2,054·14 | 210,540·03 | 354,277·31 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 166·82 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 28·57 | 312·37 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 354·75 |
| 446,132·91 | 4,285·23 | 555,186·55 | 2,188·27 | 1,848,723·49 | 3,830,315·56 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,971·57 | 11,642·01 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 141·90 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,475·59 | 7,792·06 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 212·85 | 629·48 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,998·73 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,660·01 | 23,204·18 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,724·26 | 5,578·38 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 141·90 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,724·26 | 5,720·28 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 205·27 |
| 90,035·66 | 199·47 | 16,482·56 | ... | 180,370·04 | 570,487·44 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,607·11 | 81,455·28 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 570·91 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,607·11 | 82,026·19 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 11,401·74 | 45,798·35 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,306·42 | 42·130·00 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 19,708·16 | 87,928·35 |
| 38,304 07 | 4,624 44 | 17,627·91 | 7,394·88 | 420,241·28 | 582,235·01 |
| 72·44 | 78·89 | 53,722·90 | 4,474·84 | 200·100·59 | 333,613·07 |
| ... | ... | ... | 11·32 | 6,521·52 | 17,435·00 |
| 38,376·51 | 4,703·33 | 71,350·81 | 11,881·04 | 626,863·39 | 933,283·08 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 106·67 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46·33 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 153·00 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,612·54 | 8,612·54 |
| 1,756,258·79 | 142,100·01 | 1,752,857·20 | 499,006·73 | 12,759,399·00 | 21,019,044·34 |

## SPIRITUEUX

Av. N° 8—ÉTAT comparatif des rapports d'entrepôts pour les exercices terminés le 31 mars 1925 et 1926 Av.

| Provinces | Restant en entrepôt de l'année précédente | Mis en entrepôt | Importés | Reçus d'autres ports: Expédiés pendant l'année | Reçus d'autres ports: En transit l'an dernier | Totaux |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | Gallons de pr. | Gallons de pr. | Gallons de pr. | Gallons de pr. | Gallons de pr. | Gallons de pr. |
| Ontario | 7,363,041·61 | †221·64<br>6,535,876·53 | 37,257·84 | 1,033,314·12 | 5,814·66 | 14,975,526·40 |
| Québec | 977,943·52 | †1,124·76<br>1,605,833·50<br>*34·94 | 2,872·60 | 314,527·65 | 855·06 | 2,903,192·03 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 6,478·74 | ... | ... | 30,526·35 | 3,634·79 | 40,639·88 |
| Nouvelle-Écosse | 1,259·04 | ... | ... | 5,811·60 | ... | 7,070·64 |
| Ile du Prince-Édouard | 42·08 | ... | ... | 235·96 | ... | 278·04 |
| Manitoba | 26,412·78 | 122,332·66 | 52·12 | 187,313 11 | 14,891 81 | 351,002·48 |
| Saskatchewan | 7,707·81 | ... | ... | 15,046·82 | ... | 22,754·63 |
| Alberta | 14,604·47 | ... | ... | 71,018·82 | 947·30 | 86·570·59 |
| Colombie-Britannique | 283,347·89 | *132·17<br>382,640·18 | | 56,637·93 | 2,908·22 | 725,666·39 |
| Divers | 8,612·54 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,612·54 |
| Totaux | 8,689,450·48 | 8,646,682·87<br>1,513·51 | 40,182·56 | 1,714,432·36 | 29,051·84 | 19,121,313·62 |
| 1926 | | | | | | |
| Ontario | 9,911,071·15 | †279·86<br>4,314,175 02 | 111,920·19 | 1,125,183·05 | 14,479·18 | 15,477,108·45 |
| Québec | 1,170,853·94 | 2,284,845·34<br>†102·14 | 7,621·28 | 366,400·23 | 492·63 | 3,830,315·56 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 5,886·48 | ... | ... | 17,317·70 | ... | 23,204·18 |
| Nouvelle-Écosse | 3,695·75 | ... | ... | 1,814·98 | 209·55 | 5,720·28 |
| Ile du Prince-Édouard | 39·93 | ... | ... | 82·84 | 82·50 | 205·27 |
| Manitoba | 134,311·87 | 290,402·49 | 48·30 | 145,724·78 | ... | 570,487·44 |
| Saskatchewan | 12,392·81 | ... | ... | 69,633·38 | ... | 82,026·19 |
| Alberta | 12,829·25 | ... | ... | 75,099·10 | ... | 87,928·35 |
| Colombie-Britannique | 416,341·78 | 438,808·91 | ... | 77,936·92 | 195·47 | 933,283·08 |
| Yukon | ... | ... | ... | 153·00 | ... | 153·00 |
| Divers | 8,612·54 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,612·54 |
| Totaux | 11,676,035·50 | 7,328,231·76<br>†382·00 | 119,589·77 | 1,879,345·98 | 15,459·33 | 21,019,044·34 |

† Saisies. *Entreposés de nouveau.

| Provinces | Déclarés pour la consommation | | | Expédiés à d'autres ports | | Pris pour redistillation | En franchise | | Exportés | Restant en entrepôt | Totaux |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantité | Dans des fabriques-entrepôts | Droits | En entrepôt dans les ports où transportés | En transit | | Alloués par la loi | Autres | | | |
| 1925 | Gallons de pr. | Gallons de pr. | $ c. | Gallons de pr. | Gallons de pr. | Gallons de pr. | Gallons de pr. | Gallons de pr. | Gallons de pr. | Gallons de pr. | Gallons de pr. |
| Ontario | 500,489·06 | 496,736·63 | 5,051,661 83 | 1,200,916·00 | 13,911·24 | 1,201,418·32 | 173,779·13 | 681,413·99 | 795,790·88 | 9,911,071·15 | 14,975,526·40 |
| Québec | 274,497·38 | 322,345·66 | 2,853,446 04 | 388,062·68 | 1,352·62 | 216,648·06 | 2,982·69 | 525,813·88 | 635·12 | 1,170,853·94 | 2,903,192·03 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 16,365·42 | 18,387·98 | 180,790 63 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,886·48 | 40,639·88 |
| Nouvelle-Écosse | 2,046·30 | 1,328·59 | 21,607 42 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,695·75 | 7,070·64 |
| Ile du Prince-Édouard | ... | 238·11 | 572 73 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39·93 | 278·04 |
| Manitoba | 47,851·83 | 135,167·65 | 570,660 66 | 2,542·75 | ... | 23,371·28 | ... | 7,757·10 | ... | 134,311·87 | 351,002·48 |
| Saskatchewan | 2,617·53 | 7,744·29 | 25,661 89 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,392·81 | 22,754·63 |
| Alberta | 28,662·37 | 41,057·66 | 280,800 42 | 3,804·18 | ... | ... | ... | 217·13 | ... | 12,829·25 | 86,570·59 |
| Colombie-Britannique | 37,786·55 | 30,465·09 | 370,171 32 | 119,106·75 | 195·47 | 20,731·76 | 1,514·84 | 92,344·56 | 7,108·80 | 416,412·57 | 725,666·39 |
| Divers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,612·54 | 8,612·54 |
| Totaux | 910,316·44 | 1,053,471·66 | 9,355,372 94 | 1,714,432·36 | 15,459·33 | 1,462,169·42 | 178,276·66 | 1,307,546·66 | 803,534·80 | 11,676,106.29 | 19,121,313·62 |
| 1926 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ontario | 583,024·01 | 549,159·07 | 5,783,226 78 | 1,350,140·79 | 25,254·19 | 1,181,713·71 | 132,911·98 | 1,109,837·28 | 484,937·42 | 10,060,130.00 | 15,477,108·45 |
| Québec | 286,892·58 | 314,811·67 | 2,936,105 54 | 370,597·77 | 1,497·09 | 446,132·91 | 4,285·23 | 555,186·55 | 2,188·27 | 1,848,723·49 | 3,830,315·56 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 9,670·44 | 9,873·73 | 108,309·25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,660·01 | 23,204·18 |
| Nouvelle-Écosse | 1,177·09 | 1,818·93 | 14,960 43 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,724·26 | 5,720·28 |
| Ile du Prince-Édouard | ... | 205·27 | 492 65 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 205·27 |
| Manitoba | 38,564·88 | 160,999·71 | 511,646 20 | 72,590·26 | 11,244·86 | 90,035·66 | 199·47 | 16,482·56 | ... | 180,370·04 | 570,487·44 |
| Saskatchewan | 63,405·21 | 10,013·87 | 573,721 97 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,607·11 | 82,026·19 |
| Alberta | 27,006·26 | 40,764·72 | 261,546 12 | 449·21 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19,708·16 | 87,928·35 |
| Colombie-Britannique | 72,891·93 | 21,648·12 | 681,209 26 | 85,567·95 | ... | 38,376·51 | 4,703·33 | 71,350·81 | 11,881·04 | 626,863·39 | 933,283·08 |
| Yukon | 153·00 | ... | 1,380 06 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 153·00 |
| Divers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8,612·54 | 8,612·54 |
| Totaux | 1,082,785·40 | 1,109,295·09 | 10,872,598 26 | 1,879,345·98 | 37,996·14 | 1,756,258·79 | 142,100·01 | 1,752,857·20 | 499,006·73 | 12,759,399.00 | 21,019,044·34 |

| | 1925 | 1926 |
|---|---|---|
| Total des droits perçus à la sortie de la fabrique et de l'entrepôt | $ 9,389,535 98 | $10,928,078 03 |
| Honoraires des permis | 4,125 00 | 4,500 00 |
| | $ 9,393,660 98 | $10,932,578 03 |

## MALT

N° 9—ÉTAT comparatif de la fabrication pour les exercices clos le 31 mars 1925 et 1926

| Provinces | Permis | | Grain mouillé | Grain employé dans la fabrication du malt | Malt | | | Total des droits perçus à la sortie y compris les honoraires des permis |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N° | Honoraires | | | Fabriqué | Droits payés | Entreposé | |
| 1925 | | $ | Liv. | Liv. | Liv. | $ | Liv. | $ c. |
| Ontario | 4 | 750 | 2,333,430 | 2,279,730 | 1,899,880 | ..... | 1,899,880 | 750 00 |
| Québec | 2 | 400 | 48,159,100 | 48,125,500 | 38,767,170 | ..... | 38,767,170 | 400 00 |
| Manitoba | 1 | 200 | 70,021,200 | 68,154,000 | 57,883,544 | ..... | 57,883,544 | 200 00 |
| Alberta | 1 | 200 | 43,312,800 | 42,919,200 | 35,506,090 | ..... | 35,506,090 | 200 00 |
| C.-Britannique | 1 | 50 | 5,279 | 5,279 | 6,214 | 6,214 | ..... | 236 42 |
| Totaux | 9 | 1,600 | 163,831,809 | 161,483,709 | 134,062,898 | 6,214 | 134,056,684 | 1,786 42 |
| 1926 | | | | | | | | |
| Ontario | 4 | 750 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 750 00 |
| Québec | 2 | 400 | 45,921,400 | 46,393,800 | 36,883,485 | ..... | 36,883,485 | 400 00 |
| Manitoba | 1 | 200 | 58,220,600 | 58,014,200 | 47,892,790 | ..... | 47,892,790 | 200 00 |
| Alberta | 1 | 200 | 37,416,000 | 37,507,200 | 31,030,510 | ..... | 31,030,510 | 200 00 |
| C.-Britannique | 1 | 50 | 3,060 | 3,060 | 3,612 | 3,612 | ..... | 158 36 |
| Totaux | 9 | 1,600 | 141,561,060 | 141,918,260 | 115,810,397 | 3,612 | 115,806,785 | 1,708 36 |

# MALT

Dt — N° 10—État comparatif des rapports d'entrepôts pour les exercices clos le 31 mars 1925 et 1926 — Av.

| Provinces | Restant en entrepôt de l'année précédente | Mis en entrepôt | Augmentations | Reçu d'autres ports | | Importé | Totaux | Déclaré pour la consommation | | Expédié à d'autres ports | | Exporté | En franchise | Restant en entrepôt | Totaux |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Expédié pendant l'année | En transit l'an dernier | | | Quantité | Droits | En entrepôt aux ports où expédié | En transit | | | | |
| 1925 | Livres | Livres | Livres | Livres | Livres | Livres | Livres | Livres | $ c. | Livres | Livres | Livres | Livres | Livres | Livres |
| Ontario | 2,394,570 | 1,899,880 | 65,214 | 16,909,153 | 572,500 | 10,167,065 | 32,008,382 | 21,334,330 | 634,239 92 | 35,059 | ..... | ..... | 8,539,136 | 2,099,857 | 32,008,382 |
| Québec | 7,657,582 | 38,767,170 | 311,073 | 36,237,500 | 54,000 | 5,547,991 | 88,575,316 | 69,456,908 | 2,083,707 24 | 773,580 | ..... | 5,680,061 | 1,036,025 | 11,628,742 | 88,575,316 |
| N.-Brunswick | 40,163 | ..... | 272 | 1,107,500 | 50,500 | 73,507 | 1,271,942 | 1,216,821 | 36,504 63 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 55,121 | 1,271,942 |
| N.-Écosse | ..... | ..... | ..... | 378,000 | ..... | ..... | 378,000 | 378,000 | 11,340 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 378,000 |
| Manitoba | 3,134,341 | 57,883,544 | 56,668 | 1,638,820 | ..... | 68,656 | 62,782,029 | 8,516,969 | 255,800 67 | 45,155,314 | 326,320 | 184,332 | 207,815 | 8,391,279 | 62,782,029 |
| Saskatchewan | ..... | ..... | ..... | 775,000 | ..... | ..... | 775,000 | 775,000 | 23,250 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 775,000 |
| Alberta | 2,196,615 | 35,506,090 | 68,000 | 4,872,080 | ..... | 211,954 | 42,854,739 | 10,213,559 | 307,051 76 | 21,501,200 | 164,400 | ..... | ..... | 10,975,580 | 42,854,739 |
| C.-Britannique | 102,305 | ..... | 530 | 5,619,100 | 94,240 | 966,359 | 6,782,534 | 6,339,584 | 186,940 02 | 72,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 370,950 | 6,782,534 |
| Totaux | 15,525,576 | 134,056,684 | 501,757 | 67,537,153 | 771,240 | 17,035,532 | 235,427,942 | 118,231,171 | 3,538,834 24 | 67,537,153 | 490,720 | 5,864,393 | 9,782,976 | 33,521,529 | 235,427,942 |
| 1926 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ontario | 2,099,857 | ..... | 37,578 | 16,255,031 | 172,320 | 15,452,931 | 34,017,717 | 24,798,166 | 746,166 78 | 54,000 | ..... | ..... | 7,597,333 | 1,568,218 | 34,017,717 |
| Québec | 11,628,742 | 36,883,485 | ..... | 29,457.050 | 154,000 | 5,027,672 | 83,150,949 | 69,211,355 | 2,076,340 25 | 454,080 | 2,160 | 4,645,910 | 1,997,859 | 6,839,585 | 83,150,949 |
| N.-Brunswick | 55,121 | ..... | 347 | 790,700 | ..... | 187,351 | 1,033,519 | 976,217 | 29,286 51 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 57,302 | 1,033,519 |
| N.-Écosse | ..... | ..... | ..... | 380,500 | ..... | ..... | 380,500 | 358,500 | 10,755 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22,000 | 380,500 |
| Manitoba | 8,391,279 | 47,892,790 | 190,182 | 4,770,719 | 400 | 817,901 | 62,063,271 | 9,529.278 | 285,898 44 | 39,540,380 | 715,700 | 18,240 | 363,355 | 11,896,318 | 62,063,271 |
| Saskatchewan | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,315,500 | ..... | ..... | 2.315,500 | 2,315,500 | 69,465 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,315,500 |
| Alberta | 10,975,580 | 31,030,510 | 71,500 | 7,265,100 | 50,000 | 41,542 | 49,434,232 | 11,848,562 | 355,456 86 | 29,179,100 | 874,180 | ..... | 10,520 | 7,521,870 | 49,434,232 |
| C.-Britannique | 370,950 | ..... | 485 | 8,081,140 | 114,000 | 1,382,674 | 9,949,249 | 8,748,539 | 265,696 47 | 88,180 | ..... | ..... | 631,130 | 481,400 | 9,949,249 |
| Totaux | 33,521,529 | 115,806,785 | 300,092 | 69,315,740 | 490,720 | 22,910,071 | 242,344,937 | 127,786,117 | 3,839,065 31 | 69,315,740 | 1,592,040 | 4,664,150 | 10,600,197 | 28,386,693 | 242,344,937 |

| | 1925 | 1926 |
|---|---|---|
| Total des droits perçus à la sortie de la fabrique et de l'entrepôt | $ 3,539,020 66 | $ 3,839,173 67 |
| Honoraires de permis | 1,600 00 | 1,600 00 |
| | $ 3,540,620 66 | $ 3,840,773 67 |

## LIQUEUR DE MALT

N° 11—ÉTAT comparatif de la fabrication pour les exercices clos le 31 mars 1925 et 1926

| Provinces | Permis | | Malt employé | Autres matières employées | Liqueur de malt fabriquée | Liqueur de malt exportée | Total des droits perçus à la sortie y compris les honoraires de permis |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N° | Honoraires | | | | | |
| 1925 | | $ | Liv. | Liv. | Gallons | Gallons | $ |
| Ontario | 26 | 1,350 | 18,511,059 | ..... | 8,856,344 | 1,381 | 1,350 00 |
| Québec | 9 | 500 | 67,889,740 | 320,078 | 29,170,736 | 66,275 | 5,675 00 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 2 | 100 | 1,211,182 | ..... | 424,850 | 11,590 | 100 00 |
| Nouvelle-Écosse | 1 | 50 | 372,000 | ..... | 118,800 | ..... | 50 00 |
| Manitoba | 8 | 425 | 7,572,808 | 104,400 | 3,086,128 | ..... | 31,358 90 |
| Saskatchewan | 4 | 300 | 530,700 | ..... | 263,625 | ..... | 300 00 |
| Alberta | 5 | 275 | 9,865,940 | 1,290 | 3,999,940 | ..... | 432 25 |
| Colombie-Britannique | 17 | 1,050 | 6,269,262 | 382,468 | 2,469,572 | 50,422 | 37,058 30 |
| Totaux | 72 | 4,050 | 112,222,691 | 808,236 | 48,389,995 | 129,668 | 76,324 45 |
| 1926 | | | | | | | |
| Ontario | 29 | 1,600 | 21,441,890 | 52,750 | 10,718,418 | 4,180 | 1,600 00 |
| Québec | 9 | 475 | 67,265,626 | 145,200 | 29,177,416 | 8,052 | 475 00 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 2 | 100 | 986,161 | ..... | 344,350 | 5,454 | 100 00 |
| Nouvelle-Écosse | 2 | 100 | 373,500 | ..... | 125,800 | 1,877 | 100 00 |
| Manitoba | 8 | 475 | 8,111,654 | 217,909 | 3,443,528 | ..... | 57,668 50 |
| Saskatchewan | 4 | 250 | 2,246,051 | ..... | 841,115 | ..... | 250 00 |
| Alberta | 6 | 300 | 11,516,116 | 11,500 | 4,593,634 | ..... | 300 00 |
| Colombie-Britannique | 18 | 950 | 8,761,785 | 16,260 | 3,204,592 | 23,085 | 1,742 90 |
| Totaux | 78 | 4,250 | 120,702,783 | 443,619 | 52,448,853 | 42,648 | 62,236 40 |

| | 1925 gals. | 1926 gals. |
|---|---|---|
| Exporté | 126,029 | 37,755 |
| Magasins maritimes | 3,639 | 4,893 |
| | 129,668 | 42,648 |

## LIQUEUR DE MALT

N° 12—ÉTAT comparatif des rapports d'entrepôts pour les exercices clos les 31 mars 1925 et 1926

| Restant en entrepôt de l'année précédente | Mise en entrepôt | Totaux | Provinces | Déclarée pour la consommation | | Exportée | Restant en entrepôt | Totaux |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Quantité | Droits | | | |
| Gallons | Gallons | Gallons | 1925 | Gallons | $ c. | Gallons | Gallons | Gallons |
| ..... | 298,800 | 298,800 | Québec..... | 202,726 | 30,409 02 | 66,486 | 29,588 | 298,800 |
| 29,832 | 64,748 | 94,580 | Colombie-Britannique | 6,672 | 1,000 80 | 50,421 | 37,487 | 94,580 |
| 29,832 | 363,548 | 393,380 | Totaux..... | 209,398 | 31,409 82 | 116,907 | 67,075 | 393,380 |
| | | | 1926 | | | | | |
| ..... | 61,911 | 61,911 | Ontario..... | 14,031 | 2,104 65 | ..... | 47,880 | 61,911 |
| 29,588 | 311,014 | 340,602 | Québec..... | 307,650 | 46,147 50 | 8,911 | 24,041 | 340,602 |
| ..... | 20,041 | 20,041 | Alberta..... | 20,041 | 3,006 15 | ..... | ..... | 20,041 |
| 37,487 | 2,023 | 39,510 | Colombie-Britannique | 2,919 | 437 85 | 23,499 | 13,092 | 39,510 |
| 67,075 | 394,989 | 462,064 | Totaux..... | 344,641 | 51,696 15 | 32,410 | 85,013 | 462,064 |

| | 1925 | 1926 |
|---|---|---|
| Total des droits perçus à la sortie de la fabrique et de l'entrepôt. | $103,684 27 | $ 109,682 55 |
| Honoraires de permis..... | 4,050 00 | 4,250 00 |
| | 107,734 27 | 113,932 55 |

TABAC

N° 13—ÉTAT comparatif de la fabrication pour

| Provinces | Permis | | Poids total du tabac brut en feuilles et autres matières actuellement employées dans la fabrication | Tabac | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N° | Honoraires | | Fabriqué | Acquitté de droits | En entrepôt |
| 1925 | | $ c. | Liv. | Liv. | Liv. | Liv. |
| Ontario | 11 | 525 00 | 1,616,185½ | 923,208 | 830,339 | 92,869 |
| Québec | 48 | 2,325 00 | 24,040,817¼ | 19,019,865½ | 14,760,532½ | 4,259,333 |
| Nouvelle-Écosse | 2 | 100 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ile du Prince-Édouard | 4 | 200 00 | 174,394 | 191,888 | 191,888 | ..... |
| Manitoba | 2 | 100 00 | 13,854 | 13,500 | 13,500 | ..... |
| Colombie-Britannique | 3 | 150 00 | 33,516 | 36,041 | 36,041 | ..... |
| Totaux | 70 | 3,400 00 | 25,878,766¾ | 20,184,502½ | 15,832,300½ | 4,352,202 |
| 1926 | | | | | | |
| Ontario | 12 | 600 00 | 1,569,031 | 821,057 | 736,317 | 84,740 |
| Québec | 43 | 2,100 00 | 25,224,684 | 19,669,793 | 16,656,990 | 3,012,803 |
| Nouvelle-Écosse | 1 | 50 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ile du Prince-Édouard | 4 | 200 00 | 182,201 | 191,166 | 191,166 | ..... |
| Manitoba | 2 | 100 00 | 14,221 | 13,730 | 13,730 | ..... |
| Colombie-Britannique | 3 | 150 00 | 31,550 | 33,569 | 33,569 | ..... |
| Totaux | 65 | 3,200 00 | 27,021,687 | 20,729,315 | 17,631,772 | 3,097,543 |

## TABAC

les exercices terminés le 31 mars 1925 et 1926

| Cigarettes | | | Cigarettes en excédent du poids | | | Tabac à priser | | Total des droits perçus à la sortie de la fabrique, y compris les honoraires de permis |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fabriquées | Acquittées de droits | En entrepôt | Fabriquées | Acquittées de droits | En entrepôt | Fabriqué | Acquitté de droits | |
| Nombre | Nombre | Nombre | Nombre | Nombre | Nombre | Liv. | Liv. | $ c. |
| 261,300,800 | 247,578,650 | 13,722,150 | 114,800 | 112,800 | 2,000 | ..... | ..... | 1,653,305 50 |
| 2,304,056,370 | 1,738,351,190 | 565,705,180 | 1,424,600 | 1,337,800 | 86,800 | 798,353 | 798,353 | 13,338,925 05 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 00 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38,577 60 |
| 4,000 | 4,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 255 | 255 | 2,875 00 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,358 20 |
| 2,565,361,170 | 1,985,933,840 | 579,427,330 | 1,539,400 | 1,450,600 | 88,800 | 798,608 | 798,608 | 15,261,141 35 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 306,354,960 | 300,539,010 | 5,815,950 | 47,300 | 47,300 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,951,617 86 |
| 2,589,335,440 | 2,230,538,350 | 358,797,090 | 1,438,200 | 1,435,000 | 3,200 | 822,496 | 822,496 | 16,897,012 25 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 00 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38,433 20 |
| 3,600 | 3,600 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 545 | 545 | 2,976 60 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,863 80 |
| 2,895,694,000 | 2,531,080,960 | 364,613,040 | 1,485,500 | 1,482,300 | 3,200 | 823,041 | 823,041 | 18,896,953 71 |

## TABAC FABRIQUÉ AVANT LE 1ER JUIN 1908

N° 14—ÉTAT comparatif des rapports d'entrepôts pour les exercices clos le 31 mars 1925 et 1926

| Dt. Restant en entrepôt de l'exercice précédent | Dt. Totaux | Provinces | Av. Restant en entrepôt | Av. Totaux |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Livres | Livres | 1925 | Livres | Livres |
| 461 | 461 | Nouveau-Brunswick | 461 | 461 |
| 19,719½ | 19,719½ | Divers | 19,719½ | 19,719½ |
| 20,180½ | 20,180½ | Totaux | 20,180½ | 20,180½ |
| | | 1926 | | |
| 461 | 461 | Nouveau-Brunswick | 461 | 461 |
| 19,719½ | 19,719½ | Divers | 19,719½ | 19,719½ |
| 20,180½ | 20,180½ | Totaux | 20,180½ | 20,180½ |

# TABAC

Dt. N° 15—Rapports d'entrepôts pour l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926 Dt.

| Ports | Restant en entrepôt de l'exercice précédent | | | En entrepôt | | | Reçu d'autres ports | | | Totaux | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tabac | Cigarettes | Cigarettes excédant le poids | Tabac | Cigarettes | Cigarettes excédant le poids | Tabac: Sorti durant l'exercice | Cigarettes: Sorties durant l'exercice | Cigarettes: En transit l'an dernier | Tabac | Cigarettes | Cigarettes excédant le poids |
| | Livres | Nombre | Nomb. | Livres | Nombre | Nomb. | Livres | Nomb. | Nombre | Livres | Nombre | Nombre |
| Hamilton | 36,388 | ..... | ..... | 84,740 | 5,815,950 | ..... | 242½ | ..... | 250 | 121,370½ | 5,816,200 | ..... |
| Ottawa | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 65,600 | 3 | 65,600 | ..... |
| Ontario | 36,388 | ..... | ..... | 84,740 | 5,815,950 | ..... | 245½ | ..... | 65,850 | 121,373½ | 5,881,800 | ..... |
| Granby | ..... | ..... | ..... | 581 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 581 | ..... | ..... |
| Montréal | 238,310 | 47,096,910 | 1,300 | 2,994,617 | 358,426,090 | 3,200 | ..... | ..... | 361,450 | 3,232,927 | 405,884,450 | 4,500 |
| Québec | 4,920 | 700,700 | ..... | 17,605 | 371,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22,525 | 1,071,700 | ..... |
| Québec | 243,320 | 47,797,610 | 1,300 | 3,012,803 | 358,797,090 | 3,200 | ..... | ..... | 361,450 | 3,256,033 | 406,956,150 | 4,500 |
| Halifax | ..... | 62,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 349,350 | ..... | 411,350 | ..... |
| Truro | 10,982½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,982½ | ..... | ..... |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | 10,982½ | 62,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 349,350 | 10,982½ | 411,350 | ..... |
| Vancouver, C.-B | 1,452½ | 438,190 | 2,100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,596 | 1,520 | 1,142,000 | 13,568½ | 1,580,190 | 2,100 |
| Totaux | 292,053 | 48,297,800 | 3,400 | 3,097,543 | 364,613,040 | 3,200 | 10,841½ | 1,520 | 1,918,650 | 3,401,957½ | 414,829,490 | 6,600 |

TABAC—*Suite*

Av. N° 15—Rapports d'entrepôts pour l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926 Av.

| Ports | Déclaré pour la consommation | | | | Transporté à d'autres ports | | | Exporté | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tabac | Cigarettes | Cigarettes excédant le poids | Droits | Tabac | Cigarettes | | Tabac | Cigarettes |
| | | | | | En entrepôt aux divisions où transporté | En transit | En entrepôt aux divisions où transportées | | |
| | Livres | Nombre | Nombre | $ c. | Livres | Nombre | Nombre | Livres | Nombre |
| Hamilton | 78,975½ | 2,380,350 | ..... | 30,077 20 | 576 | 1,374,500 | ..... | 19,601 | 1,283,000 |
| Ottawa | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ontario | 78,975½ | 2,380,350 | ..... | 30,077 20 | 576 | 1,374,500 | ..... | 19,601 | 1,283,000 |
| Granby | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 581 | ..... |
| Montréal | 3,041,121 | 348,264,250 | 1,700 | 2,697,828·40 | 10,023 | 455,600 | 5,000 | 48,360 | 8,687,550 |
| Québec | 7,320 | 238,600 | ..... | 2,895·60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,165 | ..... |
| Québec | 3,048,441 | 348,502,850 | 1,700 | 2,700,724 00 | 10,023 | 455,600 | 5,000 | 51,106 | 8,687,550 |
| Halifax | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,000 |
| Truro | 1,253½ | ..... | ..... | 250 70 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | 1,253½ | ..... | ..... | 250 70 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,000 |
| Vancouver, C.-B | 11,800 | ..... | ..... | 2,360 00 | 242½ | 88,550 | ..... | 12 | ..... |
| Totaux | 3,140,470 | 350,883,200 | 1,700 | 2,733,411·90 | 10,841½ | 1,918,650 | 5,000 | 70,719 | 9,975,550 |

TABAC—*Fin*

Av. N° 15—Rapports d'entrepôts pour l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926 Av.

| Ports | Magasins maritimes | | | Biffé | | Renvoyé à la fabrique | | Restant en entrepôt | | | Totaux | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tabac | Cigarettes | Cigarettes excédant le poids | Tabac | Cigarettes | Tabac | Cigarettes | Tabac | Cigarettes | Cigarettes excédant le poids | Tabac | Cigarettes | Cigarettes excédant le poids |
| | Livres | Nomb. | Nomb. | Livres | Livres | Livres | Nomb. | Livres | Nomb. | Nomb. | Livres | Nombre | Nomb. |
| Hamilton | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,709 | 140,000 | 14,509 | 638,350 | ..... | 121,370½ | 5,816,200 | ..... |
| Ottawa | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 65,600 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 65,600 | ..... |
| Ontario | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 65,600 | 7,709 | 140,000 | 14,509 | 638,350 | ..... | 121,373½ | 5,881,800 | ..... |
| Granby | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 581 | ..... | ..... |
| Montréal | 839 | 5,068,150 | 2,000 | ..... | ..... | 39,028 | ..... | 93,556 | 43,403,900 | 800 | 3,232,927 | 405,884,450 | 4,500 |
| Québec | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,040 | 833,100 | ..... | 22,525 | 1,071,700 | ..... |
| Québec | 839 | 5,068,150 | 2,000 | ..... | ..... | 39,028 | ..... | 106,596 | 44,237,000 | 800 | 3,256,033 | 406,956,150 | 4,500 |
| Halifax | ..... | 370,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36,350 | ..... | ..... | 411,350 | ..... |
| Truro | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,729 | ..... | ..... | 10,982½ | ..... | ..... |
| Nouvelle-Écosse | ..... | 370,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,729 | 36,350 | ..... | 10,982½ | 411,350 | ..... |
| Vancouver, C.-B. | ..... | 1,255,240 | 600 | ..... | 350 | 1,514 | ..... | ..... | 236,050 | 1,500 | 13,568½ | 1,580,190 | 2,100 |
| Totaux | 839 | 6,693,390 | 2,600 | 3 | 65,950 | 48,251 | 140,000 | 130,834 | 45,147,750 | 2,300 | 3,401,957½ | 414,829,490 | 6,600 |

## TABAC

DT N° 16—ÉTAT comparatif des rapports d'entrepôts

| Provinces | Restant en entrepôt de l'exercice précédent | | | En entrepôt | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tabac | Cigarettes | Cigarettes excédant le poids | Tabac | Cigarettes | Cigarettes excédant le poids |
| 1925 | Livres | Nombre | Nombre | Livres | Nombre | Nombre |
| Ontario | ..... | 3,048,100 | ..... | 92,869 | 13,722,150 | 2,000 |
| Québec | 262,770 | 42,254,190 | 8,800 | 4,259,333 | 565,705,180 | 86,800 |
| Nouvelle-Écosse | 11,776½ | 100,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Colombie-Britannique | 7,549 | 379,640 | 3,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Totaux | 282,095½ | 45,781,930 | 11,800 | 4,352,202 | 579,427,330 | 88,800 |
| 1926 | | | | | | |
| Ontario | 36,388 | ..... | ..... | 84,740 | 5,815,950 | ..... |
| Québec | 243,230 | 47,797,610 | 1,300 | 3,012,803 | 358,797,090 | 3,200 |
| Nouvelle-Écosse | 10,982½ | 62,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Colombie-Britannique | 1,452½ | 438,190 | 2,100 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Totaux | 292,053 | 48,297,800 | 3,400 | 3,097,543 | 364,613,040 | 3,200 |

# TABAC

pour les exercices clos le 31 mars 1925 et 1926 Dt

| Reçu d'autres ports | | | | Totaux | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tabac | | Cigarettes | | Tabac | Cigarettes | Cigarettes excédant le poids |
| Expédié durant l'année | En transit l'an dernier | Expédiées durant l'année | En transit durant l'année | | | |
| Livres | Nombre | Nombre | Nombre | Livres | Nombre | Nombre |
| 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 92,907 | 16,770,250 | 2,000 |
| ..... | ..... | 587,000 | ..... | 4,522,103 | 608,546,370 | 95,600 |
| ..... | ..... | 425,000 | ..... | 11,776½ | 525,000 | ..... |
| 39,620 | ..... | 1,390,000 | 50,000 | 47,169 | 1,819,640 | 3,000 |
| 39,658 | ..... | 2,402,000 | 50,000 | 4,673,955½ | 627,661,260 | 100,600 |
| 245½ | ..... | 65,850 | ..... | 121,373½ | 5,881,800 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | 361,450 | ..... | 3,256,033 | 406,956,150 | 4,500 |
| ..... | ..... | 349,350 | ..... | 10,982½ | 411,350 | ..... |
| 10,596 | 1,520 | 1,142,000 | ..... | 13,568½ | 1,580,190 | 2,100 |
| 10,841½ | 1,520 | 1,918,650 | ..... | 3,401,957½ | 414,829,490 | 6,600 |

# TABAC

Av. N° 16—État comparatif des rapports d'entrepôts pour les exercices clos le 31 mars 1925 et 1926—*Suite* Av.

| Provinces | Déclaré pour la consommation | | | | Expédié à d'autres ports | | | | Exporté | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tabac | Cigarettes | Cigarettes excédant le poids | Droits | Tabac | | Cigarettes | | Tabac | Cigarettes |
| | | | | | En entrepôt aux ports où transporté | En transit | En entrepôt aux ports où transportées | En transit | | |
| 1925 | Livres | Nombre | Nombre | $ c. | Livres | Livres | Nombre | Nombre | Livres | Nombre |
| Ontario | 49,596 | 13,582,750 | ..... | 91,415 70 | 3,060 | 1,000 | 1,827,000 | ..... | 407 | 1,345,000 |
| Québec | 4,141,667 | 530,632,660 | 93,300 | 4,013,155 66 | 36,560 | 520 | 575,000 | ..... | 50,890 | 21,355,500 |
| Nouvelle-Écosse | 794 | ..... | ..... | 158 80 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,000 |
| Colombie-Britannique | 37,520 | ..... | ..... | 7,504 00 | 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Totaux | 4,229,577 | 544,215,410 | 93,300 | 4,112,234 16 | 39,658 | 1,520 | 2,402,000 | ..... | 51,297 | 22,710,500 |
| 1926 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ontario | 78,975½ | 2,380,350 | ..... | 30,077 20 | 576 | ..... | 1,374,500 | ..... | 19,601 | 1,283,000 |
| Québec | 3,048,441 | 348,502,850 | 1,700 | 2,700,724 00 | 10,023 | ..... | 455,600 | 5,000 | 51,106 | 8,687,550 |
| Nouvelle-Écosse | 1,253½ | ..... | ..... | 250 70 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,000 |
| Colombie-Britannique | 11,800 | ..... | ..... | 2,360 00 | 242½ | ..... | 88,550 | ..... | 12 | ..... |
| Totaux | 3,140,470 | 350,883,200 | 1,700 | 2,733,411 90 | 10,841½ | ..... | 1,918,650 | 5,000 | 70,719 | 9,975,550 |

TABAC—*Fin*

Av. N° 16—ÉTAT comparatif des rapports d'entrepôts pour les exercices clos le 31 mars 1925 et 1926 Av.

| Provinces | Magasins maritimes | | | Biffé | | Renvoyé à la fabrique | | Restant en entrepôt | | | Totaux | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tabac | Cigarettes | Cigarettes, excédant le poids | Tabac | Cigarettes | Tabac | Cigarettes | Tabac | Cigarettes | Cigarettes, excédant le poids | Tabac | Cigarettes | Cigarettes, excédant le poids |
| 1925 | Livres | Nombre | Nomb. | Liv. | Nomb. | Livres | Nomb. | Livres | Nombre | Nombre | Livres | Nombre | Nombre |
| Ontario | ..... | 15,500 | 2,000 | ..... | ..... | 2,456 | ..... | 36,388 | ..... | ..... | 92,907 | 16,770,250 | 2,000 |
| Québec | 420 | 7,041,600 | 1,000 | 420 | ..... | 48,396 | 1,144,000 | 243,230 | 47,797,610 | 1,300 | 4,522,103 | 608,546,370 | 95,600 |
| Nouvelle-Écosse | ..... | 453,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,982½ | 62,000 | ..... | 11,776½ | 525,000 | ..... |
| Colombie-Britannique | 183½ | 1,381,450 | 900 | ..... | ..... | 7,975 | ..... | 1,452½ | 438,190 | 2,100 | 47,169 | 1,819,640 | 3,000 |
| Totaux | 603½ | 8,891,550 | 3,900 | 420 | ..... | 58,827 | 1,144,000 | 292,053 | 48,297,800 | 3,400 | 4,673,955½ | 627,661,260 | 100,600 |
| 1926 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ontario | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 65,600 | 7,709 | 140,000 | 14,509 | 638,350 | ..... | 121,373½ | 5,881,800 | ..... |
| Québec | 839 | 5,068,150 | 2,000 | ..... | ..... | 39,028 | ..... | 106,596 | 44,237,000 | 800 | 3,256,033 | 406,956,150 | 4,500 |
| Nouvelle-Écosse | ..... | 370,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,729 | 36,350 | ..... | 10,982½ | 411,350 | ..... |
| Colombie-Britannique | ..... | 1,255,240 | 600 | ..... | 350 | 1,514 | ..... | ..... | 236,050 | 1,500 | 13,568½ | 1,580,190 | 2,100 |
| Totaux | 839 | 6,693,390 | 2,600 | 3 | 65,950 | 48,251 | 140,000 | 130,834 | 45,147,750 | 2,300 | 3,401,957½ | 414,829,490 | 6,600 |

## TABAC EN FEUILLES BRUTES

Dt N° 17—État comparatif des rapports d'entrepôts

| Restant en entrepôt à la fin de l'exercice précédent | Importé | Mis en entrepôt à la sortie de la manufacture | Reçu d'autres ports | | Totaux | Provinces |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Transporté pendant l'exercice | En transit au dernier exercice | | |
| Liv. étal. | Liv. étal. | Liv. étal. | Liv. étal. | Liv. étal. | Liv. étal. | 1925 |
| 2,546,897½ | 2,249,022¾ | 146,444 | 45,578 | ..... | 4,987,942¼ | Ontario |
| 10,652,268 | 10,205,473¾ | 432,775½ | 427,251 | 2,334½ | 21,720,102¾ | Québec |
| 293 | 1,791 | ..... | 227 | ..... | 2,311 | Nouveau-Brunswick |
| 23,171 | 274 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23,445 | Nouvelle-Écosse |
| 5,978 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,978 | Ile du Prince Édouard |
| 16,229 | 9,840 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26,069 | Manitoba |
| 2,708½ | 2,060½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,769 | Alberta |
| 19,443 | 15,027 | ..... | 792 | 576 | 35,838 | Colombie-Britannique |
| 13,266,988 | 12,483,489 | 579,219½ | 473,848 | 2,910½ | 26,806,455 | Totaux |
| | | | | | | 1926 |
| 2,556,174 | 2,283,633 | 90,167 | 1,376 | ..... | 4,931,350 | Ontario |
| 8,058,876¾ | 12,765,339 | 132,902 | 488,802 | ..... | 21,445,919¾ | Québec |
| 398 | 1,502 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,900 | Nouveau-Brunswick |
| 23,171 | 540 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23,711 | Nouvelle-Écosse |
| 5,754 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,754 | Ile du Prince-Édouard |
| 15,346 | 6,819 | ..... | 157 | ..... | 22,322 | Manitoba |
| ..... | 452 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 452 | Saskatchewan |
| 1,750½ | 1,432½ | ..... | 1,607 | ..... | 4,790 | Alberta |
| 9,684 | 33,637 | ..... | 1,147 | 253 | 44,721 | Colombie-Britannique |
| 10,671,154¼ | 15,093,354½ | 223,069 | 493,089 | 253 | 26,480,919¾ | Totaux |

## Y COMPRIS LES NERVURES, DÉCHETS ET ROGNURES

pour les exercicles clos le 31 mars 1925 et 1926 Av.

| Déclaré pour la consommation | | Transporté dans d'autres ports | | Exporté | Détruit | Déclaré pour la fabrication | Restant en entrepôt | Totaux |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quantité | Droit | Mis en entrepôt dans les ports où transporté | En transit | | | | | |
| Liv. étal. | Liv. étal. | Liv. étal. | Liv. étal. | Liv. étal. | Liv. étal. | Liv. étal. | Liv. étal. | Liv. étal. |
| 1,944,911¼ | 797,355 10 | 180,288 | ..... | 286,741 | 13,361 | 6,197 | 2,556,174 | 4,987,942¼ |
| 12,886,340 | 5,232,320 95 | 293,505 | ..... | 476,716 | ..... | 4,665 | 8,058,876¾ | 21,720,102¾ |
| 1,913 | 765 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 398 | 2,311 |
| 274 | 109 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23,171 | 23,445 |
| 224 | 89 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,754 | 5,978 |
| 10,696 | 4,499 20 | 27 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,346 | 26,069 |
| 3,018½ | 1,294 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,750½ | 4,769 |
| 25,785 | 11,759 00 | 28 | 253 | ..... | ..... | 88 | 9,684 | 35,838 |
| 14,873,161¾ | 6,048,193 05 | 473,848 | 253 | 763,457 | 13,631 | 10,950 | 10,671,154¼ | 26,806,455 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| 1,903,737 | 790,682 60 | 153,668 | ..... | 212,459 | ..... | 1,433 | 2,660,053 | 4,931,350 |
| 13,522,270 | 5,473,121 00 | 337,263 | ..... | 171,858½ | ..... | 8,149¾ | 7,406,378½ | 21,445,919¾ |
| 1,536 | 719 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 364 | 1,900 |
| 450 | 180 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23,261 | 23,711 |
| 100 | 40 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,654 | 5,754 |
| 12,321 | 4,989 20 | 1,146 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,987 | 6,868 | 22,322 |
| 452 | 250 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 452 |
| 2,573½ | 1,128 10 | 461 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,755½ | 4,790 |
| 27,937 | 13,273 20 | 551 | 320 | 2,847 | ..... | 109 | 12,957 | 44,721 |
| 15,471,376½ | 6,284,383 30 | 493,089 | 320 | 387,164½ | ..... | 11,678¾ | 10,117,291 | 26,480,919¾ |

# CIGARES

## N° 18—ÉTAT comparatif de la fabrication pour les exercices clos le 31 mars 1925 et 1926

| Provinces | Permis | | Quantité de tabac en feuilles brutes et d'autres matériaux réellement employés | Défectueux, payant droits | Cigares à $3.00 le mille | | | Cigares à $4.00 le mille | | | Droits perçus, y compris les honoraires de permis |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nombre | Honoraires | | Cigares | Fabriqués | Ayant payé droits | En entrepôt | Fabriqués | Ayant payé droits | En entrepôt | |
| 1925 | | $ | Livres | Nombre | Nombre | Nombre | Nombre | Nombre | Nombre | Nombre | $ c. |
| Ontario | 44 | 2,175 | 798,502 | 29,901 | 39,045,130 | 37,401,655 | 1,643,475 | 4,670 | 4,670 | ..... | 114,497 18 |
| Québec | 51 | 2,550 | 2,269,032 | 871,344 | 117,811,550 | 50,036,020 | 67,775,530 | 6,658,494 | 4,677,694 | 1,980,800 | 173,983 13 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 1 | 50 | 6,255 | ..... | 392,005 | 305,085 | 86,920 | 2,835 | 2,815 | 20 | 976 53 |
| Nouvelle-Écosse | 1 | 50 | 2,329 | ..... | 149,400 | 128,200 | 21,200 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 434 60 |
| Manitoba | 2 | 100 | 1,359 | 4,100 | 64,400 | 56,900 | 7,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 283 00 |
| Alberta | 2 | 100 | 5,168 | 13,441 | 325,990 | 325,990 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,118 28 |
| Colombie-Britannique | 12 | 600 | 54,531 | 20,182 | 2,660,245 | 2,660,245 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,641 31 |
| Totaux | 113 | 5,625 | 3,137,176 | 938,968 | 160,448,720 | 90,914,095 | 69,534,625 | 6,665,999 | 4,685,179 | 1,980,820 | 299,934 03 |
| 1926 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ontario | 45 | 2,225 | 850,439 | 22,498 | 40,055,060 | 36,507,480 | 3,547,580 | 1,196,415 | 1,196,415 | ..... | 114,452 93 |
| Québec | 48 | 2,375 | 2,354,492 | 584,049 | 121,417,320 | 41,986,010 | 79,431,310 | 9,721,948 | 5,762,198 | 3,959,750 | 150,759 10 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 1 | 50 | 6,319 | ..... | 349,910 | 303,375 | 46,535 | 3,500 | 2,700 | 800 | 920 93 |
| Nouvelle-Écosse | 1 | 50 | 2,760 | ..... | 172,250 | 135,200 | 37,050 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 405 60 |
| Manitoba | 2 | 50 | 1,119 | 1,590 | 55,500 | 55,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 171 27 |
| Saskatchewan | 1 | 50 | 287 | ..... | 12,100 | 12,100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36 30 |
| Alberta | 2 | 100 | 5,141½ | ..... | 297,225 | 297,225 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 891 67 |
| Colombie-Britannique | 10 | 500 | 51,273 | 19,313 | 2,376,820 | 2,376,820 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,188 48 |
| Totaux | 110 | 5,400 | 3,271,830½ | 627,450 | 164,736,185 | 81,673,710 | 83,062,475 | 10,921,863 | 6,961,313 | 3,960,550 | 274,826 28 |

# CIGARES

Dt. N° 19—État comparatif des rapports d'entrepôts pour les exercices clos le 31 mars 1925 et 1926 Av.

| Restant entrepôt de l'exercice précédent | Entre-posés | Reçus d'autres ports | | Totaux | Provinces | Déclarés pour la consommation | | Transportés dans d'autres ports | | Exportés | En franchise | Emballés de nouveau | Restant en entrepôt | Totaux |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Transportés pendant l'exercice | En transit, dernier exercice | | | Quantité | Droits | Mis en entrepôt aux ports où transportés | En transit | | | | | |
| Nombre | Nombre | Nombre | Nomb. | Nombre | 1925 | Nombre | $ c. | Nombre | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nomb. | Nombre | Nombre |
| 1,648,240 | 1,643,475 | ..... | ..... | 3,291,715 | Ontario | 2,127,975 | 6,383 93 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,163,740 | 3,291,715 |
| 11,701,565 | 69,756,330 | 4,852,350 | 115,400 | 86,425,645 | Québec | 69,291,610 | 209,869 43 | 4,854,850 | 107,150 | 101,800 | ..... | ..... | 12,070,235 | 86,425,645 |
| 7,040 | 86,940 | ..... | ..... | 93,980 | Nouv.-Brunswick | 86,560 | 259 70 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,420 | 93,980 |
| ..... | 21,200 | ..... | ..... | 21,200 | Nouvelle-Écosse | 21,200 | 63 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21,200 |
| 24,300 | 7,500 | ..... | ..... | 31,800 | Manitoba | 31,800 | 95 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31,800 |
| 2,750 | ..... | 2,500 | ..... | 5,250 | Colombie-Britan. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,250 | ..... | 5,250 |
| 13,383,895 | 71,515,445 | 4,854,850 | 115,400 | 89,869,590 | .....Totaux | 71,559,145 | 216,672 06 | 4,854,850 | 107,150 | 101,800 | ..... | 5,250 | 13,241,395 | 89,869,590 |
| | | | | | 1926 | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,163,740 | 3,547,580 | 1,900 | ..... | 4,713,220 | Ontario | 1,801,005 | 5,403 02 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,900 | ..... | 2,910,315 | 4,713,220 |
| 12,070,235 | 83,391,060 | 5,124,350 | 104,650 | 100,690,295 | Québec | 83,252,515 | 253,528 70 | 5,129,250 | 655,650 | 95,470 | ..... | 75,000 | 11,482,410 | 100,690,295 |
| 7,420 | 47,335 | ..... | ..... | 54,755 | Nouv.-Brunswick | 41,495 | 124 48 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,260 | 54,755 |
| ..... | 37,050 | ..... | ..... | 37,050 | Nouvelle-Écosse | 5,700 | 17 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31,350 | 37,050 |
| ..... | ..... | 3,000 | 2,500 | 5,500 | Colombie-Britan. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,100 | ..... | ..... | 400 | 5,500 |
| 13,241,395 | 87,023,025 | 5,129,250 | 107,150 | 105,500,820 | .....Totaux | 85,100,715 | 259,073 30 | 5,129,250 | 655,650 | 100,570 | 1,900 | 75,000 | 14,437,735 | 105,500,820 |

| | 1925 | 1926 |
|---|---|---|
| Total des droits perçus à la sortie de la fabrique et de l'entrepôt | $ 510,981 09 | $ 533,899 58 |
| Honoraires de permis | 5,625 00 | 5,400 00 |
| Totaux | $ 516,606 09 | $ 539,299 58 |

## INSPECTION DU PÉTROLE

N° 20—ÉTAT comparatif du pétrole et du naphte sortis des raffineries, pour les exercices clos le 31 mars 1925 et 1926

| Provinces | Permis | | Pétrole | Naphte | Totaux |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nombre | Honoraires | | | |
| 1925 | | $ | Gallons | Gallons | Gallons |
| Ontario | 4 | 3 | 27,867,172 10 | 56,009,901 65 | 83,877,073 75 |
| Québec | 2 | 2 | 5,238,916 00 | 18,917,928 00 | 24,156,844 00 |
| Nouvelle-Écosse | 1 | 1 | 11,078,236 00 | 18,188,706 00 | 29,266,942 00 |
| Saskatchewan | 1 | 1 | 6,568,960 00 | 18,551,588 00 | 25,120,548 00 |
| Alberta | 9 | 7 | 5,020,017 00 | 19,665,659 00 | 24,685,676 00 |
| Colombie-Britannique | 2 | 2 | 2,247,203 50 | 16,350,774 50 | 18,597,978 00 |
| Totaux | 19 | 16 | 58,020,504 60 | 147,684,557 15 | 205,705,061 75 |
| 1926 | | | | | |
| Ontario | 5 | 4 | 20,471,778 37 | 85,948,177 95 | 106,419,956 32 |
| Québec | 2 | 2 | 6,521,718 00 | 27,289,081 50 | 33,810,799 50 |
| Nouvelle-Écosse | 1 | 1 | 9,147,779 00 | 20,434,753 00 | 29,582,532 00 |
| Saskatchewan | 1 | 2 | 8,352,238 00 | 24,208,358 00 | 32,560,596 00 |
| Alberta | 11 | 11 | 7,631,859 50 | 25,727,586 50 | 33,359,446 00 |
| Colombie-Britannique | 2 | 2 | 1,734,826 50 | 18,818,413 00 | 20,553,239 50 |
| Totaux | 22 | 22 | 53,860,199 37 | 202,426,369 95 | 256,286,569 32 |

N° 21—ÉTAT indiquant le nombre des particuliers, ayant obtenu des patentes pour l'exercice 1925-1926

| Ports | Distillateurs | Fabricants en entrepôts | Entrepôts | Manufacturiers de cigares | Manufacturiers de tabac | Brasseurs et fabricants de malt | Alambics, produits chimiques | Fabricants d'alcool méthylique | Rafineurs de pétrole | Manufacturiers d'alambics | Importateurs d'alambics | Brasseurs de vinaigre de malt | Rectificateurs | Acide acétique | Droguistes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amherstburg | | 1 | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belleville | 2 | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Brantford | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Bridgeburg | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Chatham | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cobourg | | 2 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Cornwall | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Frances | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort William | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Guelph | | 1 | | | | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Hamilton | | 6 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 5 | | | | 2 | | | 1 | |
| Kingston | | 2 | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Kitchener | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | 2 | 3 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Lindsay | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| London | | 7 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 5 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Niagara Falls | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| North Bay | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Oshawa | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Ottawa | | 6 | | | 1 | 2 | 10 | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Owen Sound | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Parry Sound | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Peterborough | | 2 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Port Arthur | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Port Hope | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Prescott | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sarnia | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | |
| Sault Ste. Marie | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Simcoe | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Stratford | | | | 4 | | | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Sudbury | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Catharines | | | | 3 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Thomas | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Toronto | 1 | 102 | 7 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 35 | | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | | | |
| Welland | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Whitby | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Windsor | 1 | 14 | 1 | | | 3 | 7 | | | | | | | | |
| Woodstock | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ontario | 6 | 153 | 10 | 45 | 12 | 33 | 82 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 10 | 1 | | 1 | |
| Granby | | | 2 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hull | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| Montréal | 6 | 93 | 11 | 34 | 33 | 7 | 22 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | |
| Québec | | 17 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| Shawinigan Falls | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| Sherbrooke | | 5 | | 4 | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| St-Hyacinthe | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| St-Jean | | | | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sutton | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trois-Rivières | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Valleyfield | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Québec | 7 | 120 | 14 | 48 | 43 | 11 | 28 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | | 1 | 1 | 1 |

N° 21—ÉTAT indiquant le nombre de particuliers ayant obtenu des patentes pour l'exercice 1925-1926—*Fin*

| Ports | Distillateurs | Fabricants en entrepôts | Entrepôts | Manufacturiers de cigares | Manufacturiers de tabac | Brasseurs et fabricants de malt | Alambics, produits chimiques | Fabricants d'alcool méthylique | Rafineurs de pétrole | Manufacturiers d'alambics | Importateurs d'alambics | Brasseurs dee vinaigre de malt | Rectificateurs | Acide acétique | Droguistes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fredericton | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Moncton | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| St. John | .... | 7 | 1 | 1 | .... | 2 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| St. Stephen | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Woodstock | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | .... | 13 | 2 | 1 | .... | 2 | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Amherst | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Halifax | .... | 4 | 3 | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Truro | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Yarmouth | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Nouvelle-Écosse | .... | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Charlottetown, Ile du P.-Édouard | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Brandon | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Winnipeg | 2 | 30 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 10 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Manitoba | 2 | 30 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 11 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Moose Jaw | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Régina | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | 3 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Saskatoon | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Prince-Albert | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Saskatchewan | .... | 2 | 1 | 1 | .... | 4 | 7 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Calgary | .... | 5 | 1 | 1 | .... | 3 | 5 | .... | 6 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Edmonton | .... | 3 | 1 | 1 | .... | 2 | 5 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Lethbridge | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Medicine Hat | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Alberta | .... | 8 | 2 | 2 | .... | 7 | 11 | .... | 10 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| Cranbrook | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Fernie | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Nanaimo | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Nelson | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| New Westminster | 1 | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Penticton | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Revelstoke | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Rossland | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Vancouver | 2 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 8 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 |
| Victoria | .... | 1 | 1 | 1 | .... | 2 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Colombie-Britannique | 3 | 11 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 19 | 11 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 |
| Grand total | 18 | 343 | 41 | 110 | 65 | 87 | 156 | 8 | 21 | 2 | 15 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 |

# TAXES D'ACCISE

## N° 22—État indiquant la taxe d'accise (sur les articles domestiques

| Numéro | Ports | Permis | Timbres | Automobiles | Ventes | Allumettes | Cartes à jouer | Cigares |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| | Nouvelle-Écosse— | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Amherst | 114 00 | 14,241 96 | | | 65,442 86 | | |
| 2 | Annapolis Royal | 18 00 | 3,179 04 | | | 8,739 85 | | |
| 3 | Antigonish | 6 00 | 3,237 03 | 45 00 | | 537 92 | | |
| 4 | Arichat | 8 00 | 700 21 | | | 10 96 | | |
| 5 | Baddeck | 18 00 | 850 51 | | | | | |
| 6 | Barrington Passage | 18 00 | 632 59 | | | 209 88 | | |
| 7 | Bridgewater | 46 00 | 4,266 28 | | | 3,655 16 | | |
| 8 | Canso | 16 00 | 2,874 73 | | | 1,105 06 | | |
| 9 | Digby | 10 00 | 2,559 29 | | | 1,159 02 | | |
| 10 | Glace Bay | 10 00 | 6,492 20 | | | 485 00 | | |
| 11 | Halifax | 331 00 | 113,374 71 | 727 52 | | 219,783 27 | | |
| 12 | Kentville | 106 00 | 13,080 49 | | | 7,391 55 | | |
| 13 | Liverpool | 52 00 | 2,485 30 | | | 2,185 85 | | |
| 14 | Lockeport | | 703 12 | | | | | |
| 15 | Lunenburg | 62 00 | 5,774 22 | | | 7,580 31 | | |
| 16 | Middleton | 20 00 | 3,101 52 | | | 1,967 48 | | |
| 17 | New Glasgow | 50 00 | 9,693 92 | | | 116,889 18 | | |
| 18 | North Sydney | 16 00 | 6,316 76 | | | 3,042 78 | | |
| 19 | Parrsboro | 26 00 | 2,216 34 | | | 42 83 | | |
| 20 | Pictou | 38 00 | 3,431 90 | 20 80 | | 8,690 94 | | |
| 21 | Port Hawkesbury | 4 00 | 868 54 | | | 158 19 | | |
| 22 | Port Hood | 18 00 | 1,284 84 | | | | | |
| 23 | Shelburne | 30 00 | 974 18 | | | 1,786 63 | | |
| 24 | Sydney | 40 00 | 22,557 81 | | | 263,415 13 | | |
| 25 | Truro | 46 00 | 12,576 63 | 35 81 | | 97,785 00 | | |
| 26 | Weymouth | 58 00 | 1,518 91 | | | 2,270 91 | | |
| 27 | Windsor | 56 00 | 6,153 46 | | | 23,539 05 | | |
| 28 | Yarmouth | 54 00 | 8,481 86 | | | 14,658 03 | | 89 33 |
| | | 1,271 00 | 253,628 35 | 829 13 | | 852,532 84 | | 89 33 |
| | Île du Prince-Édouard— | | | | | | | |
| 29 | Charlottetown | 308 00 | 22,748 77 | 2 63 | | 25,289 46 | | |
| 30 | Summerside | 144 00 | 8,922 86 | | | 2,707 15 | | |
| | | 452 00 | 31,671 63 | 2 63 | | 27,996 61 | | |
| | Nouveau-Brunswick— | | | | | | | |
| 31 | Bathurst | 88 00 | 6,938 60 | | | 8,053 47 | | |
| 32 | Campbellton | 92 00 | 13,479 86 | | | 13,180 92 | | |
| 33 | Chatham | 122 00 | 5,685 63 | | | 14,191 60 | | |
| 34 | Fredericton | 130 00 | 17,325 28 | | | 41,501 70 | | |
| 35 | McAdam Junction | 12 00 | 636 26 | | | 121 56 | | |
| 36 | Moncton | 110 00 | 25,250 87 | | | 69,931 72 | | |
| 37 | Newcastle | 34 00 | 6,101 03 | | | 4,260 30 | | |
| 38 | Sackville | 28 00 | 4,505 56 | | | 32,077 77 | | |
| 39 | St. Andrews | 36 00 | 1,256 28 | | | 630 80 | | |
| 40 | St. John | 402 00 | 106,995 80 | 39 85 | | 302,426 67 | | 396 40 |
| 41 | St. Stephen | 24 00 | 5,701 51 | 71 80 | | 55,678 46 | | |
| 42 | Woodstock | 134 50 | 17,173 35 | | | 14,260 63 | | |
| | | 1,212 50 | 211,050 03 | 111 65 | | 556,315 60 | | 396 40 |
| | Québec— | | | | | | | |
| 43 | Athelstan | 20 00 | 4,941 90 | | | 1,084 95 | | |
| 44 | Beebe Jonction | 120 00 | 9,012 95 | | | 81,814 45 | | |
| 45 | Coaticook | 28 00 | 4,342 46 | | | 8,136 12 | | |
| 46 | Gaspé | 2 00 | 1,833 58 | | | 1,832 14 | | |
| 47 | Granby | 106 00 | 9,102 76 | | | 97,349 98 | | 1,496 79 |
| 48 | Hull | 377 00 | 32,742 14 | | 816,453 27 | 323,669 00 | | |
| 49 | Lac Mégantic | 26 00 | 2,414 60 | | | 3,624 38 | | |
| 50 | Montréal | 6,103 50 | 1,914,150 78 | 2,350 79 | 398,540 98 | 16,300,360 44 | 126,554 40 | 168,395 75 |
| 51 | Paspébiac | 36 00 | 3,758 49 | | | 2,652 19 | | |
| 52 | Percé | 34 00 | 1,690 01 | | | 2,284 94 | | |
| 53 | Port Burwell | | | | | | | |
| 54 | Québec | 1,476 00 | 276,333 64 | 3,669 84 | | 956,269 90 | | 2,012 91 |
| 55 | Rimouski | 158 00 | 13,678 65 | | | 13,015 28 | | |
| 56 | Shawinigan Falls | 90 00 | 13,870 93 | 457 26 | | 68,952 65 | | |
| 57 | Sherbrooke | 629 00 | 87,678 64 | 251 37 | | 408,789 12 | | 3,308 67 |
| 58 | Sorel | 78 00 | 9,074 63 | 19 88 | | 37,946 05 | | |
| 59 | Sutton | 40 00 | 3,465 40 | | | 4,703 79 | | |
| 60 | St-Armand | | 140 74 | | | | | |
| 61 | St-Hyacinthe | 286 00 | 22,330 21 | | | 146,186 95 | | 48 74 |
| 62 | St-Jean | 128 00 | 17,961 90 | 16 31 | | 184,453 56 | | 11 38 |
| 63 | Trois-Rivières | 172 00 | 39,019 48 | 357 01 | | 117,191 61 | | |
| 64 | Valleyfield | 50 00 | 10,599 29 | | | 44,157 08 | | |
| | | 9,959 50 | 2,478,143 18 | 7,122 46 | 1,214,994 25 | 18,804,474 58 | 126,554 40 | 175,274 24 |

et importés) perçue pendant l'exercice 1925-1926

| Vins | Ale, bière | Breuvages et gaz d'acide carb. | Transport | Chèques et reçus en relief | Produits domestiques, total | Importations | | Grand total | Numéro |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Ventes | Accise | | |
| $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 79,798 82 | 5,315 61 | 45 44 | 85,159 87 | 1 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 75 | ..... | 11,938 64 | 920 07 | 48 95 | 12,907 66 | 2 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,825 95 | 1,125 26 | 81 00 | 5,032 21 | 3 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 719 17 | 95 93 | ..... | 815 10 | 4 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 868 51 | 146 52 | ..... | 1,015 03 | 5 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 860 47 | 116 56 | ..... | 977 03 | 6 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,967 44 | 1,145 23 | 29 70 | 9,142 37 | 7 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,995 79 | 2,513 94 | 5 11 | 6,514 84 | 8 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,728 31 | 2,088 73 | 97 25 | 5,914 29 | 9 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 296 45 | 175 00 | 7,458 65 | 7,572 54 | 228 44 | 15,259 63 | 10 |
| ..... | 8,054 27 | ..... | 4,652 23 | 356 16 | 347,279 16 | 184,843 81 | 18,290 89 | 550,413 86 | 11 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,653 10 | 782 52 | 33,013 66 | 3,010 40 | 108 15 | 36,132 21 | 12 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,723 15 | 1,576 16 | 126 21 | 6,425 52 | 13 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 703 12 | 185 65 | ..... | 888 77 | 14 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,416 53 | 2,848 76 | 194 48 | 16,459 77 | 15 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 50 | ..... | 5,090 50 | 290 24 | 38 41 | 5,419 15 | 16 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 126,633 10 | 8,532 79 | 50 63 | 135,216 52 | 17 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 588 30 | ..... | 9,963 84 | 5,317 31 | ..... | 15,281 15 | 18 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,285 17 | 228 90 | 24 80 | 2,538 87 | 19 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 326 60 | ..... | 12,508 24 | 900 20 | 5 71 | 13,414 15 | 20 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,030 73 | 539 34 | 10 00 | 1,580 07 | 21 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 05 | ..... | 1,323 89 | 303 97 | ..... | 1,627 86 | 22 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,790 81 | 1,088 70 | ..... | 3,879 51 | 23 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 185 35 | 181 52 | 286,379 81 | 18,481 89 | 1,312 39 | 306,174 09 | 24 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 110,443 44 | 13,106 82 | 413 95 | 123,964 21 | 25 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 40 | ..... | 3,853 22 | 476 49 | 192 96 | 4,522 67 | 26 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29,748 51 | 6,003 50 | 61 09 | 35,813 10 | 27 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,217 50 | ..... | 24,500 72 | 9,342 74 | 1,400 40 | 35,243 86 | 28 |
| ..... | 8,054 27 | ..... | 18,949 23 | 1,495 20 | 1,136,849 35 | 278,118 06 | 22,765 96 | 1,437,733 37 | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 71 98 | 48,420 84 | 18,458 83 | 507 50 | 67,387 17 | 29 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,774 01 | 6,416 76 | 125 56 | 18,316 33 | 30 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 71 98 | 60,194 85 | 24,875 59 | 633 06 | 85,703 50 | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,080 07 | 3,650 53 | 246 23 | 18,976 83 | 31 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26,752 78 | 2,898 25 | 462 40 | 30,113 43 | 32 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 188 70 | ..... | 20,187 93 | 4,374 12 | 169 26 | 24,731 31 | 33 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 58,956 98 | 44,649 15 | 4,540 08 | 108,146 21 | 34 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 769 82 | 1,316 49 | ..... | 2,086 31 | 35 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,553 64 | 107,846 23 | 80,429 17 | 1,377 64 | 189,653 04 | 36 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,395 33 | 1,460 36 | 393 00 | 12,248 69 | 37 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36,611 33 | 1,107 70 | 148 26 | 37,867 29 | 38 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 324 55 | ..... | 2,247 63 | 1,869 66 | 79 14 | 4,196 43 | 39 |
| ..... | 33,002 18 | ..... | 814 50 | 445 08 | 444,522 48 | 234,952 03 | 5,936 60 | 685,411 11 | 40 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 61,475 77 | 13,502 15 | 1,008 17 | 75,986 09 | 41 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31,568 48 | 8,487 40 | 1,978 85 | 42,034 73 | 42 |
| ..... | 33,002 18 | ..... | 1,327 75 | 12,998 72 | 816,414 83 | 398,697 01 | 16,339 63 | 1,231,451 47 | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,046 85 | 7,556 84 | 5,070 62 | 18,674 31 | 43 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 90,947 40 | 12,882 73 | 1,315 79 | 105,145 92 | 44 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,506 58 | 3,432 85 | 330 88 | 16,270 31 | 45 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,667 72 | 236 24 | ..... | 3,903 96 | 46 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 108,055 53 | 5,606 40 | 145 84 | 113,807 77 | 47 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 256 40 | 760 20 | 1,174,258 01 | 32,157 43 | 30 30 | 1,206,445 74 | 48 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,064 98 | 870 75 | 467 19 | 7,402 92 | 49 |
| ..... | 3,033,884 61 | 34,230 71 | 1,874,573 04 | 108,884 76 | 23,968,029 76 | 3,595,437 32 | 201,390 44 | 27,764,857 52 | 50 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,057 75 | ..... | 8,504 43 | 406 77 | 40 08 | 8,951 28 | 51 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,008 95 | 334 37 | ..... | 4,343 32 | 52 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 53 48 | ..... | 53 48 | 53 |
| ..... | 366,763 70 | 888 16 | 6,634 56 | 205 92 | 1,614,254 63 | 335,016 92 | 18,091 23 | 1,967,362 78 | 54 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 763 00 | ..... | 27,614 93 | 2,038 80 | 173 66 | 29,827 39 | 55 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 83,370 84 | 31,501 12 | 177 33 | 115,049 29 | 56 |
| ..... | 6,353 26 | 88 20 | 8,788 35 | 263 98 | 516,150 59 | 76,911 65 | 4,338 81 | 597,401 05 | 57 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 47,118 56 | 3,791 27 | 56 70 | 50,966 53 | 58 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,209 19 | 3,676 81 | 396 98 | 12,282 98 | 59 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 140 74 | 3,724 54 | 449 36 | 4,314 64 | 60 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 62 54 | 168,914 44 | 28,339 77 | 1,625 39 | 198,879 60 | 61 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 92 32 | 202,663 47 | 45,051 90 | 9,746 33 | 257,461 70 | 62 |
| ..... | ..... | 20 06 | ..... | ..... | 156,760 16 | 189,461 46 | 7,999 33 | 354,220 95 | 63 |
| ..... | 8,799 68 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 63,606 05 | 11,959 29 | 164 65 | 75,729 99 | 64 |
| ..... | 3,415,801 25 | 35,227 13 | 1,893,073 10 | 110,269 72 | 28,270,893 81 | 4,390,448 71 | 252,010 91 | 32,913,353 43 | |

N° 22—ÉTAT indiquant la taxe d'accise (sur les articles domestiques

| Numéro | Ports | Permis | Timbres | Automobiles | Ventes | Allumettes | Cartes à jouer | Cigares |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| | ONTARIO— | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Amherstburg | 76 00 | 23,992 61 | ..... | ..... | 23,258 26 | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | Belleville | 190 00 | 30,501 57 | 15 75 | ..... | 123,883 07 | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | Bowmanville | 22 00 | 4,180 64 | 209 10 | ..... | 16,153 31 | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | Brantford | 246 00 | 48,394 07 | 175 30 | ..... | 469,914 10 | ..... | 42 23 |
| 5 | Bridgeburg | 104 00 | 9,503 24 | ..... | ..... | 102,816 16 | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | Brockville | 50 00 | 18,220 86 | ..... | ..... | 67,475 86 | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | Chatham | 198 00 | 39,716 91 | 7,495 90 | ..... | 109,864 01 | ..... | 19 64 |
| 8 | Cobourg | 96 00 | 9,984 64 | ..... | ..... | 46,720 52 | ..... | ..... |
| 9 | Collingwood | 114 00 | 15,343 85 | ..... | ..... | 28,133 08 | ..... | ..... |
| 10 | Cornwall | 76 00 | 13,714 32 | ..... | ..... | 58,004 04 | ..... | ..... |
| 11 | Deseronto | 6 00 | 1,323 98 | ..... | 145,165 56 | 12,107 56 | ..... | ..... |
| 12 | Fort Frances | 34 00 | 8,832 08 | 110 00 | ..... | 22,998 76 | ..... | ..... |
| 13 | Fort William | 104 00 | 27,199 01 | 60 00 | ..... | 26,523 50 | ..... | ..... |
| 14 | Galt | 244 00 | 33,745 78 | ..... | ..... | 522,340 31 | ..... | ..... |
| 15 | Gananoque | 38 00 | 5,932 58 | ..... | ..... | 18,942 53 | ..... | ..... |
| 16 | Goderich | 246 00 | 28,798 14 | 40 50 | ..... | 145,110 99 | ..... | ..... |
| 17 | Guelph | 323 00 | 60,838 52 | 1,872 85 | ..... | 560,960 95 | ..... | ..... |
| 18 | Hamilton | 1,290 00 | 236,099 98 | 150 00 | ..... | 3,270,220 34 | ..... | 34,104 95 |
| 19 | Ingersoll | 88 00 | 11,124 39 | ..... | ..... | 37,050 75 | ..... | ..... |
| 20 | Kenora | 62 00 | 9,030 18 | ..... | ..... | 44,169 38 | ..... | ..... |
| 21 | Kingston | 124 00 | 28,626 67 | 34 12 | ..... | 56,588 85 | ..... | 73 90 |
| 22 | Kitchener | 476 00 | 78,532 74 | ..... | ..... | 743,770 88 | ..... | 391 15 |
| 23 | Lindsay | 90 00 | 17,638 77 | ..... | ..... | 36,360 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 24 | London | 744 00 | 137,545 04 | ..... | ..... | 826,828 77 | ..... | 21,838 54 |
| 25 | Midland | 90 00 | 19,454 14 | ..... | ..... | 45,509 67 | ..... | ..... |
| 26 | Morrisburg | 46 00 | 7,033 51 | ..... | ..... | 9,217 43 | ..... | ..... |
| 27 | Napanee | 24 00 | 6,661 44 | ..... | ..... | 21,262 88 | ..... | ..... |
| 28 | Niagara Falls | 193 00 | 28,529 59 | ..... | ..... | 282,333 20 | ..... | 118 77 |
| 29 | North Bay | 318 00 | 84,027 28 | ..... | ..... | 75,164 99 | ..... | ..... |
| 30 | Orillia | 180 00 | 24,073 69 | 55 18 | ..... | 66,305 53 | ..... | ..... |
| 31 | Oshawa | 62 00 | 24,259 82 | 1,352,358 80 | ..... | 1,573,765 29 | ..... | ..... |
| 32 | Ottawa | 1,138 00 | 268,351 36 | 2,431 51 | 831,839 64 | 930,957 07 | ..... | ..... |
| 33 | Owen Sound | 140 00 | 26,813 42 | ..... | ..... | 149,918 33 | ..... | 842 65 |
| 34 | Paris | 40 00 | 10,236 84 | ..... | ..... | 277,103 96 | ..... | ..... |
| 35 | Parry Sound | 154 00 | 4,833 26 | 27 12 | ..... | 14,111 70 | ..... | ..... |
| 36 | Peterboro | 250 00 | 33,919 85 | 83 19 | ..... | 158,680 49 | ..... | 41 05 |
| 37 | Picton | 42 00 | 8,544 67 | ..... | ..... | 12,474 80 | ..... | ..... |
| 38 | Port Arthur | 118 00 | 18,754 65 | ..... | ..... | 46,652 16 | ..... | 3 40 |
| 39 | Port Hope | 64 00 | 6,897 02 | ..... | ..... | 27,821 58 | ..... | ..... |
| 40 | Port McNicoll | 4 00 | 599 90 | ..... | ..... | 409 96 | ..... | ..... |
| 41 | Prescott | 46 00 | 8,278 86 | 117 75 | ..... | 87,426 58 | ..... | ..... |
| 42 | Sarnia | 148 00 | 36,348 82 | 5 00 | ..... | 2,238,808 62 | ..... | ..... |
| 43 | Sault Ste. Marie | 138 00 | 32,767 29 | 29 75 | ..... | 403,575 74 | ..... | 13 70 |
| 44 | Simcoe | 96 00 | 14,660 27 | ..... | ..... | 52,660 97 | ..... | ..... |
| 45 | Stratford | 228 00 | 39,412 15 | 1,878 02 | ..... | 335,673 51 | ..... | 198 34 |
| 46 | Sudbury | 102 00 | 30,644 94 | ..... | ..... | 47,745 44 | ..... | ..... |
| 47 | St. Catharines | 260 00 | 44,892 74 | ..... | ..... | 337,293 16 | ..... | 129 81 |
| 48 | St. Thomas | 204 00 | 35,734 52 | ..... | ..... | 76,953 40 | ..... | 273 05 |
| 49 | Tillsonburg | 100 00 | 6,349 60 | ..... | ..... | 30,639 52 | ..... | ..... |
| 50 | Toronto | 6,718 00 | 1,741,819 58 | 723,116 13 | ..... | 14,272,133 70 | ..... | 80,816 58 |
| 51 | Trenton | 36 00 | 5,987 87 | ..... | ..... | 22,192 24 | ..... | ..... |
| 52 | Wallaceburg | 26 00 | 4,555 32 | ..... | ..... | 20,365 63 | ..... | ..... |
| 53 | Welland | 224 00 | 22,808 97 | ..... | ..... | 104,037 68 | ..... | ..... |
| 54 | Whitby | 52 00 | 9,378 07 | ..... | ..... | 13,133 68 | ..... | ..... |
| 55 | Windsor | 666 00 | 136,258 16 | 1,355,247 27 | ..... | 2,445,625 98 | 151,375 00 | ..... |
| 56 | Woodstock | 186 00 | 22,540 03 | ..... | ..... | 190,349 98 | ..... | ..... |
| | | 17,134 00 | 3,664,248 20 | 3,445,513 24 | 977,005 20 | 31,740,500 85 | 151,375 00 | 138,907 76 |
| | MANITOBA— | | | | | | | |
| 57 | Brandon | 40 00 | 49,922 99 | ..... | ..... | 31,368 20 | ..... | ..... |
| 58 | Emerson | ..... | 829 76 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 59 | Gretna | ..... | 2,287 84 | 76 35 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 60 | Portage La Prairie | 38 00 | 39,841 36 | ..... | ..... | 27,730 10 | ..... | ..... |
| 61 | Winnipeg | 1,076 00 | 739,205 55 | 3,109 56 | ..... | 1,760,617 76 | ..... | ..... |
| | | 1,154 00 | 832,087 50 | 3,185 91 | ..... | 1,819,716 06 | ..... | ..... |
| | SASKATCHEWAN— | | | | | | | |
| 62 | Moose Jaw | 74 00 | 152,283 43 | 1,141 31 | ..... | 27,873 84 | ..... | ..... |
| 63 | North Portal | 6 00 | 12,175 16 | ..... | ..... | 910 97 | ..... | ..... |
| 64 | Prince Albert | 124 00 | 69,698 67 | 93 26 | ..... | 31,542 69 | ..... | ..... |
| 65 | Régina | 138 00 | 186,603 28 | ..... | ..... | 66,448 29 | ..... | ..... |
| 66 | Saskatoon | 94 00 | 134,155 52 | 33 00 | ..... | 55,390 47 | ..... | 22 77 |
| | | 436 00 | 554,916 06 | 1,267 57 | ..... | 182,166 26 | ..... | 22 77 |

et importés) perçue pendant l'exercice 1925-1926—*Suite*

| Vins | Ale, bière | Breuvages et gaz d'acide carb. | Transport | Chèques et reçus en relief | Produits domestiques, total | Importations | | Grand total | Numéro |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Ventes | Accise | | |
| $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,810 00 | ..... | 49,136 87 | 17,889 42 | 24 43 | 67,050 72 | 1 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 154,590 39 | 22,469 31 | 2,163 29 | 179,222 99 | 2 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20,565 05 | 3,341 72 | 140 00 | 24,046 77 | 3 |
| 482 47 | 11,647 06 | ..... | 4 20 | 725 12 | 531,630 55 | 36,450 07 | 617 15 | 568,697 77 | 4 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 112,423 40 | 58,497 11 | 14,550 50 | 185,471 01 | 5 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 92 80 | 65 02 | 85,904 54 | 12,737 78 | 1,155 49 | 99,797 81 | 6 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,287 81 | 159,582 27 | 31,235 66 | 212 66 | 191,030 59 | 7 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 56,801 16 | 10,909 60 | 74 25 | 67,785 01 | 8 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 43,590 93 | 5,106 38 | 230 95 | 48,928 26 | 9 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 42 10 | ..... | 71,836 46 | 46,387 79 | 240 43 | 118,464 68 | 10 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 158,603 10 | 772 71 | ..... | 159,375 81 | 11 |
| ..... | 1,848 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 33,822 84 | 14,996 63 | 188 49 | 49,007 96 | 12 |
| 402 49 | 4,232 02 | ..... | 26 35 | ..... | 58,547 37 | 45,510 67 | 4,337 01 | 108,395 05 | 13 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,820 40 | 386 00 | 558,536 49 | 20,649 09 | 3,515 90 | 582,701 48 | 14 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 369 80 | ..... | 25,282 91 | 3,220 42 | 73 45 | 28,576 78 | 15 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 05 | 111 06 | 174,322 74 | 6,197 83 | 10 13 | 180,530 70 | 16 |
| 44 17 | 1,289 10 | ..... | 13 00 | 166 38 | 625,507 97 | 26,285 98 | 1,536 79 | 653,330 74 | 17 |
| 3,036 58 | 22,561 47 | 15 80 | 1,845 00 | 7,492 21 | 3,576,816 33 | 343,430 36 | 4,482 57 | 3,924,729 26 | 18 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 48,263 14 | 6,002 94 | 402 75 | 54,668 83 | 19 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 05 | 158 70 | 53,439 31 | 40,042 44 | 19 58 | 93,501 33 | 20 |
| ..... | 12,042 01 | ..... | 1,441 21 | 111 96 | 99,042 72 | 27,978 08 | 3,485 99 | 130,506 79 | 21 |
| 211 93 | 71,841 95 | 235 70 | ..... | 574 88 | 896,035 23 | 55,938 81 | 1,664 74 | 953,638 78 | 22 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 54,088 77 | 5,964 41 | 144 93 | 60,198 11 | 23 |
| 173 98 | 177,262 73 | 74 10 | 789 80 | 3,646 05 | 1,168,903 01 | 168,431 96 | 2,460 67 | 1,339,795 64 | 24 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 95 30 | ..... | 65,149 11 | 4,609 89 | 225 33 | 69,984 33 | 25 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16,296 94 | 1,593 95 | 47 25 | 17,938 14 | 26 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27,948 32 | 9,984 11 | 24 64 | 37,957 07 | 27 |
| 53,279 18 | ..... | ..... | 55 00 | ..... | 364,508 74 | 94,499 31 | 26,457 25 | 485,465 30 | 28 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 17,639 42 | ..... | 177,149 69 | 75,229 66 | 1,668 77 | 254,048 12 | 29 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,085 10 | ..... | 91,699 50 | 12,074 45 | 563 10 | 104,337 05 | 30 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,956 94 | 2,952,402 85 | 24,845 62 | 3,808 06 | 2,981,056 53 | 31 |
| ..... | 95,687 05 | 376 81 | 252,179 54 | 8,680 82 | 2,391,641 80 | 233,575 88 | 18,400 51 | 2,643,618 19 | 32 |
| ..... | 150 00 | 175 11 | 472 90 | 156 24 | 178,668 65 | 9,601 98 | 683 89 | 188,954 52 | 33 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 287,380 80 | 4,599 35 | ..... | 291,980 15 | 34 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 48 50 | ..... | 19,174 58 | 1,358 49 | 39 16 | 20,572 23 | 35 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 192,974 58 | 41,440 34 | 1,588 41 | 236,003 33 | 36 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21,061 47 | 3,075 25 | ..... | 24,136 72 | 37 |
| 43 34 | 9,227 35 | ..... | 26 50 | ..... | 74,825 40 | 17,621 17 | 1,418 16 | 93,864 73 | 38 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 34,782 60 | 4,665 43 | 4 40 | 39,452 43 | 39 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,013 86 | 769 39 | ..... | 1,783 25 | 40 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 64 90 | ..... | 95,934 09 | 6,241 54 | 1,243 99 | 103,419 62 | 41 |
| ..... | 909 25 | ..... | 76 35 | 55 82 | 2,276,351 86 | 108,669 09 | 39,801 73 | 2,424,822 68 | 42 |
| ..... | 10,612 93 | ..... | 2,491 61 | ..... | 449,629 02 | 31,000 69 | 2,475 90 | 483,105 61 | 43 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 67,417 24 | 7,273 57 | 927 66 | 75,618 47 | 44 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 133 88 | 377,523 90 | 28,943 09 | 340 25 | 406,807 24 | 45 |
| ..... | 11,124 35 | ..... | 11 00 | ..... | 89,627 73 | 42,833 73 | 2,232 38 | 134,693 84 | 46 |
| 31,120 91 | 7,627 82 | ..... | ..... | 827 52 | 422,151 96 | 75,851 72 | 2,146 52 | 500,150 20 | 47 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 113,164 97 | 45,059 93 | 264 57 | 158,489 47 | 48 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37,089 12 | 4,576 04 | 19 98 | 41,685 14 | 49 |
| 3,032,82 | 70,847 52 | ..... | 147,345 18 | 100,582 65 | 17,146,412 16 | 3,992,183 43 | 160,489 31 | 21,299,084 90 | 50 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28,216 11 | 6,421 59 | 14 04 | 34,651 74 | 51 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24,946 95 | 6,843 65 | 162 29 | 31,952 89 | 52 |
| 62 77 | 22,711 62 | 75 | 26 00 | 726 31 | 150,598 10 | 73,384 44 | 2,996 90 | 226,979 44 | 53 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22,563 75 | 375 89 | ..... | 22,939 64 | 54 |
| 1,059 64 | 106,924 03 | ..... | 31 00 | 5,056 55 | 4,202,243 63 | 698,161 64 | 307,284 06 | 5,207,689 33 | 55 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 140 92 | 213,216 93 | 12,324 51 | 47 92 | 225,589 36 | 56 |
| 92,950 28 | 638,546 26 | 878 27 | 429,938 06 | 134,042 84 | 41,431,039 96 | 6,690,135 99 | 617,108 58 | 48,738,284 53 | |
| ..... | 30,006 48 | ..... | ..... | 33 00 | 111,370 67 | 33,788 25 | 1,300 70 | 146,459 62 | 57 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 829 76 | 12,472 30 | 1,607 51 | 14,909 57 | 58 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,364 19 | 3,834 39 | 230 47 | 6,429 05 | 59 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 75 10 | ..... | 67,684 56 | 14,735 89 | 265 88 | 82,686 33 | 60 |
| 138 82 | 322,006 82 | ..... | 13,990 15 | 57,310 28 | 2,897,454 94 | 1,524,140 15 | 42,378 14 | 4,463,973 23 | 61 |
| 138 82 | 352,013 30 | ..... | 14,065 25 | 57,343 28 | 3,079,704 12 | 1,588,970 98 | 45,782 70 | 4,714,457 80 | |
| ..... | 9,247 24 | ..... | 28 00 | 976 68 | 191,624 50 | 56,064 98 | 5,362 37 | 253,051 85 | 62 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,092 13 | 19,241 31 | 1,427 00 | 33,760 44 | 63 |
| ..... | 21,390 42 | ..... | ..... | 265 74 | 123,114 78 | 6,834 29 | 431 01 | 130,380 08 | 64 |
| ..... | 6,245 79 | ..... | 25 00 | 3,050 36 | 262,510 72 | 316,123 29 | 20,034 62 | 598,668 63 | 65 |
| ..... | 29,936 35 | 104 06 | ..... | 721 06 | 220,457 23 | 127,567 92 | 12,325 37 | 360,350 52 | 66 |
| ..... | 66,819 80 | 104 06 | 53 00 | 5,013 84 | 810,799 36 | 525,831 79 | 39,580 37 | 1,376,211 52 | |

N° 22—ÉTAT indiquant la taxe d'accise (sur les articles domestiques

| Numéro | Ports | Permis | Timbres | Automobiles | Ventes | Allumettes | Cartes à jouer | Cigares |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| | ALBERTA— | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Calgary | 352 00 | 259,796 48 | 3,451 08 | ..... | 422,866 80 | ..... | 193 83 |
| 2 | Edmonton | 480 00 | 212,986 93 | 25 57 | ..... | 271,882 30 | ..... | 119 06 |
| 3 | Lethbridge | 70 00 | 61,133 47 | 27 46 | ..... | 63,241 41 | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | Medicine Hat | 40 00 | 15,411 53 | 64 70 | ..... | 36,469 80 | ..... | ..... |
| | | 942 00 | 549,328 41 | 3,568 81 | ..... | 794,460 31 | ..... | 312 89 |
| | COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE— | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Abbottsford | 50 00 | 3,267 30 | ..... | ..... | 14,335 18 | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | Cranbrook | 58 00 | 9,029 14 | 431 84 | ..... | 40,173 73 | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | Fernie | 32 00 | 6,128 90 | ..... | ..... | 18,677 00 | ..... | ..... |
| 8 | Grand Forks | 14 00 | 2,130 97 | ..... | ..... | 2,590 97 | ..... | ..... |
| 9 | Nanaimo | 138 00 | 25,109 37 | ..... | ..... | 37,097 54 | ..... | 201 00 |
| 10 | Nelson | 116 00 | 10,474 20 | 158 80 | ..... | 21,893 74 | ..... | ..... |
| 11 | New Westminster | 210 00 | 33,939 64 | 136 59 | ..... | 251,213 96 | ..... | 346 41 |
| 12 | Penticton | 60 00 | 15,774 79 | ..... | ..... | 25,018 92 | ..... | ..... |
| 13 | Prince Rupert | 298 00 | 21,653 46 | ..... | ..... | 70,691 91 | ..... | ..... |
| 14 | Revelstoke | 128 00 | 27,050 05 | ..... | ..... | 68,695 46 | ..... | ..... |
| 15 | Rossland | 10 00 | 9,828 74 | ..... | ..... | 14,523 94 | ..... | ..... |
| 16 | Vancouver | 1,641 00 | 465,184 07 | 9,363 39 | ..... | 1,573,020 74 | ..... | 6,112 48 |
| 17 | Victoria | 334 00 | 71,163 13 | 3,298 74 | ..... | 337,150 78 | ..... | 144 05 |
| | | 3,089 00 | 700,733 76 | 13,389 36 | ..... | 2,475,083 87 | ..... | 6,803 94 |
| | TERRITOIRE DU YUKON— | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Dawson | 10 00 | 1,921 48 | ..... | ..... | 616 64 | ..... | ..... |
| 19 | White Horse | 6 00 | 860 49 | ..... | ..... | 3 63 | ..... | ..... |
| | | 16 00 | 2,781 97 | ..... | ..... | 620 27 | ..... | ..... |
| | SOMMAIRE— | | | | | | | |
| 20 | Nouvelle-Écosse | 1,271 00 | 253,628 35 | 829 13 | ..... | 852,532 84 | ..... | 89 33 |
| 21 | Ile du Prince-Édouard | 452 00 | 31,671 63 | 2 63 | ..... | 27,996 61 | ..... | ..... |
| 22 | Nouveau-Brunswick | 1,212 50 | 211,050 03 | 111 65 | ..... | 556,315 60 | ..... | 396 40 |
| 23 | Québec | 9,959 50 | 2,478,143 18 | 7,122 46 | 1,214,994 25 | 18,804,474 58 | 126,554 40 | 175,274 24 |
| 24 | Ontario | 17,134 00 | 3,664,248 20 | 3,445,513 24 | 977,005 20 | 31,740,500 85 | 151,375 00 | 138,907 76 |
| 25 | Manitoba | 1,154 00 | 832,087 50 | 3,185 91 | ..... | 1,819,716 06 | ..... | ..... |
| 26 | Saskatchewan | 436 00 | 554,916 06 | 1,267 57 | ..... | 182,166 26 | ..... | 22 77 |
| 27 | Alberta | 942 00 | 549,328 41 | 3,568 81 | ..... | 794,460 31 | ..... | 312 89 |
| 28 | Colombie-Britannique | 3,089 00 | 700,733 76 | 13,389 36 | ..... | 2,475,083 87 | ..... | 6,803 94 |
| 29 | Territoire du Yukon | 16 00 | 2,781 97 | ..... | ..... | 620 27 | ..... | ..... |
| | | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | 35,666 00 | 9,278,589 09 | 3,474,990 76 | 2,191,999 45 | 57,253,867 25 | 277,929 40 | 321,807 33 |

et importés) perçue pendant l'exercice 1925-1926—*Fin*

| Vins | Ale, bière | Breuvages et gaz d'acide carb. | Transport | Chèques et reçus en relief | Produits domestiques, total | Importations | | Grand total | Numéro |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Ventes | Accise | | |
| $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | |
| 74 | 274,898 20 | 898 56 | 10 00 | 3,086 38 | 965,554 07 | 298,831 39 | 14,291 28 | 1,278,676 74 | 1 |
| ..... | 81,329 59 | 221 53 | 6,141 98 | 254 54 | 573,441 50 | 212,903 50 | 5,784 02 | 792,129 02 | 2 |
| 44 90 | 152,412 69 | 359 46 | 21 35 | 141 44 | 277,452 18 | 42,645 33 | 1,320 06 | 321,417 57 | 3 |
| ..... | 8,710 96 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60,696 99 | 6,789 42 | 109 99 | 67,596 40 | 4 |
| 45 64 | 517,351 44 | 1,479 55 | 6,173 33 | 3,482 36 | 1,877,144 74 | 561,169 64 | 21,505 35 | 2,459,819 73 | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17,652 48 | 4,854 32 | 202 22 | 22,709 02 | 5 |
| ..... | 3,937 62 | ..... | 5 00 | ..... | 53,635 33 | 13,102 76 | 2,161 44 | 68,899 53 | 6 |
| ..... | 28,304 95 | 61 01 | 15 00 | 95 22 | 53,314 08 | 23,707 27 | 103 23 | 77,124 58 | 7 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,735 94 | 6,015 85 | 352 52 | 11,104 31 | 8 |
| ..... | 7 50 | ..... | 120 85 | ..... | 62,674 26 | 20,016 88 | 293 24 | 82,984 38 | 9 |
| ..... | 6,916 93 | ..... | 30 00 | 300 88 | 39,890 55 | 10,157 16 | 671 66 | 50,719 37 | 10 |
| ..... | 41,244 09 | ..... | 5 00 | 324 06 | 327,419 75 | 32,934 32 | 7,201 14 | 367,555 21 | 11 |
| ..... | 4,402 13 | ..... | 2,042 65 | ..... | 47,298 49 | 7,781 99 | 525 97 | 55,606 45 | 12 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 176 40 | 1,659 22 | 94,478 99 | 51,946 61 | 313 17 | 146,738 77 | 13 |
| ..... | 1,951 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 97,825 26 | 13,654 70 | 329 71 | 111,809 67 | 14 |
| ..... | 8,747 78 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 33,110 46 | 12,866 69 | 1,014 33 | 46,991 48 | 15 |
| 1,438 59 | 229,526 30 | 424 25 | 35,809 59 | 15,532 59 | 2,338,053 00 | 1,805,948 32 | 81,287 54 | 4,225,288 86 | 16 |
| 885 18 | 110,000 62 | 104 38 | 2,582 00 | 2,383 62 | 528,046 50 | 286,721 39 | 12,428 90 | 827,196 79 | 17 |
| 2,323 77 | 435,039 67 | 589 64 | 40,786 49 | 20,295 59 | 3,698,135 09 | 2,289,708 26 | 106,885 07 | 6,094,728 42 | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,548 12 | 8,727 67 | 232 70 | 11,508 49 | 18 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 90 | ..... | 875 02 | 9,727 39 | 79 85 | 10,682 26 | 19 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 90 | ..... | 3,423 14 | 18,455 06 | 312 55 | 22,190 75 | |
| ..... | 8,054 27 | ..... | 18,949 23 | 1,495 20 | 1,136,849 35 | 278,118 06 | 22,765 96 | 1,437,733 37 | 20 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 71 98 | 60,194 85 | 24,875 59 | 633 06 | 85,703 50 | 21 |
| ..... | 33,002 18 | ..... | 1,327 75 | 12,998 72 | 816,414 83 | 398,697 01 | 16,339 63 | 1,231,451 47 | 22 |
| ..... | 3,415,801 25 | 35,227 13 | 1,893,073 10 | 110,269 72 | 28,270,893 81 | 4,390,448 71 | 252,010 91 | 32,913,353 43 | 23 |
| 92,950 28 | 638,546 26 | 878 27 | 429,938 06 | 134,042 84 | 41,431,039 96 | 6,690,135 99 | 617,108 58 | 48,738,284 53 | 24 |
| 138 82 | 352,013 30 | ..... | 14,065 25 | 57,343 28 | 3,079,704 12 | 1,588,970 98 | 45,782 70 | 4,714,457 80 | 25 |
| ..... | 66,819 80 | 104 06 | 53 00 | 5,013 84 | 810,799 36 | 525,831 79 | 39,580 37 | 1,376,211 52 | 26 |
| 45 64 | 517,351 44 | 1,479 55 | 6,173 33 | 3,482 36 | 1,877,144 74 | 561,169 64 | 21,505 35 | 2,459,819 73 | 27 |
| 2,323 77 | 435,039 67 | 589 64 | 40,786 49 | 20,295 59 | 3,698,135 09 | 2,289,708 26 | 106,885 07 | 6,094,728 42 | 28 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 90 | ..... | 3,423 14 | 18,455 06 | 312 55 | 22,190 75 | 29 |
| Colis postaux britanniques..... | | | | ..... | ..... | 4,814 97 | ..... | 4,814 97 | |
| Chèques en relief (de ministère)..... | | | | 149,584 92 | 149,584 92 | ..... | ..... | 149,584 92 | |
| 95,458,51 | 5,466,628 17 | 38,278 65 | 2,404,371 11 | 494,598 45 | 81,334,184 17 | 16,771,226 06 | 1,122,924 18 | 99,228,334 41 | |

# SHIPPING REPORT

# RAPPORT DE LA NAVIGATION

30946—1

RAPPORT DE LA NAVIGATION

DU

# MINISTÈRE DES DOUANES ET DE L'ACCISE

CONTENANT LA

## STATISTIQUE DE LA NAVIGATION INTÉRIEURE ET MARITIME

DU

DOMINION DU CANADA

POUR

L'EXERCICE SE TERMINANT LE 31 MARS

1926

RAPPORTS OFFICIELS COMPILÉS PAR LE
MINISTÈRE DES DOUANES ET DE L'ACCISE

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
1927

# SHIPPING REPORT

OF THE

# DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

CONTAINING THE

STATEMENTS OF NAVIGATION AND SHIPPING

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR

THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31

1926

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL RETURNS IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1927

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Department of Customs and Excise, containing Statements of Navigation and Shipping of the Dominion of Canada for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926, as compiled from official returns.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. D. EULER,
*Minister of Customs and Excise.*

OTTAWA, November 30, 1926.

*A Son Excellence le Très Honorable vicomte Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., etc., etc., Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef du Dominion du Canada.*

Qu'il Plaise à Votre Excellence:

Le soussigné a l'honneur de présenter à Votre Excellence le rapport annuel du ministère des Douanes et de l'Accise, comprenant les tableaux de la navigation et du commerce du Dominion du Canada pour l'exercice se terminant le 31 mars 1926, tel que compilé des rapports officiels.

Le tout respectueusement soumis.

W. D. EULER,
*Ministre des Douanes et de l'Accise.*

Ottawa, le 30 novembre 1926.

# INDEX TO STATEMENTS


| No. of Statement | Description | Page |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Total Vessels built, registered, and sold, and total tonnage entered Inwards and Outwards since Confederation | 7 |
| 2 | Statement, by Ports, of Vessels built and registered, 1925 | 8 |
| 3 | Statement showing the trade via St. Lawrence River (Sea-going Vessels, Inwards and Outwards) | 9 |
| 4 | Statement of Vessels entered Inwards from Sea by Ports and Outports | 10 |
| 5 | Abstract, by Countries, of Vessels entered Inwards from Sea | 14 |
| 6 | Statement of Vessels entered Outwards for Sea, by Ports and Outports | 16 |
| 7 | Abstract, by Countries, of Vessels entered Outwards for Sea | 20 |
| 8 | Summary Statement of Sea-going Vessels Arrived and Departed, by Ports | 22 |
| 9 | Statement of the Nationalities of Sea-going Vessels | 25 |
| 10 | Summary Statement of Sea-going Vessels entered Inwards and Outwards | 26 |
| 11 | Summary Statement of Vessels Arrived and Departed (exclusive of Coasting Vessels) | 27 |
| 12 | Trade with each Country, by Ports, and Nationality of Vessels Inwards | 28 |
| 13 | Summary Statement of Vessels Inwards from Sea, by Countries and Nationalities | 58 |
| 14 | Trade with each Country, by Ports, and Nationality of Vessels Outwards | 62 |
| 15 | Summary Statement of Vessels Outwards for Sea, by Countries and Nationalities | 94 |
| 16 | Statement of intercourse by Inland Navigation between Canada and United States Inwards | 98 |
| 17 | Statement of intercourse by Inland Navigation between Canada and United States, Outwards | 101 |
| 18 | Summary Statement of Inland Navigation, Inwards and Outwards | 104 |
| 19 | Statement of Vessels entered and cleared, coastwise | 105 |
| 20 | Statement of Vessels arrived and departed, by Provinces, Ports and Outports | 115 |


# EXPLANATORY NOTE

## TONNAGE SHOWN IN STATEMENTS ARE NET TONS

# TABLE DE LA STATISTIQUE


| Nos. des États | Description | Page |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Nombre total de vaisseaux construits, enregistrés et vendus et nombre total du tonnage déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie, depuis la Confédération | 7 |
| 2 | État, par ports, des navires construits et enregistrés, 1925 | 8 |
| 3 | État du commerce *via* le fleuve St-Laurent (long-courriers) à l'entrée et à la sortie | 9 |
| 4 | État, par ports et ports secondaires, des long-courriers déclarés à l'entrée | 10 |
| 5 | Relevé, par pays, des long-courriers déclarés à l'entrée | 14 |
| 6 | État par ports et ports secondaires des long-courriers déclarés à la sortie | 16 |
| 7 | Relevé par pays de long-courriers déclarés à la sortie | 20 |
| 8 | État sommaire par ports des arrivages et départs des long-courriers | 22 |
| 9 | État des nationalités des long-courriers | 25 |
| 10 | État sommaire des long-courriers déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie | 26 |
| 11 | État sommaire des arrivages et des départs des navires (à l'exclusion des cabotiers) | 27 |
| 12 | Commerce avec chaque pays, par ports, et nationalités des navires déclarés à l'entrée | 28 |
| 13 | État sommaire, par pays, et nationalités des long-courriers déclarés à l'entrée | 58 |
| 14 | Commerce avec chaque pays, par ports et nationalités des navires déclarés à la sortie | 62 |
| 15 | État sommaire, par pays, et nationalités des long-courriers déclarés à la sortie | 94 |
| 16 | État du commerce, par navigation intérieure, entre le Canada et les États-Unis, à l'entrée | 98 |
| 17 | État du commerce, par navigation intérieure, entre le Canada et les États-Unis, à la sortie | 101 |
| 18 | État sommaire de la navigation intérieure à l'entrée et à la sortie | 104 |
| 19 | État des navires déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie comme cabotiers | 105 |
| 20 | État, par provinces, ports et ports secondaires, des arrivages et des départs des navires | 115 |


# NOTE EXPLICATIVE

## LE TONNAGE INDIQUÉ DANS LES TABLEAUX EST EN TONNES NETTES

## No. 1.—Comparative Statement showing the Tonnage of all Vessels entered Inwards and Outwards, from 1868 to 1926 inclusive.

## N° 1.—État comparatif indiquant le tonnage de tous les navires déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie depuis 1868 à 1926 inclusivement.

NAVIGATION

| Fiscal Year — Exercice | Vessels built — Navires construits | Vessels registered — Navires enregistrés | Vessels entered Inwards and Outwards (Sea-going and Inland Navigation exclusive of Coasting) — Navires déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie (navigation maritime et intérieure à l'exclusion du cabotage) | Vessels entered and cleared Coastwise — Navires du cabotage déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie | Vessels sold to other countries — Navires vendus à d'autres pays | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Tonnage — Tonnage | Value — Valeur |
| | Tons — Tonnes | Tons — Tonnes | Tons — Tonnes | Tons — Tonnes | Tons — Tonnes | $ |
| 1868 | 87,230 | 113,692 | 12,982,825 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1869 | 96,439 | 125,408 | 10,461,044 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1870 | 93,166 | 110,852 | 11,415,870 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1871 | 106,101 | 121,724 | 13,126,028 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1872 | 114,065 | 127,371 | 12,808,160 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1873 | 140,370 | 152,226 | 11,748,997 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1874 | 174,404 | 163,016 | 11,399,857 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1875 | 188,098 | 204,002 | 9,537,155 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1876 | 165,041 | 144,422 | 9,911,199 | 10,300,939 | 64,134 | 2,189,270 |
| 1877 | 127,297 | 126,160 | 11,091,244 | 8,968,862 | 46,329 | 1,576,244 |
| 1878 | 106,976 | 100,089 | 12,054,890 | 11,047,661 | 35,039 | 1,218,145 |
| 1879 | 103,551 | 94,882 | 11,646,812 | 12,066,683 | 19,318 | 529,824 |
| 1880 | 68,756 | 64,982 | 13,577,845 | 14,053,013 | 16,208 | 464,327 |
| 1881 | 79,364 | 70,210 | 13,802,432 | 15,116,766 | 16,808 | 348,018 |
| 1882 | 68,240 | 78,076 | 13,379,882 | 14,791,064 | 16,161 | 402,311 |
| 1883 | 73,576 | 78,229 | 13,770,735 | 15,683,566 | 23,896 | 506,538 |
| 1884 | 70,287 | 80,822 | 14,359,026 | 15,473,707 | 17,368 | 416,756 |
| 1885 | 57,486 | 65,962 | 14,084,712 | 15,944,422 | 13,177 | 246,277 |
| 1886 | 37,531 | 40,872 | 13,969,232 | 16,368,274 | 14,343 | 266,363 |
| 1887 | 26,798 | 67,662 | 14,090,998 | 17,513,677 | 9,263 | 143,772 |
| 1888 | 22,698 | 33,298 | 15,217,308 | 18,789,279 | 14,479 | 289,969 |
| 1889 | 23,835 | 31,998 | 16,054,221 | 19,834,577 | 16,173 | 266,817 |
| 1890 | 39,434 | 53,853 | 18,446,100 | 22,797,115 | 22,844 | 442,781 |
| 1891 | 55,477 | 52,506 | 18,803,648 | 24,694,580 | 15,143 | 280,474 |
| 1892 | 44,321 | 61,457 | 18,692,455 | 24,783,844 | 36,399 | 506,747 |
| 1893 | 38,521 | 45,796 | 18,539,534 | 24,579,123 | 31,317 | 363,916 |
| 1894 | 23,497 | 29,878 | 20,353,081 | 26,560,968 | 21,960 | 243,429 |
| 1895 | 18,728 | 26,125 | 19,100,963 | 25,473,434 | 16,567 | 172,563 |
| 1896 | 10,753 | 14,144 | 21,870,473 | 27,431,753 | 12,203 | 99,392 |
| 1897 | 12,058 | 22,959 | 23,373,933 | 27,267,979 | 9,158 | 105,164 |
| 1898 | 22,426 | 27,716 | 24,746,116 | 29,663,950 | 17,210 | 191,069 |
| 1899 | 22,085 | 28,257 | 25,420,110 | 30,212,496 | 7,562 | 126,466 |
| 1900 | 28,544 | 40,443 | 26,914,095 | 33,631,730 | 13,354 | 205,618 |
| 1901 | 20,156 | 35,156 | 26,029,808 | 34,444,796 | 4,490 | 66,468 |
| 1902 | 28,288 | 34,236 | 30,025,404 | 40,700,907 | 11,360 | 235,865 |
| 1903 | 30,856 | 41,405 | 33,655,043 | 44,990,358 | 11,172 | 220,602 |
| 1904 | 28,397 | 33,192 | 31,202,205 | 45,505,122 | 7,208 | 87,115 |
| 1905 | 21,865 | 27,583 | 32,277,820 | 44,377,261 | 3,696 | 100,363 |
| 1906 | 18,724 | 37,639 | 34,732,172 | 46,324,062 | 9,487 | 187,725 |
| 1907* | 33,205 | 31,635 | 30,595,891 | 31,691,420 | 3,855 | 68,190 |
| 1908 | 49,928 | 78,144 | 39,575,031 | 50,529,835 | 4,515 | 132,900 |
| 1909 | 29,023 | 32,899 | 40,701,603 | 52,670,198 | 3,644 | 98,643 |
| 1910 | 24,059 | 33,383 | 44,567,991 | 56,750,928 | 5,047 | 133,800 |
| 1911 | 22,812 | 50,006 | 47,429,545 | 66,627,934 | 5,885 | 201,526 |
| 1912 | 31,065 | 30,021 | 52,973,127 | 66,267,662 | 4,265 | 140,350 |
| 1913 | 24,325 | 30,225 | 57,849,783 | 73,644,713 | 7,976 | 610,650 |
| 1914 | 46,887 | 46,909 | 61,919,483 | 78,356,809 | 8,258 | 169,618 |
| 1915 | 45,721 | 55,384 | 53,604,153 | 73,099,982 | 17,044 | 1,150,950 |
| 1916 | 13,497 | 102,239 | 57,721,098 | 68,709,424 | 4,529 | 192,575 |
| 1917 | 28,638 | 105,826 | 65,712,544 | 64,895,622 | 24,954 | 4,398,570 |
| 1918 | 53,912 | 70,350 | 66,802,488 | 61,462,600 | 25,252 | 5,330,850 |
| 1919 | 104,444 | 102,883 | 53,229,048 | 54,503,325 | 48,965 | 14,612,338 |
| 1920 | 164,074 | 237,022 | 49,493,533 | 60,552,658 | 53,407 | 17,819,477 |
| 1921 | 95,838 | 188,915 | 54,648,630 | 56,225,509 | 34,623 | 8,456,573 |
| 1922 | 78,409 | 131,732 | 56,665,253 | 61,827,089 | 25,462 | 3,399,450 |
| 1923 | 14,868 | 57,446 | 72,403,183 | 70,970,078 | 26,394 | 1,009,327 |
| 1924 | 20,336 | 74,311 | 74,947,373 | 77,365,128 | 17,076 | 605,211 |
| 1925 | 36,147 | 48,054 | 77,939,051 | 80,619,819 | 21,689 | 717,730 |
| 1926 | 39,840 | 88,380 | 75,246,827 | 82,887,655 | 24,673 | 1,413,150 |

* 9 months—9 mois.

No. 2.—STATEMENT showing the Description, Number and Tonnage of Vessels built and registered, also the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels sold to other Countries at each Port and Outport in the Dominion of Canada during the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1926

N° 2.—ÉTAT indiquant la description, le nombre et le tonnage des navires construits et enregistrés, ainsi que le nombre, le tonnage et la valeur des navires vendus à d'autres pays dans chaque port et port secondaire du Dominion du Canada durant l'exercice financier se terminant le 31 mars 1926

| Ports and Outports—Ports et ports secondaires | Built—Construits | | | | | | Registered—Enregistrés | | | | | | Ships sold to other countries — Navires vendus à d'autres pays | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Steam — Vapeurs | | Sail — Voiliers | | Total | | Steam — Vapeurs | | Sail — Voiliers | | Total | | | | |
| | No. | Tonnage | No. | Tonnage | No. | Tonnage | No. | Tonnage | No. | Tonnage | No. | Tonnage | No. | Tonnage | Value-Valeur |
| Annapolis Royal, N.S. | | | 1 | 44 | 1 | 44 | | | 1 | 44 | 1 | 44 | | | |
| Barrington Passage, N.S. | 1 | 30 | | | 1 | 30 | 1 | 30 | | | 1 | 30 | | | |
| Campbellton, N.B. | 2 | 20 | | | 2 | 20 | 2 | 20 | | | 2 | 20 | | | |
| Chatham, N.B. | 5 | 120 | 10 | 174 | 15 | 294 | 7 | 139 | 10 | 174 | 17 | 313 | | | |
| Halifax, N.S. | 4 | 452 | | | 4 | 452 | 4 | 361 | | | 4 | 361 | 3 | 229 | 26,000 |
| Kenora, Ont. | | | | | | | | | 1 | 37 | 1 | 37 | | | |
| Kingston, Ont. | | | 1 | 17 | 1 | 17 | | | 1 | 17 | 1 | 17 | | | |
| Liverpool, N.S. | | | 1 | 33 | 1 | 33 | | | 1 | 19 | 1 | 19 | | | |
| Lunenburg, N.S. | 8 | 380 | 6 | 584 | 14 | 964 | 8 | 380 | 6 | 584 | 14 | 964 | 9 | 940 | 142,000 |
| Midland, Ont. | 8 | 8,694 | 1 | 42 | 9 | 8,736 | 8 | 8,694 | 2 | 2,861 | 10 | 11,555 | 1 | 1,423 | 125,000 |
| Montreal, Que. | 1 | 3 | 7 | 1,140 | 8 | 1,143 | 41 | 53,710 | 12 | 7,336 | 53 | 61,046 | 4 | 10,016 | 742,500 |
| New Westminster, B.C. | 6 | 115 | 13 | 2,353 | 19 | 2,468 | 8 | 139 | 16 | 2,754 | 24 | 2,893 | | | |
| Owen Sound, Ont. | 1 | 11 | | | 1 | 11 | 1 | 11 | | | 1 | 11 | | | |
| Parrsboro, N.S. | 1 | 41 | 1 | 35 | 2 | 76 | 3 | 89 | 2 | 175 | 5 | 264 | 1 | 100 | 3,500 |
| Port Arthur, Ont. | 1 | 15 | | | 1 | 15 | 1 | 15 | | | 1 | 15 | | | |
| Port Dover, Ont. | 1 | 9 | | | 1 | 9 | 1 | 9 | | | 1 | 9 | | | |
| Prescott, Ont. | 1 | 419 | | | 1 | 419 | 1 | 419 | | | 1 | 419 | | | |
| Prince Rupert, B.C. | 7 | 80 | | | 7 | 80 | 7 | 80 | | | 7 | 80 | | | |
| Sackville, N.B. | 1 | 27 | | | 1 | 27 | 1 | 27 | | | 1 | 27 | | | |
| St. John, N.B. | | | | | | | 1 | 56 | | | 1 | 56 | | | |
| Shelburne, N.S. | 6 | 517 | 1 | 168 | 7 | 685 | 5 | 251 | 1 | 168 | 6 | 419 | | | |
| St. Andrews, N.B. | | | | | | | 1 | 25 | | | 1 | 25 | | | |
| St. Catharines, Ont. | 1 | 15 | | | 1 | 15 | 1 | 15 | | | 1 | 15 | | | |
| St. Thomas, Ont. | 1 | 29 | | | 1 | 29 | 1 | 29 | | | 1 | 29 | | | |
| Sorel, Que. | 1 | 147 | | | 1 | 147 | 1 | 147 | | | 1 | 147 | | | |
| Sydney, N.S. | | | | | | | 6 | 351 | | | 6 | 351 | | | |
| Toronto, Ont. | 3 | 15 | 5 | 577 | 8 | 592 | 3 | 15 | 5 | 577 | 8 | 592 | 2 | 3,074 | 56,000 |
| Vancouver, B.C. | 56 | 980 | 61 | 15,166 | 117 | 16,146 | 11 | 99 | 10 | 893 | 21 | 992 | 5 | 3,595 | 67,150 |
| Victoria, B.C. | 10 | 6,024 | 11 | 1,286 | 21 | 7,310 | 10 | 6,024 | 11 | 1,286 | 21 | 7,310 | 1 | 5,278 | 250,000 |
| Weymouth, N.S. | | | | | | | | | 1 | 110 | 1 | 110 | | | |
| Winnipeg, Man. | | | | | | | 1 | 114 | 1 | 18 | 2 | 132 | | | |
| Yarmouth, N.S. | 2 | 78 | | | 2 | 78 | 2 | 78 | | | 2 | 78 | 1 | 18 | 1,000 |
| Total | 128 | 18,221 | 119 | 21,619 | 247 | 39,840 | 137 | 71,327 | 81 | 17,053 | 218 | 88,380 | 27 | 24,673 | 1,413,150 |

## No. 3.—Statement showing the Trade via St. Lawrence River (Sea-going Vessels) Inwards and Outwards

## N° 3.—État du commerce *via* le fleuve Saint-Laurent par long-courriers déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie

| — | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inwards—à l'entrée | 1,217 | 5,000,164 | 2,752,382 | 413,062 |
| Outwards—à la sortie | 1,286 | 4,539,644 | 4,848,397 | 1,007,078 |
| Total trade—Total du commerce | 2,503 | 9,539,808 | 7,600,779 | 1,420,130 |

## No. 4—Statement of Vessels, British, Canadian and Foreign entered Inwards *from Sea*, at each Port and Outport

| No. | Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | With Cargoes—Chargés | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | British—Britanniques | | | | | Canadian—Canadiens | | | | |
| | | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons, measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons, measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage |
| 1 | Albert, N.B. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Alert Bay, B.C. | | | | | | 1 | 68 | 6 | | 7 |
| 3 | Amherst, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Annapolis Royal, N.S. | | | | | | 2 | 709 | 950 | 1,025 | 12 |
| 5 | Anyox, B.C. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Arichat, N.S. | | | | | | 40 | 2,334 | 3,932 | | 239 |
| 7 | Baddeck, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Bamfield, B.C. | | | | | | 13 | 341 | 143 | | 42 |
| 9 | Barrington Passage, N.S. | | | | | | 3 | 31 | 60 | | 11 |
| 10 | Bathurst, N.B. | 1 | 223 | | 40 | 8 | 62 | 1,368 | 1,861 | | 285 |
| 11 | Bear River, N.S. | | | | | | 1 | 397 | 300 | | 6 |
| 12 | Belliveau's Cove, N.S. | | | | | | 1 | 282 | 1 | | 5 |
| 13 | Bonne Espérance, Que. | 31 | 5,724 | 349 | | 585 | | | | | |
| 14 | Bridgetown, N.S. | | | | | | 1 | 203 | 312 | 325 | 5 |
| 15 | Bridgewater, N.S. | | | | | | 1 | 315 | 598 | 6 | 12 |
| 16 | Britannia Beach, B.C. | | | | | | 27 | 23,742 | 8,116 | | 577 |
| 17 | Buctouche, N.B. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Butedale, B.C. | | | | | | 50 | 2,441 | 1,760 | | 321 |
| 19 | Campbellton, N.B. | | | | | | 1 | 660 | 685 | | 8 |
| 20 | Campobello, N.B. | | | | | | 110 | 216 | 118 | | 136 |
| 21 | Canso, N.S. | 3 | 373 | 35 | | 61 | 19 | 2,080 | 1,752 | | 129 |
| 22 | Caraquet, N.B. | 117 | 2,032 | 2,243 | | 543 | | | | | |
| 23 | Cardigan, P.E.I. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | Charlottetown, P.E.I. | 6 | 1,645 | 3,379 | | 50 | 9 | 5,037 | 4,858 | | 95 |
| 25 | Chatham, N.B. | | | | | | 1 | 609 | 554 | | 8 |
| 26 | Chemainus, B.C. | | | | | | 7 | 825 | 607 | | 63 |
| 27 | Chester, N.S. | | | | | | 26 | 345 | 341 | | 80 |
| 28 | Chicoutimi, Que. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | Church Point, N.S. | | | | | | 1 | 212 | 326 | | 6 |
| 30 | Clark's Harbour, N.S. | | | | | | 2 | 248 | 2,011 | | 11 |
| 31 | Clementsport, N.S. | | | | | | 1 | 99 | 200 | 210 | 5 |
| 32 | Dalhousie, N.B. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | Digby, N.S. | 6 | 690 | 255 | | 97 | 13 | 1,556 | 467 | | 76 |
| 34 | Freeport, N.S. | | | | | | 7 | 448 | 644 | | 25 |
| 35 | Gaspé, Que. | 2 | 3,804 | 8,000 | | 53 | 1 | 2,601 | 7,000 | | 39 |
| 36 | Georgetown, P.E.I. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | Glace Bay, N.S. | | | | | | 15 | 682 | 420 | | 53 |
| 38 | Guysboro, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 39 | Halifax, N.S. | 660 | 1,762,039 | 79,768 | | 54,899 | 264 | 515,051 | 228,825 | | 5,727 |
| 40 | Hillsboro, N.B. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41 | Iona, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | Isaacs Harbour, N.S. | | | | | | 2 | 220 | 105 | | 13 |
| 43 | Joggin Mines, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 44 | Kentville, N.S. | | | | | | 1 | 98 | 171 | | 3 |
| 45 | Kingsport, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 46 | Ladner, B.C. | | | | | | 1 | 24 | 3 | | 3 |
| 47 | Ladysmith, B.C. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 48 | La Have, N.S. | 4 | 800 | 70 | | 27 | 63 | 8,036 | 9,736 | | 860 |
| 49 | Levis, Que. | 1 | 3,361 | 7,499 | | 30 | 1 | 1,384 | 2,618 | | 22 |
| 50 | Liverpool, N.S. | 1 | 96 | 100 | | 6 | 54 | 3,119 | 2,961 | | 420 |
| 51 | Lockeport, N.S. | | | | | | 23 | 1,008 | 1,266 | | 239 |
| 52 | Lords Cove, N.B. | | | | | | 41 | 506 | 67 | | 79 |
| 53 | Louisburg, N.S. | 22 | 24,738 | 21,248 | | 649 | 25 | 1,223 | 1,077 | | 141 |
| 54 | Lower East Pubnico, N.S. | | | | | | 4 | 197 | 85 | | 16 |
| 55 | Lunenburg, N.S. | 18 | 3,008 | 2,015 | | 132 | 396 | 47,861 | 47,953 | | 4,531 |
| 56 | Mahone Bay, N.S. | | | | | | 9 | 1,166 | 1,440 | | 136 |
| 57 | Meteghan River, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 58 | Moncton, N.B. | | | | | | 1 | 282 | 560 | | 6 |
| 59 | Montague, P.E.I. | 1 | 40 | 2 | | 4 | | | | | |
| 60 | Montreal, Que. | 455 | 2,084,985 | 767,800 | 377,670 | 52,161 | 129 | 372,987 | 504,076 | 2,404 | 5,061 |
| 61 | Moose Factory, Ont. | 1 | 1,497 | 700 | | 45 | | | | | |
| 62 | Murray Harbour, P.E.I. | | | | | | 3 | 42 | 48 | | 13 |
| 63 | Nanaimo, B.C. | | | | | | 6 | 3,044 | 1,000 | | 106 |
| 64 | New Campbellton, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 65 | Newcastle, N.B. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 66 | New Westminster, B.C. | 1 | 3,697 | 4,000 | | 41 | 6 | 1,573 | 1,010 | | 73 |
| 67 | North East Harbour, N.S. | | | | | | 5 | 161 | 176 | | 28 |
| 68 | North Head, N.B. | | | | | | 106 | 13,431 | 1,984 | | 890 |
| 69 | North Sydney, N.S. | 132 | 103,649 | 10,740 | | 4,904 | | | | | |

## N° 4.—État des long-courriers britanniques, canadiens et étrangers, déclarés à l'entrée à chaque port et port secondaire

| Foreign—Étrangers | | | | | In Ballast—Sur lest | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | British — Britanniques | | | Canadian — Canadiens | | | Foreign — Étrangers | | | |
| Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | No. |
| | | | | | | | | 5 | 1,736 | 41 | 3 | 646 | 16 | 1 |
| | | | | | 1 | 3,341 | 37 | 5 | 122 | 23 | 64 | 1,376 | 375 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| | | | | | | | | 9 | 861 | 36 | 5 | 580 | 15 | 4 |
| 1 | 4,360 | 1,200 | | 35 | 11 | 17,886 | 875 | 9 | 13,817 | 897 | | | | 5 |
| 8 | 245 | 23 | | 74 | | | | 3 | 39 | 8 | 1 | 16 | 10 | 6 |
| | | | | | 5 | 1,178 | 70 | 42 | 16,912 | 654 | 33 | 41,964 | 758 | 7 |
| | | | | | | | | 10 | 753 | 68 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 8 |
| 1 | 62 | 15 | | 22 | | | | | | | 8 | 169 | 76 | 9 |
| 1 | 358 | 1,263 | | 7 | | | | | | | 3 | 1,471 | 45 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | 3 | 327 | 12 | | | | 11 |
| | | | | | | | | 6 | 1,217 | 34 | | | | 12 |
| 1 | 120 | 42 | | 5 | 4 | 338 | 39 | | | | | | | 13 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 |
| 1 | 941 | 30 | | 26 | | | | 4 | 1,720 | 29 | 5 | 1,835 | 31 | 15 |
| 7 | 13,745 | 4,317 | | 174 | 4 | 12,840 | 127 | 35 | 28,523 | 654 | 9 | 43,239 | 473 | 16 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 2,795 | 56 | 17 |
| 7 | 186 | 200 | | 60 | | | | 27 | 204 | 78 | 57 | 1,002 | 281 | 18 |
| 2 | 1,849 | 4,230 | | 30 | 4 | 8,889 | 127 | | | | 6 | 5,952 | 115 | 19 |
| 13 | 334 | 37 | | 49 | | | | 185 | 26,112 | 1,959 | 345 | 6,274 | 1,094 | 20 |
| 2 | 179 | 184 | | 15 | 80 | 12,773 | 1,6[illegible]3 | 83 | 12,376 | 1,552 | 79 | 4,046 | 1,011 | 21 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 22 |
| | | | | | | | | 7 | 327 | 39 | | | | 23 |
| 12 | 10,338 | 22,363 | | 205 | 4 | 440 | 23 | 4 | 117 | 16 | 3 | 5,401 | 59 | 24 |
| 2 | 2,169 | 4,930 | | 34 | 2 | 5,187 | 66 | 1 | 480 | 8 | 5 | 6,246 | 113 | 25 |
| 13 | 3,922 | 3,527 | | 215 | | | | 59 | 11,603 | 413 | 35 | 10,571 | 274 | 26 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 27 |
| 2 | 4,062 | 6,269 | | 60 | | | | | | | | | | 28 |
| | | | | | | | | 1 | 212 | 6 | 1 | 358 | 4 | 29 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 24 | 340 | 82 | 30 |
| | | | | | | | | 10 | 936 | 47 | 2 | 232 | 6 | 31 |
| | | | | | 1 | 1,885 | 26 | 1 | 3,691 | 25 | 5 | 4,847 | 79 | 32 |
| | | | | | | | | 3 | 249 | 19 | 16 | 213 | 38 | 33 |
| | | | | | | | | 1 | 35 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 34 |
| 7 | 9,959 | 20,000 | | 155 | | | | 12 | 9,571 | 396 | 5 | 4,445 | 83 | 35 |
| | | | | | 4 | 196 | 18 | 6 | 399 | 33 | | | | 36 |
| | | | | | | | | 1 | 29 | 3 | | | | 37 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 8,628 | 167 | 38 |
| 316 | 1,076,167 | 217,600 | | 32,823 | 117 | 48,710 | 2,323 | 210 | 42,038 | 1,533 | 82 | 53,571 | 1,854 | 39 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 9,225 | 170 | 40 |
| | | | | | 1 | 158 | 6 | | | | 1 | 682 | 17 | 41 |
| | | | | | | | | 1 | 10 | 4 | 11 | 298 | 104 | 42 |
| | | | | | 1 | 271 | 6 | 4 | 347 | 14 | 1 | 307 | 6 | 43 |
| | | | | | | | | 1 | 149 | 6 | | | | 44 |
| 2 | 1,797 | 3,870 | | 26 | | | | | | | | | | 45 |
| | | | | | | | | 1 | 138 | 9 | | | | 46 |
| | | | | | | | | 212 | 70,915 | 1,352 | 60 | 44,997 | 1,114 | 47 |
| 1 | 423 | 520 | | 8 | 2 | 400 | 13 | 16 | 4,435 | 105 | 2 | 62 | 24 | 48 |
| 4 | 12,305 | 26,102 | | 138 | | | | | | | | | | 49 |
| 64 | 3,561 | 2,960 | | 1,052 | 1 | 80 | 7 | 10 | 1,949 | 72 | 19 | 11,528 | 288 | 50 |
| 1 | 66 | 40 | | 21 | | | | 1 | 33 | 4 | 3 | 37 | 8 | 51 |
| 9 | 137 | 15 | | 18 | | | | 442 | 9,864 | 1,412 | 199 | 2,305 | 403 | 52 |
| 136 | 6,795 | 4,475 | | 1,421 | 8 | 9,429 | 222 | 4 | 57 | 19 | 21 | 3,598 | 405 | 53 |
| 6 | 346 | 56 | | 119 | | | | 1 | 14 | 8 | 32 | 1,766 | 641 | 54 |
| 14 | 2,246 | 1,972 | | 130 | 8 | 804 | 58 | 62 | 8,184 | 452 | 11 | 1,731 | 163 | 55 |
| 1 | 70 | 15 | | 6 | | | | 2 | 217 | 12 | | | | 56 |
| | | | | | | | | 2 | 786 | 13 | | | | 57 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 58 |
| | | | | | 13 | 741 | 59 | 1 | 70 | 5 | | | | 59 |
| 197 | 474,397 | 837,952 | 8,277 | 5,959 | 104 | 311,401 | 3,633 | 2 | 4,377 | 64 | 142 | 410,314 | 4,799 | 60 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 61 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 62 |
| 7 | 9,841 | 9,624 | | 196 | 6 | 18,309 | 235 | 61 | 13,175 | 566 | 612 | 126,634 | 462 | 63 |
| | | | | | 4 | 265 | 18 | 1 | 78 | 5 | | | | 64 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 11,583 | 200 | 65 |
| 1 | 3,552 | 500 | | 35 | 34 | 108,712 | 1,301 | 44 | 106,243 | 1,226 | 83 | 231,026 | 2,461 | 66 |
| 1 | 33 | 5 | | 14 | | | | | | | 1 | 43 | 14 | 67 |
| 8 | 86 | 71 | | 16 | | | | 147 | 12,657 | 942 | 51 | 715 | 106 | 68 |
| 2 | 628 | 907 | | 25 | 368 | 54,826 | 2,540 | 136 | 28,765 | 1,501 | 133 | 52,347 | 3,751 | 69 |

## No. 4.—Statement of Vessels, British, Canadian and Foreign entered Inwards *from Sea*, at each Port and Outport—*Concluded*

| No. | Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | With Cargoes—Chargés | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | British—Britanniques | | | | | Canadian—Canadiens | | | | |
| | | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons, measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons, measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage |
| 70 | Ocean Falls, B.C. | | | | | | 1 | 1,238 | 187 | | 24 |
| 71 | Parrsboro, N.S. | | | | | | 5 | 1,141 | 916 | | 26 |
| 72 | Paspebiac, Que. | | | | | | 1 | 520 | 150 | | 30 |
| 73 | Pictou, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 74 | Plympton, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 75 | Pointe au Pic, Que. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 76 | Port Alberni, B.C. | | | | | | 1 | 541 | 350 | | 24 |
| 77 | Port Alfred, Que. | 2 | 4,670 | 10,222 | | 70 | 2 | 5,206 | 14,115 | | 78 |
| 78 | Port Elgin, N.B. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 79 | Port George, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 80 | Port Hastings, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 81 | Port Hawkesbury, N.S. | 24 | 2,822 | 1,004 | | 508 | 13 | 1,895 | 733 | | 283 |
| 82 | Port La Tour, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 83 | Port Mulgrave, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 84 | Port Renfrew, B.C. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 85 | Port Wade, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 86 | Port Williams, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 87 | Powell River, B.C. | | | | | | 23 | 13,540 | 173 | | 424 |
| 88 | Prince Rupert, B.C. | | | | | | 830 | 50,734 | 3,422 | | 4,914 |
| 89 | Pugwash, N.S. | 2 | 203 | 50 | | 10 | | | | | |
| 90 | Quatsino, B.C. | | | | | | 4 | 3,616 | 5,645 | | 91 |
| 91 | Quebec, Que. | 258 | 1,692,769 | 150,161 | 24,711 | 51,771 | 42 | 79,694 | 27,908 | | 1,413 |
| 92 | Richibucto, N.B. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 93 | Rimouski, Que. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 94 | Riverport, N.S. | 2 | 299 | 85 | | 13 | 70 | 8,935 | 8,391 | | 945 |
| 95 | Salmon River, N.S. | | | | | | 5 | 294 | 84 | | 24 |
| 96 | Sandy Cove, N.S. | | | | | | 1 | 149 | 1 | | 5 |
| 97 | Sandy Point, N.S. | 3 | 420 | 308 | | 18 | 4 | 708 | 284 | | 30 |
| 98 | Shelburne, N.S. | 6 | 608 | 360 | | 39 | 17 | 1,734 | 1,084 | | 125 |
| 99 | Sherbrooke, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 100 | Sheet Harbour, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 101 | Shippegan, N.B. | | | | | | 31 | 387 | 1,232 | | 127 |
| 102 | Sidney, B.C. | | | | | | 13 | 3,121 | 3,181 | | 80 |
| 103 | Sorel, Que. | 1 | 2,717 | 1,500 | | 35 | | | | | |
| 104 | Souris, P.E.I. | 1 | 90 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 523 | 705 | 15 | 30 |
| 105 | Steveston, B.C. | | | | | | 5 | 315 | 141 | | 28 |
| 106 | Stewart, B.C. | | | | | | 4 | 12 | 98 | | 6 |
| 107 | St. Andrews, N.B. | | | | | | 141 | 798 | 265 | | 235 |
| 108 | St. George, N.B. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 109 | St. John, N.B. | 161 | 630,195 | 176,676 | 69,536 | 14,860 | 141 | 120,438 | 96,927 | | 3,183 |
| 110 | St. Martins, N.B. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 111 | St. Peters, N.S. | | | | | | 1 | 99 | 25 | | 7 |
| 112 | St. Stephen, N.B. | | | | | | 1 | 316 | 573 | | 6 |
| 113 | Summerside, P.E.I. | | | | | | 3 | 681 | 872 | | 31 |
| 114 | Sydney, N.S. | 32 | 33,455 | 48,651 | | 800 | 38 | 46,389 | 114,131 | | 936 |
| 115 | Three Rivers, Que. | 16 | 56,520 | 19,581 | | 700 | 5 | 22,325 | 47,414 | | 189 |
| 116 | Truro, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 117 | Union Bay, B.C. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 118 | Vancouver, B.C. | 112 | 676,496 | 156,721 | 42,941 | 15,432 | 734 | 1,367,560 | 296,747 | 30,905 | 51,405 |
| 119 | Victoria, B.C. | 47 | 394,593 | 2,089 | 1,156 | 11,990 | 549 | 828,242 | 13,146 | 1,127 | 40,581 |
| 120 | Wallace, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 121 | Westport, N.S. | | | | | | 4 | 802 | 718 | | 20 |
| 122 | Weymouth, N.S. | | | | | | 13 | 1,774 | 500 | | 96 |
| 123 | White Rock, B.C. | | | | | | 33 | 1,214 | 10,308 | | 186 |
| 124 | Windsor, N.S. | | | | | | 6 | 1,959 | 3,672 | | 39 |
| 125 | Wolfville, N.S. | | | | | | 3 | 853 | 1,617 | | 18 |
| 126 | Yarmouth, N.S. | 6 | 651 | 560 | | 61 | 210 | 111,901 | 13,768 | | 8,292 |
| 127 | York Factory, Man. | 1 | 1,497 | 558 | | 45 | | | | | |
| | Total | 2,130 | 7,500,406 | 1,476,730 | 516,059 | 210,652 | 4,515 | 3,698,916 | 1,512,666 | 36,017 | 134,556 |

N° 4.—ÉTAT des long-courriers britanniques, canadiens et étrangers déclarés à l'entrée à chaque port et port secondaire—*Fin*

| Foreign—Étrangers | | | | | In Ballast—Sur lest | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | British — Britanniques | | | Canadian — Canadiens | | | Foreign — Étrangers | | | |
| Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | No. |
| 19 | 16,709 | 2,799 | ..... | 336 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 14,765 | 319 | 70 |
| 1 | 154 | 80 | ..... | 6 | 4 | 6,001 | 98 | 48 | 11,915 | 256 | 36 | 9,632 | 564 | 71 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,115 | 25 | 2 | 883 | 36 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 72 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2,035 | 33 | 1 | 296 | 7 | 5 | 5,735 | 98 | 73 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 777 | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 74 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1,224 | 38 | 75 |
| 5 | 6,100 | 1,664 | ..... | 139 | 2 | 2,734 | 43 | 1 | 147 | 13 | 14 | 38,084 | 432 | 76 |
| 4 | 8,832 | 8,296 | ..... | 118 | 2 | 3,259 | 49 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 4,055 | 54 | 77 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 340 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 78 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 110 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 79 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 814 | 19 | 80 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 | 1,547 | 143 | 25 | 2,587 | 230 | 5 | 1,171 | 64 | 81 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 39 | 12 | 82 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 4,573 | 84 | 83 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 44 | 31 | 8 | 98 | 30 | 84 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 1,044 | 32 | 4 | 1,001 | 21 | 85 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 794 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 86 |
| 53 | 40,919 | 24,030 | ..... | 1,386 | 7 | 25,309 | 318 | 30 | 13,037 | 362 | 56 | 64,186 | 1,033 | 87 |
| 1,211 | 43,224 | 15,759 | ..... | 7,737 | 14 | 26,111 | 1,119 | 94 | 80,611 | 3,671 | 124 | 28,803 | 935 | 88 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 89 |
| 1 | 2,228 | 7 | ..... | 32 | 1 | 2,660 | 32 | 1 | 904 | 22 | 10 | 39,231 | 432 | 90 |
| 31 | 80,731 | 150,593 | ..... | 973 | 10 | 18,357 | 298 | 1 | 146 | 10 | 8 | 18,187 | 238 | 91 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 68 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 5,621 | 100 | 92 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 5,567 | 94 | 12 | 12,392 | 237 | 7 | 9,285 | 147 | 93 |
| 1 | 312 | 250 | ..... | 9 | 1 | 99 | 7 | 6 | 1,093 | 47 | 1 | 563 | 13 | 94 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 21 | 5 | 95 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 151 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 96 |
| 55 | 3,844 | 762 | ..... | 1,170 | 1 | 121 | 13 | 5 | 812 | 40 | 49 | 3,364 | 1,043 | 97 |
| 13 | 785 | 440 | ..... | 240 | 2 | 2,505 | 33 | 5 | 436 | 45 | 29 | 1,979 | 558 | 98 |
| 3 | 2,279 | 1,421 | ..... | 47 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 375 | 7 | 11 | 12,292 | 243 | 99 |
| 1 | 883 | 15 | ..... | 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 5,954 | 132 | 100 |
| 2 | 461 | 890 | ..... | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 101 |
| 23 | 12,790 | 4,447 | ..... | 230 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 298 | 170,170 | 4,723 | 474 | 125,221 | 4,364 | 102 |
| 4 | 11,577 | 21,433 | ..... | 149 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 103 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 90 | 5 | 3 | 270 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 104 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 720 | 81 | 14 | 387 | 55 | 105 |
| 7 | 10,090 | 4,876 | ..... | 196 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 68 | 49,988 | 2,905 | 2 | 18 | 4 | 106 |
| 355 | 6,983 | 10,323 | ..... | 717 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 559 | 34,963 | 3,221 | 243 | 4,277 | 487 | 107 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 | 5,323 | 104 | 58 | 1,694 | 223 | 108 |
| 162 | 294,109 | 261,206 | 2,534 | 7,322 | 50 | 112,212 | 1,687 | 100 | 17,246 | 517 | 244 | 226,750 | 3,404 | 109 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31 | 13,585 | 121 | 68 | 16,200 | 488 | 110 |
| 1 | 1,802 | 772 | ..... | 27 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 5,939 | 137 | 111 |
| 8 | 3,742 | 6,113 | ..... | 53 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 197 | 30 | 9 | 194 | 22 | 112 |
| 1 | 840 | 397 | ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 113 |
| 115 | 184,387 | 429,648 | ..... | 3,429 | 37 | 64,390 | 1,002 | 13 | 11,798 | 254 | 57 | 47,481 | 1,972 | 114 |
| 20 | 58,914 | 113,302 | ..... | 503 | 9 | 29,116 | 317 | 7 | 20,838 | 229 | 10 | 10,554 | 196 | 115 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 703 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 116 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 43,346 | 597 | 15 | 2,659 | 147 | 6 | 10,518 | 223 | 117 |
| 394 | 1,101,895 | 515,090 | 8,211 | 16,651 | 123 | 456,873 | 6,242 | 266 | 112,288 | 3,527 | 425 | 1,084,811 | 13,185 | 118 |
| 538 | 1,065,995 | 16,982 | 8,617 | 38,151 | 24 | 92,846 | 1,660 | 579 | 169,303 | 6,712 | 574 | 1,002,235 | 25,336 | 119 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 605 | 8 | 120 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 365 | 39 | 20 | 207 | 59 | 121 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 2,717 | 95 | 10 | 4,688 | 128 | 122 |
| 1 | 112 | 500 | ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 77 | 5,848 | 185 | 33 | 935 | 81 | 123 |
| 2 | 1,815 | 4,559 | ..... | 42 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31 | 14,188 | 223 | 164 | 229,870 | 2,345 | 124 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 125 |
| 63 | 102,559 | 10,793 | ..... | 5,092 | 1 | 43 | 7 | 23 | 2,317 | 148 | 103 | 5,350 | 1,192 | 126 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 127 |
| 3,944 | 4,710,350 | 2,782,761 | 27,639 | 127,985 | 1,114 | 1,525,463 | 27,283 | 4,315 | 1,202,661 | 44,769 | 5,161 | 4,199,924 | 87,056 | |

## No. 5.—Statement of Vessels, British, Canadian and Foreign, entered Inwards *from Sea*

ABSTRACT BY COUNTRIES

| No. | Countries from which arrived — Pays de départ | With Cargos—Chargés | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | British—Britanniques | | | | | Canadian—Canadiens | | | | |
| | | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage |
| 1 | Great Britain | 818 | 4,347,747 | 683,238 | 413,597 | 115,632 | 72 | 179,104 | 103,994 | 1,481 | 2,774 |
| 2 | Australia | 37 | 279,539 | 45,059 | 7,058 | 8,356 | 19 | 63,063 | 8,992 | 234 | 763 |
| 3 | British South Africa | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | British West Africa | 7 | 30,446 | 55,554 | | 345 | | | | | |
| 5 | British India | 17 | 71,683 | 9,779 | | 1,436 | | | | | |
| 6 | British West Indies | 82 | 203,301 | 74,128 | 39,475 | 5,682 | 145 | 163,921 | 107,752 | 588 | 3,250 |
| 7 | Fiji Islands | 2 | 7,110 | 12,417 | | 97 | | | | | |
| 8 | Gibraltar | 2 | 9,289 | | | 132 | | | | | |
| 9 | Irish Free State | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Newfoundland | 331 | 274,214 | 39,949 | | 10,895 | 127 | 54,358 | 48,547 | 2 | 2,525 |
| 11 | New Zealand | 1 | 7,582 | 2 | 34 | 271 | 6 | 19,980 | 808 | 29 | 249 |
| 12 | Argentina | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Azores and Madeira | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Belgium | 60 | 450,907 | 43,663 | 13,579 | 14,954 | 55 | 120,752 | 70,298 | 1,511 | 1,912 |
| 15 | Brazil | 1 | 2,353 | 5,856 | | 31 | | | | | |
| 16 | Chile | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | China | 32 | 315,517 | 22,069 | 20,711 | 10,633 | 10 | 82,763 | 9,124 | 19,053 | 4,901 |
| 18 | Colombia | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Cuba | 10 | 17,086 | 35,731 | | 249 | 3 | 4,972 | 9,870 | | 70 |
| 20 | Denmark | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Dutch East Indies | 1 | 3,277 | | | 51 | | | | | |
| 22 | Dutch West Indies | 1 | 3,478 | 8,249 | | 55 | | | | | |
| 23 | Egypt | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | France | 15 | 85,034 | 10,708 | 7,781 | 2,402 | | | | | |
| 25 | French Africa | | | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Germany | 36 | 289,516 | 16,198 | 11,449 | 9,323 | 1 | 236 | 100 | | 10 |
| 27 | Greece | 1 | 3,218 | 137 | | 45 | | | | | |
| 28 | Greenland | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | Hawaii | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | Hayti | | | | | | | | | | |
| 31 | Holland | 26 | 111,591 | 18,263 | 442 | 1,342 | | | | | |
| 32 | Honduras | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | Italy | 1 | 3,218 | 3,670 | | 45 | | | | | |
| 34 | Japan | 16 | 148,450 | 3,331 | 1,655 | 4,322 | 15 | 128,078 | 6,217 | 11,215 | 7,804 |
| 35 | Mexico | 7 | 25,085 | 56,369 | | 291 | 7 | 40,824 | 86,687 | | 268 |
| 36 | Norway | | | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | Panama | | | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | Peru | 5 | 20,604 | 43,909 | | 191 | 18 | 112,340 | 231,282 | | 758 |
| 39 | Philippines | 1 | 7,172 | 290 | 273 | 100 | | | | | |
| 40 | Porto Rico | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41 | Portugal | 1 | 2,806 | 2,684 | | 43 | | | | | |
| 42 | Russia | | | | | | | | | | |
| 43 | St. Pierre | 8 | 1,554 | 541 | 5 | 97 | 20 | 2,447 | 1,701 | | 179 |
| 44 | Salvador | | | | | | | | | | |
| 45 | San Domingo | 2 | 2,327 | 6,713 | | 47 | 1 | 894 | 1,800 | | 20 |
| 46 | Sea Fisheries | 348 | 30,652 | 3,349 | | 5,325 | 1,536 | 45,588 | 39,330 | | 10,959 |
| 47 | Spain | 3 | 7,036 | 6,772 | | 106 | 1 | 894 | 1,850 | | 21 |
| 48 | Sweden | | | | | | | | | | |
| 49 | United States | 231 | 733,427 | 264,749 | | 17,888 | 2,091 | 2,633,281 | 759,370 | 1,904 | 95,408 |
| 50 | Uruguay | | | | | | | | | | |
| 51 | From Sea | 33 | 5,187 | 3,353 | | 266 | 388 | 45,421 | 24,944 | | 2,685 |
| | Total | 2,136 | 7,500,406 | 1,476,730 | 516,059 | 210,652 | 4,515 | 3,698,916 | 1,512,666 | 36,017 | 134,556 |

RECAPITULATION

| With cargo — Chargés | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, tons Weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, tons Measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| British—Britanniques | 2,136 | 7,500,406 | 1,476,730 | 516,059 | 210,652 |
| Canadian—Canadiens | 4,515 | 3,698,916 | 1,512,666 | 36,017 | 134,556 |
| Foreign—Étrangers | 3,944 | 4,710,350 | 2,782,761 | 27,639 | 127,985 |
| Total | 10,595 | 15,909,672 | 5,772,157 | 579,715 | 473,193 |

## N° 5.—État des long-courriers britanniques, canadiens et étrangers, déclarés à l'entrée

### RELEVÉ PAR PAYS

| Foreign — Étrangers | | | | | In Ballast—Sur lest | | | | | | | | | No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | British — Britanniques | | | Canadian — Canadiens | | | Foreign — Étrangers | | | |
| Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | |
| 99 | 157,548 | 293,581 | 128 | 2,584 | 148 | 441,520 | 5,523 | 23 | 35,315 | 554 | 67 | 129,810 | 1,855 | 1 |
| 2 | 5,507 | 1,213 | ..... | 57 | 9 | 33,586 | 435 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 18,500 | 153 | 2 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 7,332 | 94 | 1 | 164 | 12 | 1 | 3,078 | 32 | 3 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,534 | 51 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 |
| 26 | 28,775 | 30,078 | ..... | 617 | 9 | 11,575 | 169 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 4,607 | 63 | 6 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 7,110 | 96 | 1 | 1,497 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,946 | 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 7,019 | 82 | 8 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 5,791 | 79 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 |
| 65 | 165,548 | 357,967 | ..... | 2,006 | 368 | 91,824 | 2,936 | 199 | 68,910 | 2,880 | 59 | 62,698 | 1,146 | 10 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 |
| 4 | 13,875 | 14,551 | ..... | 157 | 5 | 17,859 | 182 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 10,614 | 104 | 12 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2,754 | 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 |
| 23 | 69,799 | 26,063 | 63 | 875 | 2 | 5,250 | 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 29,583 | 359 | 14 |
| 1 | 3,526 | 18 | ..... | 35 | 3 | 7,107 | 86 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,508 | 34 | 15 |
| 4 | 11,210 | 20,918 | ..... | 145 | 4 | 10,223 | 118 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 |
| 29 | 154,074 | 4,291 | 5,288 | 2,255 | 2 | 6,404 | 69 | 1 | 3,380 | 41 | 1 | 2,957 | 49 | 17 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 344 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 |
| 49 | 67,472 | 156,968 | ..... | 1,208 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 3,818 | 58 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 |
| 33 | 149,867 | 6,215 | ..... | 5,221 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22 |
| 1 | 3,512 | 7,100 | ..... | 39 | 4 | 12,990 | 138 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2,995 | 31 | 23 |
| 42 | 163,712 | 10,302 | 1,412 | 3,552 | 3 | 8,139 | 90 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 14,593 | 198 | 24 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2,484 | 31 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 6,125 | 69 | 25 |
| 58 | 240,385 | 25,240 | 7,343 | 5,444 | 2 | 7,062 | 70 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 21,094 | 250 | 26 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2,995 | 31 | 27 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 245 | 39 | 28 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 5,039 | 59 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 4,479 | 41 | 29 |
| 2 | 1,301 | 3,000 | ..... | 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 |
| 55 | 325,787 | 26,974 | 2,186 | 7,406 | 7 | 22,409 | 245 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 42 | 142,206 | 1,510 | 31 |
| 1 | 1,864 | 2,000 | ..... | 36 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32 |
| 17 | 61,840 | 48,768 | 14 | 1,064 | 16 | 44,775 | 513 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 56,979 | 669 | 33 |
| 102 | 566,201 | 12,528 | 10,011 | 12,802 | 24 | 100,685 | 1,620 | 4 | 14,100 | 158 | 124 | 496,541 | 5,736 | 34 |
| 9 | 48,807 | 120,500 | ..... | 367 | 1 | 2,015 | 35 | 2 | 1,107 | 42 | 1 | 139 | 12 | 35 |
| 19 | 126,283 | 15,001 | ..... | 4,166 | 1 | 4,268 | 42 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 13,375 | 140 | 36 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2,670 | 34 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37 |
| 2 | 9,570 | 13,000 | ..... | 86 | 1 | 3,042 | 31 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 6,920 | 79 | 38 |
| 1 | 3,770 | 28 | ..... | 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2,530 | 36 | 39 |
| 1 | 1,138 | 2,179 | ..... | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 |
| 3 | 7,082 | 8,514 | ..... | 99 | 1 | 2,098 | 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 4,311 | 61 | 41 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 5,223 | 38 | 42 |
| 39 | 12,147 | 2,580 | ..... | 998 | 27 | 2,640 | 165 | 44 | 4,154 | 297 | 94 | 21,993 | 3,085 | 43 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 3,505 | 88 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 44 |
| 44 | 46,512 | 110,179 | ..... | 966 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 45 |
| 1,409 | 48,455 | 17,987 | ..... | 12,324 | 164 | 13,940 | 2,236 | 168 | 13,216 | 1,963 | 385 | 35,457 | 5,954 | 46 |
| 9 | 7,183 | 8,909 | ..... | 172 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 939 | 22 | 47 |
| 28 | 150,689 | 8,639 | ..... | 3,425 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 48 |
| 1,750 | 2,050,994 | 1,425,752 | 1,194 | 59,604 | 175 | 573,210 | 9,361 | 3,585 | 1,012,072 | 36,700 | 4,267 | 3,062,267 | 63,864 | 49 |
| 1 | 3,634 | 23 | ..... | 35 | 2 | 7,652 | 66 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 |
| 16 | 2,283 | 1,695 | ..... | 142 | 123 | 56,530 | 2,559 | 279 | 41,079 | 1,942 | 46 | 26,144 | 1,314 | 51 |
| 3,944 | 4,710,350 | 2,782,761 | 27,639 | 127,985 | 1,114 | 1,525,463 | 27,283 | 4,315 | 1,202,661 | 44,769 | 5,161 | 4,199,924 | 87,056 | |

### RÉCAPITULATION

| In Ballast — Sur Lest | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, tons Weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, tons Measurement — Mesurage de fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| British—Britannique | 1,114 | 1,525,463 | ..... | ..... | 27,283 |
| Canadian—Canadiens | 4,315 | 1,202,661 | ..... | ..... | 44,769 |
| Foreign—Étrangers | 5,161 | 4,199,924 | ..... | ..... | 87,056 |
| Total | 10,590 | 6,928,048 | ..... | ..... | 159,108 |
| Grand total | 21,185 | 22,837,720 | 5,772,157 | 579,715 | 632,301 |

## No. 6.—Statement of Vessels, British, Canadian and Foreign, entered Outwards *for Sea* at each Port and Outport

| No. | Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | With Cargoes—Chargés | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | British—Britanniques | | | | | Canadian—Canadiens | | | | |
| | | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Equipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Equipage |
| 1 | Albert, N.B. | | | | | | 15 | 4,619 | | | 93 |
| 2 | Alert Bay, B.C. | 1 | 3,341 | 1,275 | | 37 | 7 | 993 | 2,209 | | 78 |
| 3 | Amherst, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Amherst Harbour, Que. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Annapolis Royal, N.S. | | | | | | 10 | 1,406 | 2,450 | 2,540 | 44 |
| 6 | Anyox, B.C. | | | | | | 50 | 63,167 | 104,628 | | 911 |
| 7 | Arichat, N.S. | | | | | | 3 | 273 | 12 | 50 | 25 |
| 8 | Baddeck, N.S. | | | | | | 12 | 2,636 | 140 | | 138 |
| 9 | Bamfield, B.C. | | | | | | 24 | 1,281 | 1,599 | 77 | 116 |
| 10 | Barrington Passage, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Bathurst, N.B. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Bear River, N.S. | | | | | | 4 | 494 | 496 | 385 | 16 |
| 13 | Belliveau's Cove, N.S. | | | | | | 9 | 1,395 | | 2,509 | 41 |
| 14 | Bonne Espérance, Que. | 24 | 4,254 | 347 | | 464 | | | | | |
| 15 | Bridgewater, N.S. | 3 | 1,441 | 2,643 | | 23 | 19 | 7,184 | 11,960 | | 133 |
| 16 | Britannia Beach, B.C. | 3 | 9,315 | 4,203 | | 99 | 56 | 53,785 | 82,331 | | 1,232 |
| 17 | Buctouche, N.B. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Butedale, B.C. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Campbellton, N.B. | 6 | 8,838 | | | 158 | 4 | 1,734 | | | 28 |
| 20 | Campobello, N.B. | | | | | | 39 | 4,527 | 142 | | 325 |
| 21 | Canning, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Canso, N.S. | | | | | | 21 | 3,226 | 3,024 | | 12 |
| 23 | Caraquet, N.B. | 117 | 2,032 | | | 509 | | | | | |
| 24 | Cardigan, P.E.I. | 6 | 288 | 223 | 18 | 36 | | | | | |
| 25 | Charlottetown, P.E.I. | 23 | 18,590 | 2,558 | 231 | 444 | 29 | 14,796 | 2,453 | 214 | 513 |
| 26 | Chatham, N.B. | 7 | 13,434 | | 14,613 | 199 | 2 | 1,089 | | 2,522 | 16 |
| 27 | Chemainus, B.C. | 3 | 9,424 | | 5,478 | 116 | 43 | 8,885 | 2,696 | 26,671 | 222 |
| 28 | Chester, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | Chicoutimi, Que. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 30 | Church Point, N.S. | | | | | | 3 | 471 | | 852 | 16 |
| 31 | Clark's Harbour, N.S. | | | | | | 1 | 21 | 45 | | 3 |
| 32 | Clementsport, N.S. | | | | | | 10 | 906 | 1,640 | 1,705 | 47 |
| 33 | Dalhousie, N.B. | | | | | | 2 | 692 | 1,140 | | 13 |
| 34 | Digby, N.S. | | | | | | 22 | 1,722 | 597 | 1,535 | 104 |
| 35 | Freeport, N.S. | | | | | | 7 | 245 | 180 | | 24 |
| 36 | Gaspé, Que. | | | | | | 12 | 10,951 | | 17,500 | 119 |
| 37 | Georgetown, P.E.I. | 9 | 487 | 326 | 11 | 44 | 1 | 78 | 78 | 1 | 5 |
| 38 | Glace Bay, N.S. | | | | | | 7 | 145 | | | 29 |
| 39 | Guysboro, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | Halifax, N.S. | 758 | 2,199,260 | 242,004 | 30,457 | 57,682 | 554 | 200,594 | 157,043 | 25,648 | 7,550 |
| 41 | Hantsport, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | Hillsboro, N.S. | | | | | | 2 | 1,405 | 2,469 | | 14 |
| 43 | Iona, N.S. | 1 | 158 | 150 | | 6 | | | | | |
| 44 | Isaac's Harbour, N.S. | | | | | | 4 | 330 | 250 | | 22 |
| 45 | Joggin Mines, N.S. | 1 | 271 | 450 | | 6 | 7 | 798 | 1,185 | | 24 |
| 46 | Kentville, N.S. | | | | | | 1 | 149 | | | 6 |
| 47 | Ladysmith, B.C. | 1 | 2,917 | 150 | | 35 | 122 | 27,192 | 47,831 | | 105 |
| 48 | La Have, N.S. | 7 | 1,635 | 990 | | 47 | 35 | 5,567 | 5,702 | | 221 |
| 49 | Liverpool, N.S. | | | | | | 72 | 5,365 | 7,598 | | 558 |
| 50 | Lockeport, N.S. | | | | | | 28 | 1,184 | 565 | | 302 |
| 51 | Ladner, B.C. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 52 | Lord's Cove, N.B. | | | | | | 56 | 532 | 1,072 | | 112 |
| 53 | Louisburg, N.S. | 23 | 30,833 | 22,552 | | 788 | 21 | 7,130 | 9,916 | | 219 |
| 54 | Lower East Pubnico, N.S. | | | | | | 1 | 23 | 20 | | 4 |
| 55 | Lunenburg, N.S. | 15 | 2,182 | 1,010 | | 110 | 220 | 28,971 | 20,948 | | 1,498 |
| 56 | Mahone Bay, N.S. | | | | | | 4 | 415 | 395 | | 28 |
| 57 | Maitland, N.S. | | | | | | 4 | 1,288 | 2,170 | | 23 |
| 58 | Meteghan River, N.S. | | | | | | 1 | 393 | 559 | | 7 |
| 59 | Moncton, N.B. | | | | | | 2 | 171 | | | 7 |
| 60 | Montague, P.E.I. | 22 | 1,234 | 1,241 | 48 | 100 | 2 | 140 | 154 | 5 | 9 |
| 61 | Montreal, Que. | 535 | 2,372,369 | 2,441,833 | 858,250 | 55,185 | 110 | 230,036 | 263,884 | 88,164 | 4,112 |
| 62 | Moose Factory, Ont. | 1 | 1,497 | | | 45 | | | | | |
| 63 | Murray Harbour, P.E.I. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 64 | Nanaimo, B.C. | 29 | 88,297 | 14,156 | 6,891 | 1,109 | 94 | 50,294 | 23,267 | 7,012 | 1,270 |
| 65 | Newcastle, N.B. | 7 | 8,466 | | | 151 | | | | | |
| 66 | New Campbellton, N.S. | 4 | 265 | 200 | | 18 | 1 | 78 | 50 | | 5 |
| 67 | New Westminster, B.C. | 33 | 103,059 | 70,739 | | 1,240 | 48 | 116,641 | 84,006 | | 1,416 |

N° 6.—TABLEAU des navires britanniques, canadiens et étrangers *allant à la mer*, entrés à chaque port et port secondaire

| Foreign—Étrangers | | | | | In Ballast—Lèges | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | British—Britanniques | | | Canadian—Canadiens | | | Foreign—Étrangers | | | |
| Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | No. |
| 3 | 646 | | | 16 | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 23 | 1,735 | 2,680 | | 208 | | | | 6 | 49 | 24 | 43 | 752 | 184 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| 1 | 92 | 228 | | 7 | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| 6 | 875 | 1,848 | 1,930 | 22 | | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| 1 | 4,360 | 1,500 | | 35 | | | | 38 | 24,924 | 1,521 | | | | 6 |
| 8 | 245 | 24 | | 74 | | | | 41 | 740 | 219 | 1 | 16 | 10 | 7 |
| 33 | 41,969 | 50,000 | | 758 | 2 | 135 | 39 | 14 | 319 | 66 | | | | 8 |
| | | | | | | | | 4 | 22 | 12 | 4 | 50 | 14 | 9 |
| 8 | 168 | 63 | | 60 | | | | 6 | 63 | 22 | 3 | 112 | 60 | 10 |
| 2 | 3,187 | | | 36 | | | | 63 | 1,591 | 290 | 2 | 1,550 | 15 | 11 |
| 1 | 637 | 200 | | 17 | | | | | | | | | | 12 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 |
| 1 | 120 | 254 | | 5 | 5 | 591 | 44 | | | | | | | 14 |
| 11 | 8,167 | 12,885 | | 137 | | | | | | | | | | 15 |
| 10 | 47,414 | 11,744 | | 507 | | | | 9 | 5,548 | 153 | 7 | 9,570 | 140 | 16 |
| 4 | 3,153 | | 3,747 | 62 | | | | | | | | | | 17 |
| | | | | | | | | 76 | 546 | 209 | 64 | 1,188 | 341 | 18 |
| 16 | 16,715 | | | 309 | | | | | | | | | | 19 |
| 89 | 868 | 1,367 | | 178 | | | | 163 | 23,882 | 1,465 | 28 | 204 | 57 | 20 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 340 | 4 | 21 |
| 2 | 872 | 1,131 | | 26 | 61 | 10,222 | 1,264 | 73 | 10,181 | 1,411 | 79 | 3,338 | 1,010 | 22 |
| 1 | 113 | 206 | | 5 | | | | | | | | | | 23 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 24 |
| 8 | 11,650 | 14,014 | | 197 | 1 | 145 | 6 | 2 | 24 | 6 | | | | 25 |
| 11 | 12,396 | 1,879 | 36,614 | 191 | | | | | | | | | | 26 |
| 11 | 29,497 | 8,580 | 20,007 | 192 | | | | 15 | 2,748 | 162 | 35 | 3,142 | 316 | 27 |
| | | | | | | | | 26 | 366 | 88 | | | | 28 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2,778 | 37 | 29 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 30 |
| 18 | 261 | 165 | | 58 | | | | 2 | 20 | 7 | | | | 31 |
| 2 | 232 | 490 | 510 | 6 | | | | | | | | | | 32 |
| 7 | 7,852 | 21,668 | | 133 | | | | | | | | | | 33 |
| 23 | 282 | 267 | | 56 | 6 | 690 | 96 | 1 | 397 | 7 | 1 | 26 | 3 | 34 |
| 2 | 10 | 2 | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | 35 |
| 11 | 10,955 | 6,000 | 21,010 | 240 | | | | 1 | 2,603 | 40 | | | | 36 |
| | | | | | | | | 1 | 75 | 3 | | | | 37 |
| | | | | | | | | 10 | 506 | 35 | | | | 38 |
| 12 | 13,080 | 30,466 | | 260 | | | | | | | | | | 39 |
| 355 | 1,095,342 | 96,102 | 29,364 | 32,435 | 42 | 35,079 | 2,047 | 65 | 92,662 | 1,083 | 41 | 76,054 | 1,343 | 40 |
| 1 | 475 | 1,000 | | 7 | | | | | | | | | | 41 |
| 14 | 9,829 | 18,047 | | 155 | | | | | | | | | | 42 |
| 3 | 2,046 | 1,800 | | 51 | | | | | | | | | | 43 |
| 8 | 124 | 91 | | 23 | | | | 3 | 31 | 11 | 14 | 409 | 146 | 44 |
| 2 | 614 | 1,050 | | 12 | | | | | | | | | | 45 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 46 |
| 50 | 53,636 | 19,062 | | 1,216 | | | | 78 | 5,228 | 634 | 17 | 664 | 74 | 47 |
| 1 | 779 | 800 | | 7 | 2 | 355 | 13 | 42 | 5,555 | 639 | 2 | 62 | 24 | 48 |
| 86 | 18,617 | 27,895 | | 1,396 | | | | 5 | 323 | 28 | 1 | 36 | 5 | 49 |
| 13 | 247 | 157 | | 56 | | | | 3 | 89 | 12 | | | | 50 |
| | | | | | | | | 1 | 24 | 6 | | | | 51 |
| 132 | 1,641 | 3,454 | | 268 | | | | 393 | 9,819 | 1,376 | 64 | 907 | 130 | 52 |
| 143 | 14,791 | 18,102 | | 1,455 | 7 | 1,319 | 160 | 17 | 1,488 | 112 | 22 | 2,541 | 411 | 53 |
| 5 | 286 | 33 | | 108 | | | | 3 | 113 | 42 | 31 | 1,744 | 644 | 54 |
| 11 | 1,761 | 1,430 | | 109 | 8 | 975 | 60 | 244 | 23,045 | 3,872 | 9 | 734 | 148 | 55 |
| 1 | 70 | 10 | | 6 | | | | 2 | 167 | 24 | | | | 56 |
| 1 | 154 | 400 | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | 57 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 58 |
| 3 | 1,957 | | | 34 | | | | | | | | | | 59 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 60 |
| 286 | 761,137 | 1,730,856 | 438 | 9,273 | 18 | 59,817 | 729 | 32 | 159,242 | 1,314 | 40 | 133,038 | 1,326 | 61 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 62 |
| | | | | | | | | 4 | 57 | 18 | | | | 63 |
| 572 | 228,829 | 66,021 | 47,136 | 5,512 | 2 | 139 | 22 | 77 | 8,457 | 652 | 81 | 7,132 | 531 | 64 |
| 23 | 27,663 | | | 476 | | | | | | | | | | 65 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 66 |
| 80 | 238,891 | 139,283 | | 2,481 | 1 | 3,697 | 41 | 4 | 681 | 46 | 6 | 3,712 | 66 | 67 |

## No. 6.—Statement of Vessels, British, Canadian and Foreign, entered Outwards *for Sea* at each Port and Outport—*Concluded*

| No. | Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | With Cargoes—Chargés | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | British—Britanniques | | | | | Canadian—Canadiens | | | | |
| | | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Equipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Equipage |
| 68 | North East Harbour, N.S. | | | | | | 1 | 99 | 150 | | 6 |
| 69 | North Head, N.B. | | | | | | 87 | 4,673 | 1,664 | | 364 |
| 70 | North Sydney, N.S. | 372 | 127,014 | 49,468 | | 6,106 | 57 | 15,930 | 29,112 | | 592 |
| 71 | Ocean Falls, B.C. | 6 | 22,736 | 6,866 | | 291 | 52 | 75,822 | 77,702 | | 1,363 |
| 72 | Parrsboro, N.S. | 6 | 6,775 | 10,166 | | 111 | 59 | 16,349 | 24,520 | | 337 |
| 73 | Paspebiac, Que. | 3 | 2,844 | | 8,339 | 53 | 5 | 1,369 | | 3,110 | 27 |
| 74 | Pictou, N.S. | 6 | 4,491 | 227 | | 134 | 3 | 2,555 | 27 | | 49 |
| 75 | Plympton, N.S. | | | | | | 7 | 1,209 | | 2,979 | 36 |
| 76 | Pointe au Pic, Que. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 77 | Port Alberni, B.C. | 5 | 15,136 | 1,225 | 6,650 | 174 | 6 | 7,449 | 1,008 | 5,576 | 121 |
| 78 | Port Alfred, Que. | 9 | 15,682 | 40,950 | | 244 | | | | | |
| 79 | Port George, N.S. | | | | | | 1 | 110 | 87 | | 4 |
| 80 | Port Hastings, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 81 | Port Hawkesbury, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 82 | Port La Tour, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 83 | Port Mulgrave, N.S. | | | | | | 2 | 617 | 413 | | 10 |
| 84 | Port Renfrew, B.C. | | | | | | 14 | 54 | 18 | | 55 |
| 85 | Port Wade, N.S. | | | | | | 16 | 1,454 | 2,610 | 2,740 | 66 |
| 86 | Port Williams, N.S. | | | | | | 3 | 1,191 | 2,200 | | 21 |
| 87 | Powell River, B.C. | 7 | 25,329 | 6,487 | | 318 | 112 | 60,362 | 28,482 | 7,327 | 1,837 |
| 88 | Prince Rupert, B.C. | 6 | 11,548 | 1,024 | | 493 | 53 | 74,485 | 646 | | 3,345 |
| 89 | Pugwash, N.S. | 2 | 203 | | | 10 | 3 | 2,170 | | | 32 |
| 90 | Quatsino, B.C. | | | | | | 4 | 5,636 | 1,554 | | 120 |
| 91 | Quebec, Que. | 137 | 821,596 | 155,943 | 539 | 24,454 | 35 | 75,158 | 9,357 | | 1,398 |
| 92 | Richibucto, N.B. | 2 | 526 | | 757 | 10 | | | | | |
| 93 | Rimouski, Que. | 4 | 5,567 | 10,067 | | 94 | 12 | 12,392 | 20,931 | | 237 |
| 94 | Riverport, N.S. | 2 | 198 | 100 | | 14 | 25 | 3,640 | 2,511 | | 180 |
| 95 | Salmon River, N.S. | | | | | | 4 | 323 | 49 | 289 | 19 |
| 96 | Sandy Point, N.S. | 5 | 1,024 | 726 | | 28 | 6 | 1,635 | 1,353 | | 61 |
| 97 | Sheet Harbour, N.S. | 1 | 396 | 162 | | 14 | | | | | |
| 98 | Shelburne, N.S. | 6 | 2,821 | 5,476 | | 60 | 28 | 3,360 | 2,701 | | 201 |
| 99 | Sherbrooke, N.S. | 1 | 904 | 1,703 | | 22 | 5 | 1,859 | 636 | | 35 |
| 100 | Shippegan, N.B. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 101 | Sidney, B.C. | | | | | | 43 | 7,168 | 5,880 | | 239 |
| 102 | Sorel, Que. | | | | | | 1 | 1,197 | 403 | | 22 |
| 103 | Souris, P.E.I. | 6 | 297 | 214 | 85 | 26 | 10 | 884 | 713 | 146 | 49 |
| 104 | Steveston, B.C. | | | | | | 17 | 809 | 1,082 | | 83 |
| 105 | Stewart, B.C. | | | | | | 1 | 280 | 900 | | 19 |
| 106 | St. Andrews, N.B. | | | | | | 177 | 5,451 | 1,651 | | 809 |
| 107 | St. George, N.B. | | | | | | 16 | 6,450 | 12,964 | 9 | 111 |
| 108 | St. John, N.B. | 142 | 575,057 | 506,914 | 47,394 | 12,623 | 117 | 77,501 | 65,495 | 27,634 | 2,693 |
| 109 | St. Martins, N.B. | | | | | | 26 | 13,998 | | 33,682 | 103 |
| 110 | St. Peters, N.S. | | | | | | 1 | 99 | 25 | | 7 |
| 111 | St. Stephen, N.B. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 112 | Summerside, P.E.I. | 9 | 6,759 | 627 | | 189 | 7 | 1,800 | 720 | | 97 |
| 113 | Sydney, N.S. | 109 | 146,372 | 229,987 | | 2,446 | 52 | 32,848 | 62,102 | | 846 |
| 114 | Three Rivers, Que. | 11 | 42,149 | 5,869 | | 506 | 3 | 9,541 | 7,029 | | 91 |
| 115 | Truro, N.S. | | | | | | 8 | 1,762 | | | 43 |
| 116 | Union Bay, B.C. | 40 | 154,831 | 33,480 | | 2,069 | 19 | 25,249 | 12,834 | | 353 |
| 117 | Vancouver, B.C. | 209 | 1,010,273 | 789,605 | 101,879 | 19,619 | 84 | 1,008,359 | 261,975 | 21,351 | 45,323 |
| 118 | Victoria, B.C. | 30 | 208,691 | 13,277 | 1,366 | 5,796 | 508 | 416,719 | 110,354 | 10 | 18,307 |
| 119 | Wallace, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 120 | Westport, N.S. | | | | | | 14 | 378 | 185 | | 37 |
| 121 | Weymouth, N.S. | | | | | | 29 | 4,717 | 1,385 | 7,573 | 156 |
| 122 | White Rock, B.C. | | | | | | 45 | 6,847 | 11,075 | | 53 |
| 123 | Windsor, N.S. | | | | | | 72 | 27,368 | 26,986 | | 254 |
| 124 | Winnipeg (Chesterfield Inlet), Man. | 1 | 75 | 10 | | 7 | | | | | |
| 125 | Yarmouth, N.S. | 57 | 5,060 | 1,727 | | 467 | 148 | 102,984 | 11,429 | | 8,077 |
| 126 | York Factory, Man. | 1 | 1,497 | | | 45 | | | | | |
| | Total | 2,834 | 8,099,738 | 4,679,350 | 1,083,006 | 195,074 | 3,799 | 2,987,727 | 1,649,822 | 289,816 | 110,218 |

N° 6.—TABLEAU des navires britanniques, canadiens et étrangers *allant à la mer*, entrés à chaque port et port secondaire—*Fin*

| Foreign—Étrangers | | | | | In Ballast—Lèges | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | British—Britanniques | | | Canadian—Canadiens | | | Foreign—Étrangers | | | |
| Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | No. |
| 1 | 33 | 5 | | 14 | | | | 4 | 62 | 21 | 1 | 43 | 14 | 68 |
| 40 | 463 | 723 | | 89 | | | | 167 | 23,761 | 1,656 | 16 | 199 | 33 | 69 |
| 45 | 18,338 | 40,127 | | 832 | 117 | 13,364 | 1,226 | 59 | 9,585 | 641 | 85 | 20,930 | 2,807 | 70 |
| 27 | 27,216 | 14,351 | | 527 | | | | | | | 5 | 4,258 | 124 | 71 |
| 16 | 9,468 | 14,190 | | 172 | | | | 1 | 52 | 5 | 20 | 1,820 | 420 | 72 |
| 5 | 4,815 | | 9,728 | 72 | | | | | | | | | | 73 |
| 9 | 9,841 | 63,000 | | 154 | | | | | | | | | | 74 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 75 |
| 3 | 1,994 | 4,465 | | 56 | | | | | | | | | | 76 |
| 24 | 73,296 | 10,773 | 40,481 | 854 | 1 | 37 | 11 | | | | 5 | 2,379 | 67 | 77 |
| 12 | 22,366 | 54,411 | | 327 | | | | 1 | 2,603 | 39 | 1 | 2,778 | 34 | 78 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 79 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 814 | 19 | 80 |
| | | | | | 30 | 3,267 | 549 | 38 | 6,150 | 525 | 7 | 613 | 77 | 81 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 39 | 14 | 82 |
| 3 | 2,840 | 4,839 | | 53 | | | | | | | 2 | 2,181 | 37 | 83 |
| | | | | | | | | 4 | 81 | 15 | 8 | 98 | 30 | 84 |
| 4 | 1,064 | 2,090 | 2,250 | 24 | | | | | | | | | | 85 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 86 |
| 88 | 92,019 | 40,872 | 1 | 2,225 | | | | 10 | 2,316 | 120 | 25 | 14,837 | 239 | 87 |
| 44 | 24,352 | 10,206 | | 450 | 1 | 1,626 | 91 | 890 | 68,629 | 5,722 | 1,289 | 46,170 | 8,218 | 88 |
| 2 | 1,993 | | | 31 | | | | | | | | | | 89 |
| 4 | 10,587 | 10,245 | | 114 | | | | | | | 7 | 10,469 | 145 | 90 |
| 48 | 111,986 | 67,704 | | 1,687 | 7 | 33,467 | 764 | 4 | 9,897 | 141 | 6 | 24,977 | 220 | 91 |
| 5 | 6,332 | | 10,941 | 120 | | | | | | | | | | 92 |
| 7 | 9,285 | 15,547 | | 145 | | | | | | | | | | 93 |
| | | | | | | | | 33 | 3,455 | 575 | | | | 94 |
| 1 | 11 | 2 | | 2 | | | | 4 | 176 | 35 | | | | 95 |
| 57 | 3,963 | 908 | | 1,186 | 1 | 52 | 5 | | | | 48 | 3,363 | 1,040 | 96 |
| 13 | 1,338 | 864 | | 91 | | | | | | | | | | 97 |
| 16 | 2,315 | 2,345 | | 273 | | | | 8 | 324 | 60 | 30 | 1,998 | 562 | 98 |
| 21 | 18,573 | 38,179 | | 423 | | | | | | | | | | 99 |
| | | | | | | | | 34 | 425 | 137 | | | | 100 |
| 9 | 10,220 | 4,102 | | 229 | | | | 240 | 168,089 | 4,414 | 489 | 111,717 | 4,415 | 101 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2,859 | 40 | 102 |
| | | | | | | | | 1 | 80 | 24 | | | | 103 |
| 14 | 387 | 286 | | 55 | | | | 1 | 29 | 3 | | | | 104 |
| | | | | | | | | 51 | 70,535 | 3,639 | 8 | 11,234 | 233 | 105 |
| 429 | 7,335 | 12,399 | | 863 | | | | 454 | 30,261 | 2,708 | 161 | 2,981 | 316 | 106 |
| 10 | 105 | 28 | 211 | 20 | | | | 5 | 15 | 9 | 48 | 1,589 | 212 | 107 |
| 345 | 458,831 | 287,734 | 37,706 | 9,656 | 11 | 26,273 | 410 | 95 | 14,889 | 420 | 56 | 62,285 | 1,027 | 108 |
| 36 | 12,429 | | 33,800 | 133 | | | | | | | 35 | 2,740 | 380 | 109 |
| 9 | 7,778 | 8,494 | | 176 | | | | | | | | | | 110 |
| 9 | 194 | 178 | | 22 | | | | | | | 1 | 204 | 6 | 111 |
| 1 | 1,195 | 1,488 | | 22 | | | | | | | | | | 112 |
| 139 | 175,267 | 303,976 | | 4,107 | 9 | 11,061 | 255 | 21 | 27,109 | 557 | 79 | 140,039 | 2,904 | 113 |
| 11 | 11,789 | 12,319 | | 195 | 14 | 43,487 | 599 | 9 | 33,622 | 335 | 19 | 57,678 | 578 | 114 |
| 1 | 263 | | | 5 | | | | | | | | | | 115 |
| 16 | 47,942 | 26,295 | | 640 | | | | 7 | 307 | 50 | 2 | 4,435 | 49 | 116 |
| 610 | 1,812,115 | 1,618,507 | 36,604 | 25,420 | 50 | 165,013 | 4,419 | 968 | 356,489 | 15,150 | 201 | 358,879 | 4,501 | 117 |
| 218 | 503,325 | 31,526 | 138 | 14,377 | 35 | 212,649 | 6,456 | 534 | 599,202 | 26,310 | 866 | 1,593,078 | 49,317 | 118 |
| 1 | 605 | | | 8 | | | | | | | | | | 119 |
| 14 | 129 | 105 | | 42 | | | | | | | | | | 120 |
| 14 | 6,531 | 9,916 | 2,101 | 179 | | | | 1 | 7 | 4 | | | | 121 |
| 32 | 1,021 | 709 | | 74 | | | | 75 | 2,031 | 344 | 6 | 262 | 32 | 122 |
| 205 | 263,575 | 499,420 | | 2,845 | | | | | | | | | | 123 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 124 |
| 100 | 99,071 | 6,756 | | 5,212 | | | | 34 | 1,984 | 401 | 52 | 3,517 | 1,051 | 125 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 126 |
| 4,833 | 6,551,035 | 5,513,338 | 334,717 | 133,084 | 431 | 623,460 | 19,306 | 5,277 | 1,813,750 | 79,669 | 4,179 | 2,741,566 | 86,202 | |

## No. 7.—Statement of Vessels, British, Canadian and Foreign, entered Outwards *for Sea*

### ABSTRACT BY COUNTRIES

| No. | Countries to which Departed — Pays de destination | With Cargoes—Chargés | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | British—Britanniques | | | | | Canadian—Canadiens | | | | |
| | | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage |
| 1 | Great Britain | 837 | 4,257,549 | 2,689,071 | 844,543 | 92,836 | 131 | 331,665 | 343,431 | 18,616 | 4,515 |
| 2 | Australia | 66 | 359,289 | 88,776 | 54,412 | 8,805 | 25 | 86,957 | 115,095 | 39,322 | 1,020 |
| 3 | Bermuda | 2 | 198 | 242 | 125 | 13 | 3 | 207 | | | 28 |
| 4 | British South Africa | 19 | 76,125 | 85,003 | 57,020 | 959 | | | | | |
| 5 | British West Africa | 3 | 12,969 | 9,663 | 13,990 | 169 | | | | | |
| 6 | British Guiana | 26 | 67,930 | 72,700 | | 2,286 | 16 | 20,336 | 12,337 | | 371 |
| 7 | British Honduras | | | | | | 9 | 15,682 | 11,914 | | 434 |
| 8 | British India | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | British West Indies | 137 | 81,970 | 44,345 | 5,023 | 1,967 | 295 | 96,246 | 60,744 | 13,122 | 3,071 |
| 10 | British Oceania | 5 | 15,637 | 1,900 | 5,892 | 188 | 2 | 3,820 | 2,050 | | 63 |
| 11 | Fiji Islands | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Gibraltar | 1 | 1,494 | 3,000 | | 26 | | | | | |
| 13 | Irish Free State | 10 | 28,711 | 49,525 | 4,450 | 393 | | | | | |
| 14 | Malta | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Newfoundland | 659 | 324,725 | 143,357 | 798 | 12,627 | 290 | 112,794 | 125,809 | 3,501 | 4,813 |
| 16 | New Zealand | 8 | 37,394 | 13,139 | 8,335 | 912 | 7 | 23,182 | 6,283 | 35,057 | 292 |
| 17 | Argentina | 6 | 16,105 | 7,939 | 4,960 | 233 | | | | | |
| 18 | Azores | | | | | | 2 | 198 | | | 11 |
| 19 | Belgium | 45 | 140,679 | 252,430 | 7,372 | 2,067 | 21 | 53,783 | 47,126 | 1,668 | 764 |
| 20 | Brazil | | | | | | 1 | 295 | 270 | | 7 |
| 21 | Chile | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | China | 33 | 276,235 | 111,263 | 36,520 | 8,009 | 11 | 86,304 | 39,350 | 10,350 | 4,961 |
| 23 | Colombia | | | | | | 1 | 586 | 240 | | 21 |
| 24 | Cuba | 58 | 44,979 | 17,497 | | 1,142 | 157 | 38,246 | 22,282 | 1,130 | 1,412 |
| 25 | Danzig | 1 | 3,161 | 6,464 | | 30 | | | | | |
| 26 | Denmark | 3 | 4,773 | 9,440 | | 80 | | | | | |
| 27 | Dutch West Indies | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | Egypt | 4 | 12,410 | 3,347 | | 154 | | | | | |
| 29 | Finland | 1 | 1,190 | 2,781 | | 23 | | | | | |
| 30 | France | 40 | 229,733 | 158,479 | 19,180 | 7,275 | 2 | 162 | | 1,300 | 8 |
| 31 | Germany | 48 | 231,240 | 237,787 | 86 | 5,426 | | | | | |
| 32 | Greece | 4 | 9,536 | 25,609 | | 117 | 1 | 81 | 20 | | 9 |
| 33 | Greenland | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | Hawaii | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | Holland | 41 | 129,097 | 277,510 | 174 | 1,488 | | | | | |
| 36 | Honduras | 2 | 464 | 100 | | 12 | 20 | 2,563 | 1,032 | | 168 |
| 37 | Italy | 8 | 19,367 | 43,484 | | 250 | | | | | |
| 38 | Japan | 37 | 178,833 | 76,739 | 6,156 | 3,238 | 14 | 91,913 | 20,505 | 11,011 | 4,594 |
| 39 | Latvia | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | Madagascar | | | | | | | | | | |
| 41 | Mexico | | | | | | 8 | 7,060 | 5,000 | | 161 |
| 42 | Nicaragua | | | | | | 1 | 150 | | | 13 |
| 43 | Norway | | | | | | | | | | |
| 44 | Panama | | | | | | | | | | |
| 45 | Peru | | | | | | 14 | 620 | 135 | | 350 |
| 46 | Porto Rico | | | | | | 12 | 1,321 | 2,140 | | 69 |
| 47 | Portugal | | | | | | 1 | 99 | 25 | | 7 |
| 48 | Saint Pierre | 46 | 6,532 | 3,804 | 251 | 323 | 150 | 21,570 | 7,990 | 192 | 966 |
| 49 | San Domingo | | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 | Sea Fisheries | 323 | 28,272 | 45 | | 4,859 | 229 | 12,574 | 2,102 | | 2,493 |
| 51 | Spain | | | | | | | | | | |
| 52 | Sweden | 1 | 1,872 | 4,431 | | 29 | | | | | |
| 53 | United States | 358 | 1,495,184 | 236,552 | 13,176 | 39,041 | 2,375 | 1,979,148 | 823,792 | 154,547 | 79,589 |
| 54 | Uruguay | 2 | 6,085 | 2,928 | 543 | 97 | | | | | |
| 55 | For Sea | | | | | | 1 | 165 | 150 | | 8 |
| | Total | 2,834 | 8,099,738 | 4,679,350 | 1,083,006 | 195,074 | 3,799 | 2,987,727 | 1,649,822 | 289,816 | 110,218 |

### RECAPITULATION

| With Cargoes—Chargés | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, tons Weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, tons Measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| British—Britanniques | 2,834 | 8,099,738 | 4,679,350 | 1,083,006 | 195,074 |
| Canadian—Canadiens | 3,799 | 2,987,727 | 1,649,822 | 289,816 | 110,218 |
| Foreign—Etrangers | 4,833 | 6,551,035 | 5,513,338 | 334,717 | 133,084 |
| Total | 11,466 | 17,638,500 | 10,842,510 | 1,707,539 | 438,376 |

## N° 7.—État des long-courriers britanniques, canadiens et étrangers *déclarés à la sortie*

### RELEVÉ PAR PAYS

| Foreign — Étrangers | | | | | In Ballast—Sur lest: British — Britanniques | | | Canadian — Canadiens | | | Foreign — Étrangers | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires Ves- | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | No. |
| 242 | 602,358 | 583,678 | 44,297 | 8,291 | 17 | 48,277 | 685 | 11 | 24,331 | 272 | 19 | 45,884 | 563 | 1 |
| 25 | 86,098 | 49,987 | 2,323 | 841 | | | | | | | 1 | 3,637 | 32 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | | 6 | 252 | 49 | | | | 3 |
| 3 | 5,513 | 8,358 | | 86 | 1 | 3,425 | 42 | | | | | | | 4 |
| 1 | 199 | | 443 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| 2 | 7,279 | 1,729 | 6,900 | 74 | | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| 54 | 45,186 | 49,903 | | 1,029 | 15 | 1,721 | 131 | 47 | 5,455 | 301 | 2 | 956 | 28 | 9 |
| 5 | 17,478 | 1,350 | 6,381 | 171 | | | | | | | | | | 10 |
| 4 | 2,328 | 4,953 | 2,150 | 33 | | | | | | | | | | 11 |
| 4 | 11,271 | 25,921 | | 123 | | | | | | | | | | 12 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 |
| 1 | 3,640 | 8,216 | | 38 | | | | | | | | | | 14 |
| 63 | 84,962 | 136,478 | | 1,732 | 46 | 17,144 | 649 | 46 | 13,104 | 574 | 56 | 141,720 | 1,711 | 15 |
| 3 | 6,758 | 4,035 | 2,116 | 78 | | | | | | | | | | 16 |
| 19 | 77,982 | 20,347 | 27 | 611 | | | | | | | | | | 17 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 156 | 5 | 18 |
| 60 | 184,045 | 341,754 | | 2,346 | 1 | 2,991 | 38 | | | | | | | 19 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 20 |
| 2 | 6,737 | 2,527 | | 82 | | | | | | | | | | 21 |
| 71 | 316,851 | 323,957 | | 4,539 | | | | | | | | | | 22 |
| 1 | 1,549 | 3,210 | | 24 | | | | | | | | | | 23 |
| 64 | 74,286 | 47,929 | 720 | 1,502 | 3 | 571 | 25 | 24 | 3,456 | 157 | 1 | 1,138 | 23 | 24 |
| 1 | 1,335 | 3,765 | | 24 | | | | | | | | | | 25 |
| 32 | 47,258 | 98,223 | 28 | 817 | | | | | | | | | | 26 |
| 1 | 3,659 | 578 | | 35 | 1 | 3,478 | 55 | | | | | | | 27 |
| 2 | 7,478 | 3,183 | | 79 | | | | | | | | | | 28 |
| 4 | 4,934 | 11,281 | | 87 | | | | | | | | | | 29 |
| 46 | 122,416 | 185,165 | 8,884 | 1,738 | | | | | | | 13 | 3,401 | 517 | 30 |
| 91 | 270,621 | 503,034 | 670 | 3,268 | | | | | | | | | | 31 |
| 9 | 23,618 | 58,875 | | 270 | | | | | | | | | | 32 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 273 | 70 | 33 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 5,218 | 38 | 34 |
| 59 | 186,387 | 347,878 | 67 | 2,395 | | | | | | | 1 | 2,533 | 26 | 35 |
| 2 | 680 | | | 17 | | | | 2 | 198 | 14 | | | | 36 |
| 64 | 210,599 | 460,570 | | 2,192 | | | | | | | | | | 37 |
| 191 | 850,495 | 604,358 | 38,268 | 13,112 | 22 | 185,781 | 6,025 | 6 | 53,016 | 3,219 | 41 | 218,603 | 5,194 | 38 |
| 1 | 1,924 | 4,874 | | 25 | | | | | | | | | | 39 |
| 1 | 1,427 | 1,200 | | 38 | | | | | | | | | | 40 |
| 7 | 10,184 | 14,235 | | 230 | 11 | 40,690 | 458 | 16 | 51,426 | 462 | 7 | 25,679 | 285 | 41 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 42 |
| 32 | 99,383 | 143,426 | 6 | 1,780 | | | | | | | | | | 43 |
| | | | | | | | | 1 | 23 | 4 | | | | 44 |
| 3 | 10,319 | 4,791 | | 105 | | | | 12 | 75,307 | 508 | | | | 45 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 46 |
| 5 | 2,129 | 5,177 | | 51 | | | | | | | | | | 47 |
| 62 | 14,587 | 20,792 | | 1,253 | 22 | 1,533 | 118 | 76 | 7,700 | 459 | 12 | 1,878 | 217 | 48 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 16,639 | 45 | 49 |
| 735 | 33,321 | 12,485 | | 8,452 | 176 | 16,131 | 2,755 | 1,586 | 51,072 | 11,587 | 547 | 37,048 | 9,152 | 50 |
| 2 | 1,326 | 2,815 | | 34 | | | | | | | | | | 51 |
| 20 | 88,221 | 49,955 | | 1,782 | | | | | | | | | | 52 |
| 2,833 | 3,007,910 | 1,353,865 | 221,237 | 73,512 | 84 | 271,422 | 6,350 | 3,442 | 1,528,200 | 62,041 | 3,461 | 2,227,874 | 67,636 | 53 |
| 5 | 16,288 | 8,472 | 200 | 172 | | | | | | | | | | 54 |
| 1 | 16 | 9 | | 5 | 32 | 30,296 | 1,975 | 2 | 210 | 22 | 11 | 8,929 | 660 | 55 |
| 4,833 | 6,551,035 | 5,513,338 | 334,717 | 133,084 | 431 | 623,460 | 19,306 | 5,277 | 1,813,750 | 79,669 | 4,179 | 2,741,566 | 86,202 | |

### RÉCAPITULATION

| In Ballast — Sur Lest | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, tons Weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, tons Measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| British—Britanniques | 431 | 623,460 | | | 19,306 |
| Canadian—Canadiens | 5,277 | 1,813,750 | | | 79,669 |
| Foreign—Étrangers | 4,179 | 2,741,566 | | | 86,202 |
| Total | 9,887 | 5,178,776 | | | 185,177 |
| Grand total | 21,353 | 22,817,276 | 10,842,510 | 1,707,539 | 623,553 |

## No. 8.—Summary Statement of Sea-going Vessels entered and cleared at each Port and Outport

RECAPITULATION BY PORTS AND OUTPORTS

## N° 8.—État sommaire des arrivages et des départs des long-courriers à chaque port et port secondaire

RÉCAPITULATION PAR PORTS ET PORTS SECONDAIRES

| Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | Vessels Arrived — Arrivage des navires | | | | | | Vessels Departed — Départ des navires | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | British — Britanniques | | Foreign — Étrangers | | Total — Total | | British — Britanniques | | Foreign — Étrangers | | Total — Total | |
| | No. — Nomb. | Tons — Tonnes | No. — Nomb. | Tons — Tonnes | No. — Nomb. | Tons — Tonnes | No. — Nomb. | Tons — Tonnes | No. — Nomb. | Tons — Tonnes | No. — Nomb. | Tons — Tonnes |
| Albert, N.B. | 7 | 1,736 | 3 | 646 | 10 | 2,382 | 15 | 4,619 | 3 | 646 | 18 | 5,265 |
| Alert Bay, B.C. | 7 | 3,531 | 64 | 1,376 | 71 | 4,907 | 14 | 4,383 | 66 | 2,487 | 80 | 6,870 |
| Amherst, N.S. | ..... | ..... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| Amherst Harbour, Que. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 92 | 1 | 92 |
| Annapolis Royal N.S. | 11 | 1,570 | 5 | 580 | 16 | 2,150 | 10 | 1,406 | 6 | 875 | 16 | 2,281 |
| Anyox, B.C. | 20 | 31,703 | 1 | 4,360 | 21 | 36,063 | 88 | 88,091 | 1 | 4,360 | 89 | 92,451 |
| Arichat, N.S. | 43 | 2,373 | 9 | 261 | 52 | 2,634 | 44 | 1,013 | 9 | 261 | 53 | 1,274 |
| Baddeck, N.S. | 47 | 18,090 | 33 | 41,964 | 80 | 60,054 | 28 | 3,090 | 33 | 41,969 | 61 | 45,059 |
| Bamfield, B.C. | 23 | 1,094 | 2 | 11 | 25 | 1,105 | 28 | 1,303 | 4 | 50 | 32 | 1,353 |
| Barrington Passage, N.S. | 3 | 31 | 9 | 231 | 12 | 262 | 6 | 63 | 11 | 280 | 17 | 343 |
| Bathurst, N.B. | 63 | 1,591 | 4 | 4,729 | 67 | 6,320 | 63 | 1,591 | 4 | 4,737 | 67 | 6,328 |
| Bear River, N.S. | 4 | 724 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 724 | 4 | 494 | 1 | 637 | 5 | 1,131 |
| Belliveau's Cove, N.S. | 7 | 1,499 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 1,499 | 9 | 1,395 | ..... | ..... | 9 | 1,395 |
| Bonne Esperance, Que. | 35 | 6,062 | 1 | 120 | 36 | 6,182 | 29 | 4,845 | 1 | 120 | 30 | 4,965 |
| Bridgetown, N.S. | 1 | 203 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 203 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bridgewater, N.S. | 5 | 2,035 | 6 | 2,776 | 11 | 4,811 | 22 | 8,625 | 11 | 8,167 | 33 | 16,792 |
| Britannia Beach, B.C. | 66 | 65,105 | 16 | 56,984 | 82 | 122,089 | 68 | 68,648 | 17 | 56,984 | 85 | 125,632 |
| Buctouche, N.B. | ..... | ..... | 3 | 2,795 | 3 | 2,795 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 3,153 | 4 | 3,153 |
| Butedale, B.C. | 77 | 2,645 | 64 | 1,188 | 141 | 3,833 | 76 | 546 | 64 | 1,188 | 140 | 1,734 |
| Campbellton, N.B. | 5 | 9,549 | 8 | 7,801 | 13 | 17,350 | 10 | 10,572 | 16 | 16,715 | 26 | 27,287 |
| Campo Bello, N.B. | 295 | 26,328 | 358 | 6,608 | 653 | 32,936 | 202 | 28,409 | 117 | 1,072 | 319 | 29,481 |
| Canning, N.S. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 340 | 1 | 340 |
| Canso, N.S. | 185 | 27,602 | 81 | 4,225 | 266 | 31,827 | 155 | 23,629 | 81 | 4,210 | 236 | 27,839 |
| Caraquet, N.B. | 117 | 2,032 | ..... | ..... | 117 | 2,032 | 117 | 2,032 | 1 | 113 | 118 | 2,145 |
| Cardigan, P.E.I. | 7 | 327 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 327 | 6 | 288 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 288 |
| Charlottetown, P.E.I. | 23 | 7,239 | 15 | 15,739 | 38 | 22,978 | 55 | 33,555 | 8 | 11,650 | 63 | 45,205 |
| Chatham, N.B. | 4 | 6,276 | 7 | 8,415 | 11 | 14,691 | 9 | 14,523 | 11 | 12,396 | 20 | 26,919 |
| Chemainus, B.C. | 66 | 12,428 | 48 | 14,493 | 114 | 26,921 | 61 | 21,057 | 46 | 32,639 | 107 | 53,696 |
| Chester, N.S. | 26 | 345 | ..... | ..... | 26 | 345 | 26 | 366 | ..... | ..... | 26 | 366 |
| Chicoutimi, Que. | ..... | ..... | 2 | 4,062 | 2 | 4,062 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2,778 | 1 | 2,778 |
| Church Point, N.S. | 2 | 424 | 1 | 358 | 3 | 782 | 3 | 471 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 471 |
| Clark's Harbour, N.S. | 2 | 248 | 24 | 340 | 26 | 588 | 3 | 41 | 18 | 261 | 21 | 302 |
| Clementsport, N.S. | 11 | 1,035 | 2 | 232 | 13 | 1,267 | 10 | 906 | 2 | 232 | 12 | 1,138 |
| Dalhousie, N.B. | 2 | 5,576 | 5 | 4,847 | 7 | 10,423 | 2 | 692 | 7 | 7,852 | 9 | 8,544 |
| Digby, N.S. | 22 | 2,495 | 16 | 213 | 38 | 2,708 | 29 | 2,809 | 24 | 308 | 53 | 3,117 |
| Freeport, N.S. | 8 | 483 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 493 | 7 | 245 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 255 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gaspé, Que. | 15 | 15,976 | 12 | 14,404 | 27 | 30,380 | 13 | 13,554 | 11 | 10,955 | 24 | 24,509 |
| Georgetown, P.E.I. | 10 | 595 | | | 10 | 595 | 11 | 640 | | | 11 | 640 |
| Glace Bay, N.S. | 16 | 711 | | | 16 | 711 | 17 | 651 | | | 17 | 651 |
| Guysboro, N.S. | | | 9 | 8,628 | 9 | 8,628 | | | 12 | 13,080 | 12 | 13,080 |
| Halifax, N.S. | 1,251 | 2,367,838 | 398 | 1,129,738 | 1,649 | 3,497,576 | 1,419 | 2,527,595 | 396 | 1,171,396 | 1,815 | 3,698,991 |
| Hantsport, N.S. | 1 | 1,412 | 17 | 32,973 | 18 | 34,385 | | | 1 | 475 | 1 | 475 |
| Hillsboro, N.S. | | | 13 | 9,225 | 13 | 9,225 | 2 | 1,405 | 14 | 9,829 | 16 | 11,234 |
| Iona, N. S. | 1 | 158 | 1 | 682 | 2 | 840 | 1 | 158 | 3 | 2,046 | 4 | 2,204 |
| Isaac's Harbour, N.S. | 3 | 230 | 11 | 298 | 14 | 528 | 7 | 361 | 22 | 533 | 29 | 894 |
| Joggin Mines, N.S. | 5 | 618 | 1 | 307 | 6 | 925 | 8 | 1,069 | 2 | 614 | 10 | 1,683 |
| Kentville, N.S. | 2 | 247 | | | 2 | 247 | 1 | 149 | | | 1 | 149 |
| Kingsport, N.S. | | | 2 | 1,797 | 2 | 1,797 | | | | | | |
| Ladner, B.C. | 2 | 162 | | | 2 | 162 | 1 | 24 | | | 1 | 24 |
| Ladysmith, B.C. | 212 | 70,915 | 60 | 44,997 | 272 | 115,912 | 201 | 35,337 | 67 | 54,300 | 268 | 89,637 |
| La Have, N.S. | 85 | 13,671 | 3 | 485 | 88 | 14,156 | 86 | 13,112 | 3 | 841 | 89 | 13,953 |
| Levis, Que. | 2 | 4,745 | 4 | 12,305 | 6 | 17,050 | | | | | | |
| Liverpool, N.S. | 66 | 5,244 | 83 | 15,089 | 149 | 20,333 | 77 | 5,688 | 87 | 18,653 | 164 | 24,341 |
| Lockeport, N.S. | 24 | 1,041 | 4 | 103 | 28 | 1,144 | 31 | 1,273 | 13 | 247 | 44 | 1,520 |
| Lord's Cove, N.B. | 483 | 10,370 | 208 | 2,442 | 691 | 12,812 | 449 | 10,351 | 196 | 2,548 | 645 | 12,899 |
| Louisburg, N.S. | 59 | 35,447 | 157 | 10,393 | 216 | 45,840 | 68 | 40,770 | 165 | 17,332 | 233 | 58,102 |
| Lower East Pubnico, N.S. | 5 | 211 | 38 | 2,112 | 43 | 2,323 | 4 | 136 | 36 | 2,030 | 40 | 2,166 |
| Lunenburg, N.S. | 484 | 59,857 | 25 | 3,977 | 509 | 63,834 | 487 | 55,173 | 20 | 2,495 | 507 | 57,668 |
| Mahone Bay, N.S. | 11 | 1,383 | 1 | 70 | 12 | 1,453 | 6 | 582 | 1 | 70 | 7 | 652 |
| Maitland, N.S. | | | | | | | 4 | 1,288 | 1 | 154 | 5 | 1,442 |
| Meteghan River, N.S. | 2 | 786 | | | 2 | 786 | 1 | 393 | | | 1 | 393 |
| Moncton, N.B. | 1 | 282 | | | 1 | 282 | 2 | 171 | 3 | 1,957 | 5 | 2,128 |
| Montague, P.E.I. | 15 | 851 | | | 15 | 851 | 24 | 1,374 | | | 24 | 1,374 |
| Montreal, Que. | 690 | 2,773,750 | 339 | 884,711 | 1,029 | 3,658,461 | 695 | 2,821,464 | 326 | 894,175 | 1,021 | 3,715,639 |
| Moose Factory, Ont. | 1 | 1,497 | | | 1 | 1,497 | 1 | 1,497 | | | 1 | 1,497 |
| Murray Harbour, P.E.I. | 3 | 42 | | | 3 | 42 | 4 | 57 | | | 4 | 57 |
| Nanaimo, B.C. | 73 | 34,528 | 619 | 136,475 | 692 | 171,003 | 202 | 147,187 | 653 | 235,961 | 855 | 383,148 |
| Newcastle, N.B. | | | 9 | 11,583 | 9 | 11,583 | 7 | 8,466 | 23 | 27,663 | 30 | 36,129 |
| New Campbellton, N.S. | 5 | 343 | | | 5 | 343 | 5 | 343 | | | 5 | 343 |
| New Westminster, B.C. | 85 | 220,225 | 84 | 234,578 | 169 | 454,803 | 86 | 224,078 | 86 | 242,603 | 172 | 466,681 |
| North East Harbour, N.S. | 5 | 161 | 2 | 76 | 7 | 237 | 5 | 161 | 2 | 76 | 7 | 237 |
| North Head, N.B | 253 | 26,088 | 59 | 801 | 312 | 26,889 | 254 | 28,434 | 56 | 662 | 310 | 29,096 |
| North Sydney, N.S. | 636 | 187,240 | 135 | 52,975 | 771 | 240,215 | 605 | 165,893 | 130 | 39,268 | 735 | 205,161 |
| Ocean Falls, B.C. | 1 | 1,238 | 33 | 31,474 | 34 | 32,712 | 58 | 98,558 | 32 | 31,474 | 90 | 130,032 |
| Parrsboro, N.S. | 57 | 19,057 | 37 | 9,786 | 94 | 28,843 | 66 | 23,176 | 36 | 11,288 | 102 | 34,464 |
| Paspebiac, Que. | 4 | 2,518 | | | 4 | 2,518 | 8 | 4,213 | 5 | 4,815 | 13 | 9,028 |
| Pictou, N.S. | 3 | 2,331 | 5 | 5,735 | 8 | 8,066 | 9 | 7,046 | 9 | 9,841 | 18 | 16,887 |
| Plympton, N.S. | 4 | 777 | | | 4 | 777 | 7 | 1,209 | | | 7 | 1,209 |
| Pointe au Pic, Que. | | | 2 | 1,224 | 1 | 1,224 | | | 3 | 1,994 | 3 | 1,994 |
| Port Alberni, B.C. | 4 | 3,422 | 19 | 44,184 | 23 | 47,606 | 12 | 22,622 | 29 | 75,675 | 41 | 98,297 |
| Port Alfred, Que. | 6 | 13,135 | 6 | 12,887 | 12 | 26,022 | 10 | 18,285 | 13 | 25,144 | 23 | 43,429 |
| Port Elgin, N.B | 1 | 340 | | | 1 | 340 | | | | | | |
| Port George N.S. | 1 | 110 | | | 1 | 110 | 1 | 110 | | | 1 | 110 |
| Port Hastings, N.S. | | | 1 | 814 | 1 | 814 | | | 1 | 814 | 1 | 814 |
| Port Hawkesbury, N.S. | 83 | 8,851 | 5 | 1,171 | 88 | 10,022 | 68 | 9,417 | 7 | 613 | 75 | 10,030 |
| Port La Tour, N.S. | | | 1 | 39 | 1 | 39 | | | 1 | 39 | 1 | 39 |
| Port Mulgrave, N.S. | | | 4 | 4,573 | 4 | 4,573 | 2 | 617 | 5 | 5,021 | 7 | 5,638 |
| Port Renfrew, B.C. | 10 | 44 | 8 | 98 | 18 | 142 | 18 | 135 | 8 | 98 | 26 | 233 |
| Port Wade, N.S. | 7 | 1,044 | 4 | 1,001 | 11 | 2,045 | 16 | 1,454 | 4 | 1,064 | 20 | 2,518 |
| Port Williams, N.S. | 2 | 794 | | | 2 | 794 | 3 | 1,191 | | | 3 | 1,191 |
| Powell River, B.C. | 60 | 51,886 | 109 | 105,105 | 169 | 156,991 | 129 | 88,007 | 113 | 106,856 | 242 | 194,863 |
| Prince Rupert, B.C. | 938 | 157,456 | 1,335 | 72,027 | 2,273 | 229,483 | 950 | 156,288 | 1,333 | 70,522 | 2,283 | 226,810 |
| Pugwash, N.S. | 2 | 203 | | | 2 | 203 | 5 | 2,373 | 2 | 1,993 | 7 | 4,366 |
| Quatsino, B.C. | 6 | 7,180 | 11 | 41,459 | 17 | 48,639 | 4 | 5,636 | 11 | 21,056 | 15 | 26,692 |
| Quebec, Que. | 311 | 1,790,966 | 39 | 98,918 | 350 | 1,889,884 | 183 | 940,118 | 54 | 136,963 | 237 | 1,077,081 |
| Richibucto, N.B. | 1 | 68 | 4 | 5,621 | 5 | 5,689 | 2 | 526 | 5 | 6,332 | 7 | 6,858 |

## No. 8.—Summary Statement of Sea-going Vessels entered and cleared at each Port and Outport—*Concluded*

### RECAPITULATION BY PORTS AND OUTPORTS

## N° 8.—État sommaire des arrivages et des départs des long-courriers à chaque port et port secondaire—*Fin*

### RÉCAPITULATION PAR PORTS ET PORTS SECONDAIRES

| Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | Vessels Arrived — Arrivage des navires | | | | | | Vessels Departed — Départ des navires | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | British — Britanniques | | Foreign — Étrangers | | Total — Total | | British — Britanniques | | Foreign — Étrangers | | Total — Total | |
| | No. — Nomb. | Tons — Tonnes | No. — Nomb. | Tons — Tonnes | No. — Nomb. | Tons — Tonnes | No. — Nomb. | Tons — Tonnes | No. — Nomb. | Tons — Tonnes | No. — Nomb. | Tons — Tonnes |
| Rimouski, Que | 16 | 17,959 | 7 | 9,285 | 23 | 27,244 | 16 | 17,959 | 7 | 9,285 | 23 | 27,244 |
| Riverport, N.S | 79 | 10,426 | 2 | 875 | 81 | 11,301 | 60 | 7,293 | ..... | ..... | 60 | 7,293 |
| Salmon River, N.S | 5 | 294 | 2 | 21 | 7 | 315 | 8 | 499 | 1 | 11 | 9 | 510 |
| Sandy Cove, N.S | 3 | 300 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 300 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sandy Point, N.S | 13 | 2,061 | 104 | 7,208 | 117 | 9,269 | 12 | 2,711 | 105 | 7,326 | 117 | 10,037 |
| Sheet Harbour, N.S | ..... | ..... | 8 | 6,837 | 8 | 6,837 | 1 | 396 | 13 | 1,338 | 14 | 1,734 |
| Shelburne, N.S | 30 | 5,283 | 42 | 2,764 | 72 | 8,047 | 42 | 6,505 | 46 | 4,313 | 88 | 10,818 |
| Sherbrooke, N.S | 1 | 375 | 14 | 14,571 | 15 | 14,946 | 6 | 2,763 | 21 | 18,573 | 27 | 21,336 |
| Shippegan, N.B | 31 | 387 | 2 | 461 | 33 | 848 | 34 | 425 | ..... | ..... | 34 | 425 |
| Sidney, B.C | 311 | 173,291 | 497 | 138,011 | 808 | 311,302 | 283 | 175,257 | 498 | 121,937 | 781 | 297,194 |
| Sorel, Que | 1 | 2,717 | 4 | 11,577 | 5 | 14,294 | 1 | 1,197 | 1 | 2,859 | 2 | 4,056 |
| Souris, P.E.I | 11 | 973 | ..... | ..... | 11 | 973 | 17 | 1,261 | ..... | ..... | 17 | 1,261 |
| Steveston, B.C | 24 | 1,035 | 14 | 387 | 38 | 1,422 | 18 | 838 | 14 | 387 | 32 | 1,225 |
| Stewart, B.C | 72 | 50,000 | 9 | 10,108 | 81 | 60,108 | 52 | 70,815 | 8 | 11,234 | 60 | 82,049 |
| St. Andrews, N.B | 700 | 35,761 | 598 | 11,260 | 1,298 | 47,021 | 631 | 35,712 | 590 | 10,316 | 1,221 | 46,028 |
| St. George, N.B | 21 | 5,323 | 58 | 1,694 | 79 | 7,017 | 21 | 6,465 | 58 | 1,694 | 79 | 8,159 |
| St. John, N.B | 452 | 890,091 | 406 | 520,859 | 858 | 1,410,950 | 365 | 693,720 | 401 | 521,116 | 766 | 1,214,836 |
| St. Martins, N.B | 31 | 187,585 | 68 | 202,200 | 99 | 389,785 | 26 | 13,998 | 71 | 15,169 | 97 | 29,167 |
| St. Peters, N.S | 1 | 99 | 9 | 7,741 | 10 | 7,840 | 1 | 99 | 9 | 7,778 | 10 | 7,877 |
| St. Stephen, N.B | 16 | 513 | 17 | 3,936 | 33 | 4,449 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 398 | 10 | 398 |
| Summerside, P.E.I | 3 | 681 | 1 | 840 | 4 | 1,521 | 16 | 8,559 | 1 | 1,195 | 17 | 9,754 |
| Sydney, N.S | 120 | 156,032 | 172 | 231,868 | 292 | 387,900 | 191 | 217,390 | 218 | 315,306 | 409 | 532,696 |
| Three Rivers, Que | 37 | 128,799 | 30 | 69,468 | 67 | 198,267 | 37 | 128,799 | 30 | 69,467 | 67 | 198,266 |
| Truro, N.S | 2 | 703 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 703 | 8 | 1,762 | 1 | 263 | 9 | 2,025 |
| Union Bay, B.C | 24 | 46,005 | 6 | 10,518 | 30 | 56,523 | 66 | 180,387 | 18 | 52,377 | 84 | 232,764 |
| Vancouver, B.C | 1,235 | 2,613,217 | 819 | 2,186,706 | 2,054 | 4,799,923 | 1,311 | 2,540,134 | 811 | 2,170,994 | 2,122 | 4,711,128 |
| Victoria, B.C | 1,199 | 1,484,984 | 1,112 | 2,068,230 | 2,311 | 3,553,214 | 1,107 | 1,437,261 | 1,084 | 2,096,403 | 2,191 | 3,533,664 |
| Wallace, N.S | ..... | ..... | 1 | 605 | 1 | 605 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 605 | 1 | 605 |
| Westport, N.S | 18 | 1,167 | 20 | 207 | 38 | 1,374 | 14 | 378 | 14 | 129 | 28 | 507 |
| Weymouth, N.S | 32 | 4,491 | 10 | 4,688 | 42 | 9,179 | 30 | 4,724 | 14 | 6,531 | 44 | 11,255 |
| White Rock, B.C | 110 | 7,062 | 34 | 1,047 | 144 | 8,109 | 120 | 8,878 | 38 | 1,283 | 158 | 10,161 |
| Windsor, N.S | 37 | 16,147 | 166 | 231,685 | 203 | 247,832 | 72 | 27,368 | 205 | 263,575 | 277 | 290,943 |
| Winnipeg (Chesterfield Inlet), Man | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 75 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 75 |
| Wolfville, N.S | 3 | 853 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 853 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Yarmouth, N.S | 240 | 114,912 | 166 | 107,909 | 406 | 222,821 | 239 | 110,028 | 152 | 102,588 | 391 | 212,616 |
| York Factory, Man | 1 | 1,497 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,497 | 1 | 1,497 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,497 |
| Total | 12,080 | 14,101,446 | 9,105 | 9,096,274 | 21,185 | 23,197,720 | 12,341 | 13,524,675 | 9,012 | 9,292,601 | 21,353 | 22,817,276 |

## No. 9.—Statement of Nationalities of Sea-going Vessels entered and cleared

## N° 9.—État des nationalités des long-courriers, arrivés et partis

### ABSTRACT BY NATIONALITIES—RÉSUMÉ PAR NATIONALITÉS

| Arrived—Arrivés | | | Departed—Partis | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flag—Pavillon | Number — Nombre | Tons — Tonnes | Flag—Pavillon | Number — Nombre | Tons — Tonnes |
| Great Britain | 12,080 | 14,101,446 | Great Britain | 12,341 | 13,524,675 |
| Belgium | 7 | 11,346 | Belgium | 8 | 16,921 |
| Cuba | 1 | 312 | China | 15 | 50,217 |
| Danzig | 6 | 30,561 | Cuba | 1 | 311 |
| Denmark | 243 | 512,159 | Danzig | 5 | 25,559 |
| Finland | 2 | 3,886 | Denmark | 244 | 519,123 |
| France | 310 | 281,664 | Finland | 1 | 2,363 |
| Germany | 54 | 192,533 | France | 300 | 251,290 |
| Greece | 15 | 49,376 | Germany | 57 | 206,144 |
| Holland | 110 | 490,365 | Greece | 19 | 62,434 |
| Honduras | 2 | 3,022 | Holland | 111 | 491,415 |
| Italy | 82 | 276,666 | Honduras | 1 | 1,158 |
| Japan | 272 | 1,194,878 | Italy | 97 | 328,331 |
| Latvia | 5 | 8,081 | Japan | 312 | 1,364,884 |
| Mexico | 2 | 529 | Latvia | 5 | 7,477 |
| Norway | 623 | 1,170,749 | Mexico | 3 | 788 |
| Portugal | 10 | 818 | Norway | 679 | 1,238,495 |
| San Domingo | 1 | 197 | Panama | 2 | 278 |
| Spain | 14 | 34,402 | Portugal | 11 | 1,109 |
| Sweden | 102 | 296,334 | Russia | 3 | 3,851 |
| United States | 7,242 | 4,534,393 | Spain | 14 | 35,950 |
| Unregistered | 2 | 4,003 | Sweden | 102 | 299,280 |
| | | | United States | 7,021 | 4,383,939 |
| | | | Unregistered | 1 | 1,284 |
| Total | 21,185 | 23,197,720 | Total | 21,353 | 22,817,276 |

### DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS—DESCRIPTION DES NAVIRES

| Arrived—Arrivés | Steamers — Vapeurs | | Sailing Vessels — Voiliers | | Total — Total | | Departed —Partis | Steamers — Vapeurs | | Sailing Vessels — Voiliers | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number — Nombre | Tons — Tonnes | Number — Nombre | Tons — Tonnes | Number — Nombre | Tons — Tonnes | | Number — Nombre | Tons — Tonnes | Number — Nombre | Tons — Tonnes | Number — Nombre | Tons — Tonnes |
| British—Britanniques | 9,484 | 13,535,363 | 2,596 | 566,083 | 12,080 | 14,101,446 | British—Britanniques | 9,865 | 13,149,180 | 2,476 | 375,495 | 12,341 | 13,524,675 |
| Foreign—Étrangers | 8,278 | 8,822,444 | 827 | 273,830 | 9,105 | 9,096,274 | Foreign—Étrangers | 8,181 | 9,018,519 | 831 | 274,082 | 9,012 | 9,292,601 |
| Total | 17,762 | 22,357,807 | 3,423 | 839,913 | 21,185 | 23,197,720 | Total | 18,046 | 22,167,699 | 3,307 | 649,577 | 21,353 | 22,817,276 |

## No. 10.—Summary Statement of Sea-going Vessels entered Inwards and Outwards

## N° 10.—État sommaire des long-courriers déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie

| Nationalities — Nationalités | Sea-going Vessels, Inwards — Long-courriers à l'entrée | | | | | Sea-going Vessels, Outwards — Long-courriers à la sortie | | | | | Total Sea-going Vessels, Inwards and Outwards — Total des long-courriers à l'entrée et à la sortie | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Freight, Tons weight — Poids du fret en tonnes | Freight, Tons measurement — Mesurage du fret en tonnes | Crew — Équipage |
| British—Britanniques. | 3,250 | 9,025,869 | 1,476,730 | 516,059 | 237,935 | 3,265 | 8,723,198 | 4,679,350 | 1,083,006 | 214,380 | 6,515 | 17,749,067 | 6,156,080 | 1,599,065 | 452,315 |
| Canadian—Canadiens. | 8,830 | 5,075,577 | 1,512,666 | 36,017 | 179,325 | 9,076 | 4,801,477 | 1,649,822 | 289,816 | 189,887 | 17,906 | 9,877,054 | 3,162,488 | 325,833 | 369,212 |
| Foreign—Étrangers... | 9,105 | 9,096,274 | 2,782,761 | 27,639 | 215,041 | 9,012 | 9,292,601 | 5,513,338 | 334,717 | 219,286 | 18,117 | 18,388,875 | 8,296,099 | 362,356 | 434,327 |
| Total..... | 21,185 | 23,197,720 | 5,772,157 | 579,715 | 632,301 | 21,353 | 22,817,276 | 11,842,510 | 1,707,539 | 623,553 | 42,538 | 46,014,996 | 17,614,667 | 2,287,254 | 1,255,854 |

## No. 11.—Summary Statement of Vessels arrived and departed (exclusive of Coasting Vessels)

## N° 11.—État sommaire des arrivages et des départs des navires (à l'exclusion des cabotiers)

| Nationalities — Nationalités | Sea-going Vessels, Inwards and Outwards — Long-courriers, à l'entrée et à la sortie | | | Vessels of the Inland Waters between Canada and the United States — Navires des eaux intérieures, entre le Canada et les Etats-Unis | | | Total Shipping (Exclusive of Coasting Vessels), Inwards and Outwards — Nombre total des navires (à l'exclusion des cabotiers), à l'entrée et à la sortie | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage |
| British—Britanniques | 6,515 | 17,749,067 | 452,315 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,515 | 17,749,067 | 452,315 |
| Canadian—Canadiens | 17,906 | 9,877,054 | 369,212 | 16,104 | 13,445,974 | 515,076 | 34,010 | 23,323,028 | 884,288 |
| Foreign—Étrangers | 18,117 | 18,388,875 | 434,327 | 36,992 | 16,145,857 | 334,799 | 55,109 | 34,534,732 | 769,126 |
| Total | 42,538 | 46,014,996 | 1,255,854 | 53,096 | 29,591,831 | 849,875 | 95,634 | 75,606,827 | 2,105,729 |

TRADE WITH EACH COUNTRY AND NATIONALITY OF VESSELS

No. 12.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea* at each of the undermentioned Ports and Outports in Canada from Foreign Countries, distinguishing the Nationality of the Vessels employed in the trade with each Country.

| Ports and Outports and Countries whence arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Albert, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 7 | 1,736 | 3 | 646 | | | | | | |
| Alert Bay, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 4 | 3,508 | 59 | 1,237 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | | | 1 | 89 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 3 | 23 | 4 | 50 | | | | | | |
| Total | 7 | 3,531 | 64 | 1,376 | | | | | | |
| Amherst., N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 1 | 4 | | | | | | |
| Annapolis Royal, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 11 | 1,570 | 5 | 580 | | | | | | |
| Anyox, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 20 | 31,703 | 1 | 4,360 | | | | | | |
| Arichat, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba (a) | 1 | 1,512 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 98 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 41 | 763 | 9 | 261 | | | | | | |
| Total | 43 | 2,373 | 9 | 261 | | | | | | |
| Baddeck, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 34 | 16,519 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 3 | 512 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 1 | 99 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 2 | 4,782 | 30 | 36,492 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 2 | 758 | 1 | 690 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 7 | 202 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 47 | 18,090 | 3 | 5,472 | 30 | 36,492 | | | | |
| Bamfield, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 23 | 1,094 | 2 | 11 | | | | | | |
| Barrington Passage, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 5 | 55 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 3 | 31 | 4 | 176 | | | | | | |
| Total | 3 | 31 | 9 | 231 | | | | | | |
| Bathurst, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 1 | 223 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 1 | 2,299 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 480 | 3 | 2,430 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 61 | 888 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 63 | 1,591 | 3 | 2,430 | 1 | 2,299 | | | | |
| Bear River, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 4 | 724 | | | | | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

COMMERCE AVEC CHAQUE PAYS ET NATIONALITÉ DES NAVIRES

N° 12.—Relevé du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur déclarés *à l'entrée* à chacun des ports et ports secondaires sous-mentionnés, du Canada, venant des pays étrangers, et de la nationalité des navires employés dans le commerce avec chaque pays.

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 2,382 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 63 | 4,745 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 89 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 73 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 71 | 4,907 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 | 2,150 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 21 | 36,063 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,512 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 98 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 50 | 1,024 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 52 | 2,634 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 34 | 16,519 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 512 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 99 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 32 | 41,274 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 1,448 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 202 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 80 | 60,054 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 25 | 1,105 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 55 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 207 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 262 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 223 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2,299 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 2,910 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 61 | 888 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 67 | 6,320 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 724 |

## No. 12.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries whence Arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Belliveau's Cove, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 1 | 282 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 5 | 1,196 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 1 | 21 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 7 | 1,499 | | | | | | | | |
| Bonne Espérance, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 24 | 5,456 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 11 | 606 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 35 | 6,062 | | | | | | | | |
| Bridgetown, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 203 | | | | | | | | |
| Bridgewater, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 5 | 2,035 | 5 | 1,835 | | | | | | |
| Total | 5 | 2,035 | 5 | 1,835 | | | | | | |
| Britannia Beach, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Japan (a) | 1 | 3,525 | | | | | | | | |
| Chile (a) | 1 | 2,790 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 61 | 56,225 | 6 | 6,793 | 1 | 2,777 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 3 | 2,565 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 66 | 65,105 | 6 | 6,793 | 1 | 2,777 | | | | |
| Buctouche, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | | | | | 1 | 1,484 | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | 1 | 1,484 | | | | |
| Butedale, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 4 | 2,111 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 73 | 534 | 64 | 1,188 | | | | | | |
| Total | 77 | 2,645 | 64 | 1,188 | | | | | | |
| Campbellton, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 3 | 7,890 | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (b) | | | | | 1 | 249 | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 1 | 999 | | | 2 | 2,668 | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | | | | | 1 | 932 | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 3 | 3,339 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 660 | 1 | 613 | | | | | | |
| Total | 5 | 9,549 | 1 | 613 | 7 | 7,188 | | | | |
| Campo Bello, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 295 | 26,328 | 358 | 6,608 | | | | | | |
| Canso, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 3 | 373 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 1 | 65 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 2 | 202 | 1 | 87 | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | 1 | 56 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 2 | 229 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 1 | 566 | 5 | 185 | 1 | 785 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 2 | 935 | 1 | 92 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 123 | 18,468 | 73 | 3,076 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 35 | 3,458 | | | | | | | | |
| From Sea (a) | 6 | 2,384 | | | | | | | | |
| From Sea (b) | 9 | 866 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 185 | 27,602 | 80 | 3,440 | 1 | 785 | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres Nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 282 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 1,196 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 21 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 1,499 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 24 | 5,426 |
| 1 | 120 | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 726 |
| 1 | 120 | | | | | | | | | | | | 36 | 6,182 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 203 |
| | | 1 | 941 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 941 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 3,870 |
| | | 1 | 941 | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 4,811 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese.... | 5 | 23,127 | 6 | 26,652 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2,790 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese.... | 4 | 24,287 | 72 | 90,082 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 2,565 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 47,414 | 82 | 122,089 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch..... | 1 | 1,123 | 2 | 2,607 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Portuguese.. | 1 | 188 | 1 | 188 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1,311 | 3 | 2,795 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 2,111 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 137 | 1,722 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 141 | 3,833 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 7,890 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 249 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 3,667 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 932 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 3,339 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1,273 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 17,350 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 653 | 32,936 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 373 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 65 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 289 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 56 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 229 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 1,536 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 1,027 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 196 | 21,544 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 35 | 3,458 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 2,384 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 866 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 266 | 31,827 |

## No. 12.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries whence arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Caraquet, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 1 | 113 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 116 | 1,919 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 117 | 2,032 | | | | | | | | |
| Cardigan, P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 2 | 152 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | 4 | 136 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 1 | 39 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 7 | 327 | | | | | | | | |
| Charlottetown, P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 1 | 1,019 | | | 6 | 5,773 | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 1 | 1,812 | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 5 | 1,399 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 1 | 286 | | | 1 | 1,830 | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 9 | 968 | | | | | | | | |
| Spain (a) | | | | | 1 | 934 | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 3 | 3,931 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 3 | 1,716 | 3 | 1,999 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 3 | 39 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 23 | 7,239 | 3 | 1,999 | 11 | 12,468 | | | | |
| Chatham, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 1 | 3,269 | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 1 | 1,918 | | | 1 | 814 | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | | | | | 1 | 929 | | | | |
| Spain (b) | | | | | 1 | 219 | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 1 | 871 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 2 | 1,089 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 4 | 6,276 | | | 4 | 2,833 | | | | |
| Chemainus, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 60 | 5,852 | 42 | 6,685 | 1 | 293 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 6 | 6,576 | 5 | 7,515 | | | | | | |
| Total | 66 | 12,428 | 47 | 14,200 | 1 | 293 | | | | |
| Chester, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 26 | 345 | | | | | | | | |
| Chicoutimi, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 1 | 2,778 | 1 | 1,284 | | | | |
| Church Point, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 2 | 424 | 1 | 358 | | | | | | |
| Clark's Harbour, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 1 | 238 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 24 | 340 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 1 | 10 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2 | 248 | 24 | 340 | | | | | | |
| Clementsport, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 11 | 1,035 | 2 | 232 | | | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 113 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 116 | 1,919 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 117 | 2,032 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 152 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 136 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 39 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 327 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 6,792 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,812 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 1,399 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2,116 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 968 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 934 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish | 1 | 1,272 | 4 | 5,203 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 3,715 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 39 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,272 | 38 | 22,978 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch | 1 | 1,950 | 2 | 5,219 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch | 1 | 1,830 | 1 | 1,830 |
| 1 | 1,802 | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 4,534 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 929 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 219 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 871 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1,089 |
| 1 | 1,802 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3,780 | 11 | 14,691 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 103 | 12,830 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 14,091 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 114 | 26,921 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 26 | 345 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 4,062 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 782 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 238 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 24 | 340 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 26 | 588 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 1,267 |

## No. 12.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries whence Arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Dalhousie, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | | | | | 1 | 895 | | | | |
| Great Britain (b) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holland (b) | 1 | 1,885 | | | | | | | | |
| Norway (b) | | | | | 1 | 244 | | | | |
| United States (a) | 1 | 3,691 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | | | 1 | 826 | | | | | | |
| Total | 2 | 5,576 | 1 | 826 | 2 | 1,139 | | | | |
| Digby, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 3 | 153 | 16 | 213 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 4 | 856 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 6 | 690 | | | | | | | | |
| From Sea (b) | 9 | 796 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 22 | 2,495 | 16 | 213 | | | | | | |
| Freeport, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 1 | 238 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 7 | 245 | 2 | 10 | | | | | | |
| Total | 8 | 483 | 2 | 10 | | | | | | |
| Gaspé, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 1 | 2,348 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 12 | 9,571 | | | 1 | 1,123 | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spain (a) | 1 | 1,456 | | | | | | | | |
| Spain (b) | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 1 | 2,601 | | | 5 | 8,551 | | | | |
| United States (b) | | | 2 | 1,098 | | | | | | |
| Total | 15 | 15,976 | 2 | 1,098 | 6 | 9,674 | | | | |
| Georgetown, P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 5 | 274 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 4 | 302 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 1 | 19 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 10 | 595 | | | | | | | | |
| Glace Bay, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 1 | 29 | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (b) | 15 | 682 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 16 | 711 | | | | | | | | |
| Guysboro, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 2 | 1,557 | | | | |
| United States (b) | | | 2 | 1,374 | | | | | | |
| Total | | | 2 | 1,374 | 2 | 1,557 | | | | |
| Halifax, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 96 | 532,402 | 1 | 3,530 | 13 | 13,703 | | | | |
| Great Britain (b) | 1 | 397 | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 48 | 108,458 | | | 1 | 587 | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 7 | 939 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 131 | 122,875 | 10 | 16,976 | 4 | 3,626 | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 38 | 3,955 | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium (a) | 29 | 186,031 | | | 1 | 838 | | | 1 | 663 |
| Brazil (b) | 1 | 233 | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba (a) | 2 | 1,358 | | | 2 | 2,072 | | | | |
| France (a) | 3 | 27,039 | 1 | 6,160 | | | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 895 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Finnish | 1 | 1,523 | 1 | 1,523 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,885 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 244 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish | 1 | 1,359 | 2 | 5,050 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 826 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2,882 | 7 | 10,423 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 19 | 366 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 856 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 690 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 796 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 38 | 2,708 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 238 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 255 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 493 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2,348 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 10,694 |
| | | 1 | 259 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 259 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,456 |
| 1 | 650 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 650 |
| 2 | 2,723 | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 13,875 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1,098 |
| 3 | 3,373 | 1 | 259 | | | | | | | | | | 27 | 30,380 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 274 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 302 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 19 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 595 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 29 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 | 682 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 | 711 |
| 5 | 5,697 | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 7,254 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1,374 |
| 5 | 5,697 | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 8,628 |
| | | | | 1 | 813 | | | | | Swedish | 1 | 1,020 | 112 | 551,468 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 397 |
| | | | | 1 | 291 | | | | | Swedish | 21 | 24,968 | 71 | 134,304 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 939 |
| | | | | 1 | 1,367 | | | | | Swedish | 1 | 711 | 147 | 145,555 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 38 | 3,955 |
| | | 1 | 1,183 | | | | | | | | | | 32 | 188,715 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 233 |
| 2 | 2,125 | | | | | | | | | Swedish | 1 | 1,085 | 7 | 6,640 |
| | | 12 | 60,833 | | | | | | | Swedish<br>Dutch | 1<br>1 | 1,311<br>2,702 | 18 | 98,045 |

## No. 12.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries whence arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Germany (a) | 17 | 140,60 | 5 | 23,636 | | | | | | |
| Holland (a) | 2 | 3,018 | | | 1 | 2,832 | | | | |
| Holland (b) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy (a) | | | 2 | 11,836 | 1 | 956 | | | | |
| Norway (a) | | | | | 16 | 117,015 | | | | |
| Peru (a) | 6 | 31,842 | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mexico (a) | 1 | 5,960 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | 12 | 2,239 | | | 1 | 1,177 | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 9 | 1,152 | | | | | | | | |
| Spain (a) | 3 | 6,474 | | | | | | | | |
| Sweden (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 218 | 960,443 | 43 | 70,312 | 26 | 26,074 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 28 | 8,830 | 15 | 9,287 | | | | | | |
| Gibraltar (a) | 2 | 9,289 | | | | | | | | |
| India (a) | 17 | 71,683 | | | | | | | | |
| From Sea (a) | 77 | 35,475 | | | 2 | 1,676 | | | 3 | 3,708 |
| From Sea (b) | 198 | 33,777 | | | | | | | | |
| Dutch East Indies (a) | 1 | 3,277 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 231 | 29,830 | | | 1 | 59 | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 63 | 2,501 | 6 | 398 | | | | | | |
| Australia (a) | 9 | 31,833 | | | | | | | | |
| San Domingo (a) | 1 | 894 | | | 9 | 7,903 | | | | |
| Total | 1,251 | 2,367,838 | 83 | 142,135 | 78 | 178,518 | | | 4 | 4,371 |
| Hantsport, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 1,412 | 16 | 31,451 | | | | | | |
| Total | 1 | 1,412 | 16 | 31,451 | | | | | | |
| Hillsboro, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 6 | 4,324 | | | | |
| United States (b) | | | 7 | 4,901 | | | | | | |
| Total | | | 7 | 4,901 | 6 | 4,324 | | | | |
| Iona, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 1 | 158 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 1 | 682 | | | | |
| Total | 1 | 158 | | | 1 | 682 | | | | |
| Isaacs Harbour, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 1 | 10 | 11 | 298 | | | | | | |
| From Sea (b) | 2 | 220 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 3 | 230 | 11 | 298 | | | | | | |
| Joggin Mines, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 5 | 618 | 1 | 307 | | | | | | |
| Kentville, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 2 | 247 | | | | | | | | |
| Kingsport, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | | | 1 | 340 | | | | | | |
| Total | | | 1 | 340 | | | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | 17 | 108,116 | | | | | | | | 39 | 272,356 |
| | | | | 1 | 1,797 | | | | | Dutch | 21 | 198,058 | 26 | 210,737 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Danzigian | 1 | 5,002 | | |
| | | 1 | 349 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 349 |
| 1 | 1,195 | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 13,987 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 | 117,015 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 31,842 |
| 26 | 133,496 | | | | | | | | | | | | 26 | 133,496 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 5,960 |
| | | 26 | 6,576 | | | | | | | | | | 39 | 9,992 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 1,152 |
| | | | | | | 1 | 1,330 | | | | | | 4 | 7,804 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish | 17 | 121,532 | 17 | 121,532 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish | 11 | 60,937 | | |
| 10 | 31,805 | 1 | 99 | 1 | 7,771 | | | | | Dominican | 1 | 197 | 313 | 1,160,709 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Honduran | 1 | 1,158 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Latvian | 1 | 1,913 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 43 | 18,117 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 9,289 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 17 | 71,683 |
| | | 15 | 11,245 | 5 | 2,863 | | | | | Swedish | 5 | 2,806 | 107 | 57,773 |
| | | 12 | 1,915 | | | | | | | | | | 210 | 40,692 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,277 |
| | | 10 | 2,921 | | | | | | | | | | 242 | 32,810 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 69 | 2,899 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 31,833 |
| 1 | 1,035 | | | | | | | | | Swedish | 3 | 2,189 | 14 | 12,021 |
| 40 | 169,656 | 78 | 85,121 | 27 | 123,018 | 1 | 1,330 | | | | 87 | 425,589 | 1,649 | 3,497,576 |
| | | | | 1 | 1,522 | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,522 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 17 | 32,863 |
| | | | | 1 | 1,522 | | | | | | | | 18 | 34,385 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 4,324 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 4,901 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 9,225 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 158 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 682 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 840 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 308 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 220 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | 528 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 925 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 247 |
| 1 | 1,457 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,457 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 340 |
| 1 | 1,457 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1,797 |

## No. 12.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries whence Arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Ladner, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 2 | 162 | | | | | | | | |
| Ladysmith, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 105 | 31,729 | 43 | 41,668 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 107 | 39,186 | 17 | 3,329 | | | | | | |
| Total | 212 | 70,915 | 60 | 44,997 | | | | | | |
| La Have, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 9 | 1,873 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 11 | 4,042 | 2 | 457 | | | | | | |
| From Sea (a) | 11 | 1,014 | | | | | | | | |
| From Sea (b) | 21 | 3,698 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 2 | 156 | 1 | 28 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 31 | 2,888 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 85 | 13,671 | 3 | 485 | | | | | | |
| Lévis, Que— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 1 | 1,384 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 1 | 3,361 | | | 1 | 3,252 | | | | |
| Total | 2 | 4,745 | | | 1 | 3,252 | | | | |
| Liverpool, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 1 | 80 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 1 | 95 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 1 | 96 | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba (b) | 1 | 147 | | | | | | | | |
| Portugal (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 2 | 298 | 28 | 1,444 | 3 | 1,761 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 4 | 1,320 | 4 | 2,688 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 28 | 693 | 33 | 1,873 | | | | | | |
| From Sea (a) | 13 | 780 | | | | | | | | |
| From Sea (b) | 15 | 1,735 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 66 | 5,244 | 65 | 6,005 | 3 | 1,761 | | | | |
| Lockeport, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 3 | 37 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 94 | 1 | 66 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 17 | 690 | | | | | | | | |
| From Sea (b) | 6 | 257 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 24 | 1,041 | 4 | 103 | | | | | | |
| Lords Cove, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 483 | 10,370 | 208 | 2,442 | | | | | | |
| Louisburg, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 6 | 14,971 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 15 | 14,619 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 9 | 838 | 1 | 92 | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 2 | 136 | | | | | | | | |
| Spain (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sweden (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 2 | 3,942 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 2 | 103 | 5 | 443 | | | | | | |
| From Sea (b) | 2 | 206 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 2 | 291 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 19 | 341 | 140 | 4,212 | | | | | | |
| Total | 59 | 35,447 | 146 | 4,747 | | | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres Nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 162 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 148 | 73,397 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 124 | 42,515 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 272 | 115,912 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 1,873 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 4,499 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | 1,014 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21 | 3,698 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 184 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31 | 2,888 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 88 | 14,156 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,384 |
| 1 | 1,959 | 1 | 3,184 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,910 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 15,666 |
| 1 | 1,959 | 1 | 3,184 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,910 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 17,050 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 80 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 95 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 96 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 147 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Portuguese.. | 1 | 70 | 1 | 70 |
| 11 | 7,043 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 44 | 10,546 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 4,008 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 61 | 2,566 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Portuguese.. | 3 | 210 | 16 | 990 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 1,735 |
| 11 | 7,043 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 280 | 149 | 20,333 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 37 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 160 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | 690 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 257 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28 | 1,144 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 691 | 12,812 |
| ..... | ..... | 3 | 1,123 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 16,094 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 14,619 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 930 |
| ..... | ..... | 5 | 879 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 879 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 136 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Spanish..... | 1 | 350 | 1 | 350 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Swedish..... | 1 | 1,309 | 1 | 1,309 |
| 1 | 1,985 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 5,927 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 546 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 206 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 291 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 159 | 4,553 |
| 1 | 1,985 | 8 | 2,002 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1,659 | 216 | 45,840 |

## No. 12.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries whence arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Lower East Pubnico, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 4 | 197 | 2 | 92 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 1 | 14 | 36 | 2,020 | | | | | | |
| Total | 5 | 211 | 38 | 2,112 | | | | | | |
| Lunenburg, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 38 | 8,481 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 1 | 81 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 3 | 360 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | 5 | 287 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 3 | 365 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 8 | 2,601 | 3 | 1,395 | | | | | | |
| From Sea (a) | 92 | 8,122 | | | | | | | | |
| From Sea (b) | 173 | 25,175 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 28 | 759 | 9 | 734 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 133 | 13,626 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 484 | 59,857 | 12 | 2,129 | | | | | | |
| Mahone Bay, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 1 | 363 | | | | | | | | |
| From Sea (b) | 4 | 434 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 6 | 586 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 11 | 1,383 | | | | | | | | |
| Meteghan River, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 2 | 786 | | | | | | | | |
| Moncton, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 1 | 282 | | | | | | | | |
| Montague, P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 15 | 851 | | | | | | | | |
| Montreal, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 430 | 1,966,871 | | | 28 | 41,248 | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 36 | 82,943 | | | 1 | 998 | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 47 | 51,076 | | | 3 | 4,597 | | | | |
| Belgium (a) | 32 | 144,752 | | | 7 | 10,443 | | | 1 | 3,181 |
| Argentina (b) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brazil (a) | 1 | 2,353 | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba (a) | 4 | 8,791 | 1 | 2,043 | 7 | 9,848 | | | | |
| France (a) | 7 | 41,962 | | | 4 | 10,896 | | | | |
| Germany (a) | 8 | 29,233 | | | 14 | 39,025 | | | | |
| Holland (a) | 9 | 28,971 | | | 21 | 60,295 | | | | |
| Italy (a) | 15 | 43,330 | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark (b) | | | | | 2 | 2,466 | | | | |
| Norway (a) | | | | | 2 | 7,357 | | | | |
| San Domingo (b) | 2 | 2,327 | | | 2 | 2,549 | | | | |
| Porto Rico (a) | | | | | 1 | 1,138 | | | | |
| Gibraltar (b) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portugal (a) | 2 | 4,904 | | | | | | | | |
| Irish Free State (a) | 2 | 5,791 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | | | 1 | 200 | | | | | | |
| Peru (b) | 12 | 77,764 | 1 | 5,934 | | | | | | |
| British West Africa (a) | 8 | 33,980 | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt (b) | 3 | 9,785 | | | | | | | | |
| Sweden (a) | | | | | 1 | 573 | | | | |
| Greece (b) | | | | | | | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

## N° 12.—Relevé du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à vapeur et à voiles, *déclarés à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 289 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 37 | 2,034 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 43 | 2,323 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 38 | 8,481 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 81 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 360 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 287 |
| | | 1 | 87 | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 452 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 3,996 |
| | | 7 | 1,190 | 1 | 291 | | | | | Portuguese.. | 4 | 280 | 104 | 9,883 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 173 | 25,175 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 37 | 1,493 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 133 | 13,626 |
| | | 8 | 1,277 | 1 | 291 | | | | | | 4 | 280 | 509 | 63,834 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 363 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 434 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Portuguese.. | 1 | 70 | 1 | 70 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 586 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 70 | 12 | 1,453 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 786 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 282 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 | 851 |
| 6 | 7,138 | 7 | 14,033 | 3 | 6,953 | 3 | 8,700 | | | Dutch..... / Spanish.... / Grecian.... / Latvian.... / Swedish... | 17 / 8 / 7 / 1 / 5 | 37,643 / 26,360 / 22,818 / 1,348 / 7,147 | 515 | 2,140,259 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 37 | 83,941 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 50 | 55,673 |
| 1 | 2,456 | | | 1 | 2,637 | 1 | 3,640 | | | Dutch..... | 1 | 3,205 | 44 | 170,314 |
| | | | | | | 2 | 6,712 | | | Dutch..... | 1 | 3,809 | 3 | 10,521 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch..... | 1 | 3,508 | 2 | 5,861 |
| 7 | 8,937 | | | 1 | 1,485 | | | | | Dutch..... / Swedish... | 1 / 2 | 1,203 / 3,117 | 23 | 35,424 |
| | | 2 | 5,079 | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 57,937 |
| | | | | | | 4 | 14,661 | | | Dutch..... | 2 | 4,911 | 28 | 87,830 |
| | | | | | | 3 | 11,442 | | | Grecian.... / Dutch..... | 2 / 21 | 6,890 / 77,187 | 56 | 184,785 |
| 1 | 2,456 | | | | | 17 | 57,808 | | | Dutch..... / Spanish.... | 1 / 1 | 2,175 / 3,409 | 35 | 109,178 |
| 3 | 5,435 | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 7,901 |
| 1 | 2,876 | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 10,233 |
| 5 | 8,824 | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 13,700 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,138 |
| | | | | | | 1 | 3,630 | | | Spanish..... | 1 | 3,389 | 2 | 7,019 |
| | | | | | | 2 | 7,012 | | | Dutch..... | 2 | 4,311 | 6 | 16,227 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 5,791 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 200 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 83,698 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 33,980 |
| | | | | | | 2 | 6,507 | | | | | | 5 | 16,292 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 573 |
| | | | | | | 1 | 2,995 | | | | | | 1 | 2,995 |

## No. 12.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries whence arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| United States (a) | 48 | 143,216 | 16 | 53,995 | 23 | 51,760 | | | | |
| Mexico (a) | 12 | 54,438 | 4 | 23,248 | | | | | | |
| Australia (a) | 5 | 18,799 | | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand (a) | 6 | 19,980 | | | | | | | | |
| French Africa (a) | 1 | 2,484 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 690 | 2,773,750 | 23 | 85,420 | 116 | 243,193 | | | 1 | 3,181 |
| Moose Factory, Ont.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 1 | 1,497 | | | | | | | | |
| Murray Harbour, P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 3 | 42 | | | | | | | | |
| Nanaimo, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 60 | 26,520 | 499 | 71,367 | 3 | 6,702 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 12 | 5,048 | 91 | 27,584 | | | | | | |
| Japan (a) | 1 | 2,960 | 1 | 3,729 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | | | 17 | 325 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | | | 1 | 14 | | | | | | |
| Total | 73 | 34,528 | 609 | 103,019 | 3 | 6,702 | | | | |
| New Campbellton, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 5 | 343 | | | | | | | | |
| Newcastle, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | | | | | 3 | 4,302 | | | | |
| France (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holland (a) | | | | | 1 | 1,317 | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 1 | 931 | | | | |
| Total | | | | | 5 | 6,550 | | | | |
| New Westminster, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 11 | 36,618 | | | | | | | | |
| Holland (a) | 1 | 3,697 | | | | | | | | |
| Norway (a) | 1 | 4,268 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 69 | 166,542 | 29 | 67,961 | 20 | 73,720 | | | | |
| United States (b) | | | 9 | 2,335 | | | | | | |
| Japan (a) | 3 | 9,100 | | | | | | | | |
| Peru (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 85 | 220,225 | 38 | 70,296 | 20 | 73,720 | | | | |
| North East Harbour, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 5 | 161 | 2 | 76 | | | | | | |
| North Head, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 4 | 1,465 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 249 | 24,623 | 59 | 801 | | | | | | |
| Total | 253 | 26,088 | 59 | 801 | | | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish... | 2 | 3,659 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese... | 1 | 4,293 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Grecian.... | 1 | 3,445 | | |
| 11 | 23,014 | 3 | 9,582 | 2 | 3,811 | 18 | 57,006 | ..... | ..... | Finnish.... | 1 | 2,363 | 130 | 369,480 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Danzigian. | 1 | 5,107 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch..... | 3 | 8,229 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Danzigian.. | 4 | 20,452 | 20 | 98,138 |
| 1 | 1,985 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 20,784 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 19,980 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,955 | ..... | ..... | Dutch..... | 1 | 2,170 | 3 | 8,609 |
| 37 | 63,121 | 12 | 28,694 | 7 | 14,886 | 55 | 184,068 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 88 | 262,148 | 1,029 | 3,658,461 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,497 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 42 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Japanese.... | 5 | 18,150 | 567 | 122,739 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 103 | 32,632 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Japanese.... | 2 | 8,604 | 4 | 15,293 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | 325 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 14 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 26,754 | 692 | 171,003 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 343 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Swedish.... | 2 | 2,311 | 2 | 2,311 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 4,302 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Swedish.... | 1 | 870 | 1 | 870 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,317 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Swedish.... | 1 | 1,852 | 2 | 2,783 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 5,033 | 9 | 11,583 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Swedish.... | 1 | 3,299 | 12 | 39,917 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,697 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 4,268 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish... | 2 | 4,762 | | |
| 2 | 4,848 | 2 | 7,842 | 2 | 5,211 | 1 | 3,383 | ..... | ..... | Grecian.... | 3 | 9,779 | 137 | 370,454 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese... | 7 | 26,406 | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 2,335 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Japanese.... | 5 | 23,047 | 8 | 32,147 |
| 1 | 1,985 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,985 |
| 3 | 6,833 | 2 | 7,842 | 2 | 5,211 | 1 | 3,383 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 67,293 | 169 | 454,803 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 237 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 1,465 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 308 | 25,424 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 312 | 26,889 |

## No. 12.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries whence arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| North Sydney, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 1 | 1,216 | | | 1 | 742 | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 3 | 240 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 224 | 158,397 | 1 | 19 | 11 | 8,443 | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 300 | 21,000 | 6 | 453 | | | | | | |
| France (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | 2 | 572 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 36 | 2,212 | | | | | | | | |
| Spain (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spain (b) | | | | | 1 | 509 | | | | |
| United States (a) | 1 | 827 | 1 | 129 | 3 | 4,809 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 99 | 3 | 257 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 1 | 284 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 67 | 2,393 | 1 | 82 | | | | | | |
| Total | 636 | 187,240 | 12 | 940 | 16 | 14,503 | | | | |
| Ocean Falls, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 1 | 1,238 | 33 | 31,474 | | | | | | |
| Parrsboro, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 1 | 1,779 | | | 2 | 2,566 | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 2 | 3,127 | | | 1 | 1,108 | | | | |
| United States (a) | 5 | 1,352 | 20 | 1,820 | 1 | 944 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 49 | 12,799 | 13 | 3,348 | | | | | | |
| Total | 57 | 19,057 | 33 | 5,168 | 4 | 4,618 | | | | |
| Paspebiac, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 1 | 1,115 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 2 | 1,040 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 1 | 363 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 4 | 2,518 | | | | | | | | |
| Pictou, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 1 | 1,949 | | | 2 | 2,918 | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 1 | 86 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 296 | 1 | 295 | | | | | | |
| Total | 3 | 2,331 | 1 | 295 | 2 | 2,918 | | | | |
| Plympton, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 4 | 777 | | | | | | | | |
| Pointe au Pic, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 1 | 587 | | | | |
| Port Alberni, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 3 | 3,385 | 11 | 21,391 | 3 | 11,481 | | | | |
| Japan (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 1 | 37 | 1 | 15 | | | | | | |
| Total | 4 | 3,422 | 12 | 21,406 | 3 | 11,481 | | | | |
| Port Alfred, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 3 | 6,588 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | | | | | 1 | 1,230 | | | | |
| Holland (a) | | | | | 1 | 2,825 | | | | |
| United States (a) | 3 | 6,547 | 2 | 6,431 | 2 | 2,401 | | | | |
| Total | 6 | 13,135 | 2 | 6,431 | 4 | 6,456 | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres Nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1,958 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 240 |
| 1 | 119 | | | | | | | | | | | | 237 | 166,978 |
| 5 | 538 | | | | | | | | | | | | 311 | 21,991 |
| | | 1 | 108 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 108 |
| 1 | 3,232 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,232 |
| | | 56 | 12,488 | | | | | | | | | | 58 | 13,060 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 36 | 2,212 |
| 1 | 289 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 289 |
| 1 | 650 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1,159 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 5,765 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 356 |
| | | 41 | 20,108 | | | | | | | | | | 42 | 20,392 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 68 | 2,475 |
| 9 | 4,828 | 98 | 32,704 | | | | | | | | | | 771 | 240,215 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 34 | 32,712 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 4,345 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 4,235 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 26 | 4,116 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 62 | 16,147 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 94 | 28,843 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,115 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1,040 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 363 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 2,518 |
| | | 1 | 1,202 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,202 |
| 1 | 1,320 | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 6,187 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 86 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 591 |
| 1 | 1,320 | 1 | 1,202 | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 8,066 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 777 |
| 1 | 637 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1,224 |
| 1 | 1,444 | | | | | | | | | Grecian | 2 | 6,444 | 20 | 44,145 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese | 1 | 3,409 | 1 | 3,409 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 52 |
| 1 | 1,444 | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 9,853 | 23 | 47,606 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 6,588 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,230 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2,825 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 15,379 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 26,022 |

No. 12.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries whence arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Port Elgin, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 340 | | | | | | | | |
| Port George, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 110 | | | | | | | | |
| Port Hastings, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | | | | | 1 | 814 | | | | |
| Port Hawkesbury, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 1 | 145 | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 1 | 125 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 22 | 1,402 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 3 | 539 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 1 | 152 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 5 | 468 | 3 | 942 | | | | | | |
| From Sea (a) | 1 | 91 | | | | | | | | |
| From Sea (b) | 6 | 614 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 38 | 4,922 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 6 | 545 | 1 | 77 | | | | | | |
| Total | 83 | 8,851 | 5 | 1,171 | | | | | | |
| Port La Tour, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | | | 1 | 39 | | | | | | |
| Port Mulgrave, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 2 | 2,181 | 2 | 2,392 | | | | |
| Port Renfrew, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 10 | 44 | 8 | 98 | | | | | | |
| Port Wade, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 7 | 1,044 | 4 | 1,001 | | | | | | |
| Port Williams, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 2 | 794 | | | | | | | | |
| Powell River, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fiji Islands (a) | 2 | 7,110 | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina (a) | | | 1 | 3,253 | | | | | | |
| France (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia (a) | 4 | 15,025 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 49 | 27,465 | 96 | 87,051 | 1 | 2,777 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 5 | 2,286 | 8 | 1,038 | | | | | | |
| Total | 60 | 51,886 | 105 | 91,342 | 1 | 2,777 | | | | |
| Prince Rupert, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 110 | 143,063 | 176 | 25,541 | 3 | 11,314 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 4 | 20 | 5 | 76 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 810 | 7,722 | 1,149 | 28,546 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 12 | 87 | | | | | | | | |
| China (a) | 1 | 3,380 | | | | | | | | |
| Japan (a) | 1 | 3,184 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 938 | 157,456 | 1,330 | 54,163 | 3 | 11,314 | | | | |
| Pugwash, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 2 | 203 | | | | | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 340 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 110 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 814 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 145 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 125 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 22 | 1,402 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 539 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 152 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 1,410 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 91 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 614 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 38 | 4,922 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 622 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 88 | 10,022 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 39 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4,573 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18 | 142 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 2,045 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 794 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 7,110 |
| | | 1 | 3,499 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,499 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,253 |
| | | 1 | 4,268 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4,268 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 15,025 |
| | | 1 | 3,219 | | | | | | | | | | 147 | 120,512 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 3,324 |
| | | 3 | 10,986 | | | | | | | | | | 169 | 156,991 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish.... | 1 | 2,530 | 290 | 182,448 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 96 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,959 | 36,268 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 87 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,380 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese.... | 1 | 4,020 | 2 | 7,204 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 6,550 | 2,273 | 229,483 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 203 |

No. 12.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries whence arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Quatsino, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Japan (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 6 | 7,180 | 3 | 6,674 | 1 | 4,046 | | | | |
| Total | 6 | 7,180 | 3 | 6,674 | 1 | 4,046 | | | | |
| Québec, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 205 | 1,398,062 | | | 1 | 2,293 | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 25 | 58,403 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 23 | 19,672 | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium (a) | 30 | 156,103 | | | | | | | | |
| France (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany (a) | 10 | 111,631 | | | 3 | 7,174 | | | | |
| Holland (a) | | | | | 1 | 3,990 | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 14 | 35,132 | 9 | 34,734 | 5 | 9,181 | | | | |
| Argentina (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia (a) | 1 | 3,321 | | | | | | | | |
| Dutch West Indies (a) | 1 | 3,478 | | | | | | | | |
| Gibraltar (a) | 1 | 1,946 | | | | | | | | |
| Greece (a) | 1 | 3,218 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 311 | 1,790,966 | 9 | 34,734 | 10 | 22,638 | | | | |
| Richibucto, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | | | | | 2 | 2,751 | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 1 | 68 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 2 | 2,870 | | | | |
| Total | 1 | 68 | | | 4 | 5,621 | | | | |
| Rimouski, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 16 | 17,959 | 1 | 1,141 | 4 | 4,760 | | | | |
| Great Britain (b) | | | | | 1 | 1,972 | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | | | | | 1 | 1,412 | | | | |
| Total | 16 | 17,959 | 1 | 1,141 | 6 | 8,144 | | | | |
| Riverport, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba (b) | 2 | 340 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 1 | 218 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 2 | 497 | | | | | | | | |
| From Sea (a) | 9 | 1,207 | | | | | | | | |
| From Sea (b) | 29 | 4,380 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 36 | 3,784 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 79 | 10,426 | | | | | | | | |
| Salmon River, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 1 | 10 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | | | 1 | 11 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 1 | 10 | | | | | | | | |
| From Sea (b) | 4 | 284 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 5 | 294 | 2 | 21 | | | | | | |
| Sandy Cove, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 3 | 300 | | | | | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres Nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese.... | 5 | 21,731 | 5 | 21,731 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese.... | 2 | 9,008 | 12 | 26,908 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 30,739 | 17 | 48,639 |
| 4 | 6,347 | 1 | 1,904 | | | | | | | Dutch..... | 1 | 1,951 | 213 | 1,411,885 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Latvian.... | 1 | 1,328 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 25 | 58,403 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 23 | 19,672 |
| | | | | | | 1 | 3,388 | | | | | | 31 | 159,491 |
| | | | | | | 1 | 3,511 | | | | | | 1 | 3,511 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 118,805 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch..... | 1 | 2,180 | 2 | 6,170 |
| | | 1 | 226 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 226 |
| 3 | 4,985 | | | | | 3 | 9,629 | | | Latvian.... | 1 | 1,746 | 36 | 96,118 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish... | 1 | 711 | | |
| | | | | | | 1 | 3,640 | | | | | | 1 | 3,640 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,321 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,478 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,946 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,218 |
| 7 | 11,332 | 2 | 2,130 | | | 6 | 20,168 | | | | 5 | 7,916 | 350 | 1,889,884 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2,751 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 68 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2,870 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 5,689 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 21 | 23,860 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,972 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,412 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 23 | 27,244 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 340 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 218 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 497 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 1,207 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Cuban..... | 1 | 312 | 31 | 5,255 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish... | 1 | 563 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 36 | 3,784 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 875 | 81 | 11,301 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 11 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 284 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 315 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 300 |

## No. 12.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Concluded*

| Ports and Outports and Countries whence arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Sandy Point, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 1 | 155 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | | | 1 | 87 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 3 | 627 | 41 | 2,820 | | | | | | |
| From Sea (a) | 3 | 279 | | | | | | | | |
| From Sea (b) | 6 | 1,000 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | | | 62 | 4,301 | | | | | | |
| Total | 13 | 2,061 | 104 | 7,208 | | | | | | |
| Shelburne, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 2 | 183 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 1 | 61 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 4 | 378 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 2 | 2,382 | 1 | 152 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | | | 28 | 1,721 | | | | | | |
| From Sea (a) | 3 | 417 | | | | | | | | |
| From Sea (b) | 17 | 1,819 | 2 | 84 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 1 | 43 | 11 | 807 | | | | | | |
| Total | 30 | 5,283 | 42 | 2,764 | | | | | | |
| Sheet Harbour, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | | | | | 1 | 928 | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | | | | | 1 | 883 | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 5 | 4,392 | | | | |
| Total | | | | | 7 | 6,203 | | | | |
| Sherbrooke, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | | | | | 1 | 956 | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 1 | 448 | 8 | 6,888 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 375 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1 | 375 | 1 | 448 | 9 | 7,844 | | | | |
| Shippegan, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spain (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spain (b) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 20 | 216 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 11 | 171 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 31 | 387 | | | | | | | | |
| Sidney, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chile (a) | | | | | 1 | 2,307 | | | | |
| United States (a) | 286 | 168,599 | 485 | 126,512 | 2 | 5,402 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 25 | 4,692 | 8 | 498 | | | | | | |
| Total | 311 | 173,291 | 493 | 127,010 | 3 | 7,709 | | | | |
| Sorel, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium (a) | | | | | 1 | 2,618 | | | | |
| Chile (a) | | | | | 2 | 6,568 | | | | |
| France (a) | 1 | 2,717 | | | 1 | 2,391 | | | | |
| Total | 1 | 2,717 | | | 4 | 11,577 | | | | |
| Souris, P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 3 | 270 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 3 | 266 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 5 | 437 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 11 | 973 | | | | | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à l'entrée*, etc.—*Fin*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 155 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 87 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 44 | 3,447 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 279 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 1,000 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 62 | 4,301 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 117 | 9,269 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 183 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 61 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 378 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 2,534 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 28 | 1,721 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 417 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 19 | 1,903 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 850 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 72 | 8,047 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 928 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 883 |
| 1 | 634 | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 5,026 |
| 1 | 634 | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 6,837 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 956 |
| 4 | 6,279 | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 13,615 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 375 |
| 4 | 6,279 | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 | 14,946 |
| 1 | 218 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 218 |
| 1 | 243 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 243 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 20 | 216 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 171 |
| 2 | 461 | | | | | | | | | | | | 33 | 848 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2,307 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese | 1 | 3,292 | 774 | 303,805 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 33 | 5,190 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,292 | 808 | 311,302 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2,618 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 6,568 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 5,108 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 14,294 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 270 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 266 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 437 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 973 |

## No. 12.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries whence Arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navres | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Steveston, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 24 | 1,035 | 14 | 387 | | | | | | |
| Stewart, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 72 | 50,000 | 9 | 10,108 | | | | | | |
| St. Andrews, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 700 | 35,761 | 598 | 11,260 | | | | | | |
| St. George, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 8 | 61 | 58 | 1,694 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 13 | 5,262 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 21 | 5,323 | 58 | 1,694 | | | | | | |
| St. John, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 128 | 547,391 | 1 | 3,760 | 7 | 6,387 | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 41 | 98,310 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 2 | 1,739 | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium (a) | 11 | 47,237 | | | 1 | 3,990 | | | | |
| Cuba (a) | 3 | 3,769 | | | 8 | 9,515 | | | | |
| Cuba (b) | | | | | | | | | | |
| France (a) | 1 | 4,094 | | | | | | | | |
| Germany (a) | 4 | 15,346 | | | 7 | 19,446 | | | | |
| Holland (a) | 4 | 11,201 | | | 3 | 9,168 | | | | |
| Italy (a) | | | | | 2 | 5,120 | | | | |
| Spain (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 177 | 128,256 | 240 | 286,010 | 26 | 33,661 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 62 | 22,273 | 30 | 14,042 | | | | | | |
| British South Africa (a) | 3 | 7,496 | | | | | | | | |
| Azores and Madeira (a) | 1 | 2,754 | | | | | | | | |
| San Domingo (a) | | | | | 18 | 17,993 | | | | |
| Hayti (a) | | | | | 2 | 1,301 | | | | |
| Honduras (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 15 | 222 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 452 | 890,091 | 271 | 303,812 | 74 | 106,581 | | | | |
| St. Martin's, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 33 | 2,607 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 31 | 13,585 | 35 | 13,593 | | | | | | |
| Total | 31 | 13,585 | 68 | 16,200 | | | | | | |
| St. Peters, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | | | | | 1 | 1,802 | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 8 | 5,939 | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 1 | 99 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1 | 99 | | | 9 | 7,741 | | | | |
| St. Stephen, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 14 | 174 | 9 | 194 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 2 | 339 | 8 | 3,742 | | | | | | |
| Total | 16 | 513 | 17 | 3,936 | | | | | | |
| Summerside, P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 1 | 286 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 2 | 395 | 1 | 840 | | | | | | |
| Total | 3 | 681 | 1 | 840 | | | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres Nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 38 | 1,422 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 81 | 60,108 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,298 | 47,021 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 66 | 1,755 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 5,262 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 79 | 7,017 |
| 1 | 2,697 | | | | | | | | | Swedish | 1 | 1,168 | 138 | 561,403 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 41 | 98,310 |
| 1 | 1,178 | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 2,917 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 51,227 |
| 8 | 10,334 | | | | | | | | | | | | 19 | 23,618 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish | 2 | 2,921 | 2 | 2,921 |
| | | | | | | 1 | 3,310 | | | | | | 2 | 7,404 |
| | | | | 1 | 1,522 | | | | | | | | 12 | 36,314 |
| 1 | 2,697 | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 23,069 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 5,120 |
| | | | | | | 1 | 2,730 | | | | | | 1 | 2,730 |
| 19 | 33,632 | | | 3 | 2,517 | 4 | 13,437 | | | Swedish / Dutch | 5 / 5 | 7,821 / 10,126 | 479 | 515,460 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese | 1 | 3,415 | 93 | 39,730 |
| | | | | | | 1 | 3,078 | | | | | | 4 | 10,574 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2,754 |
| 2 | 2,758 | | | 1 | 813 | | | | | Dutch | 2 | 2,448 | 23 | 24,012 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1,301 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Honduran | 1 | 1,864 | 1 | 1,864 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 | 222 |
| 32 | 53,296 | | | 5 | 4,852 | 7 | 22,555 | | | | 17 | 29,763 | 858 | 1,410,950 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 33 | 2,607 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 66 | 27,178 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 99 | 29,785 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,802 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 5,939 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 99 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 7,840 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 23 | 368 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 4,081 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 33 | 4,449 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 286 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 1,235 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 1,521 |

## No. 12.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries whence arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Sydney, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 20 | 51,286 | | | 3 | 3,949 | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 1 | 3,367 | | | 1 | 1,447 | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 57 | 44,127 | | | 49 | 152,651 | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 8 | 1,257 | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| France (a) | 1 | 1,947 | | | | | | | | |
| Holland (a) | 1 | 551 | | | 2 | 5,992 | | | | |
| Italy (a) | 2 | 4,663 | | | | | | | | |
| Norway (a) | | | | | 1 | 3,184 | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | 6 | 1,570 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 17 | 46,050 | 3 | 5,805 | 5 | 10,399 | | | | |
| From Sea (a) | 1 | 751 | | | | | | | | |
| Greenland (a) | | | 2 | 245 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 4 | 431 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 2 | 32 | 16 | 295 | | | | | | |
| Total | 120 | 156,032 | 21 | 6,345 | 61 | 177,622 | | | | |
| Three Rivers, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 29 | 97,873 | | | 13 | 13,999 | | | | |
| United States (a) | 8 | 30,926 | 6 | 27,919 | 4 | 6,858 | | | | |
| Total | 37 | 128,799 | 6 | 27,919 | 17 | 20,857 | | | | |
| Truro, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 2 | 703 | | | | | | | | |
| Union Bay, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brazil (a) | 1 | 3,207 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 19 | 35,851 | 4 | 3,188 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 2 | 516 | | | | | | | | |
| China (a) | 1 | 3,226 | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina (a) | 1 | 3,205 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 24 | 46,005 | 4 | 3,188 | | | | | | |
| Vancouver, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 66 | 231,920 | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 3 | 7,763 | | | 1 | 2,777 | | | | |
| Egypt (a) | 1 | 3,205 | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium (a) | 15 | 42,786 | | | | | | | 2 | 3,794 |
| Brazil (a) | 1 | 3,667 | 1 | 3,526 | | | | | | |
| Cuba (a) | 3 | 9,959 | 3 | 7,903 | | | | | | |
| Peru (a) | 6 | 26,380 | 1 | 3,636 | 1 | 2,950 | | | | |
| France (a) | 5 | 15,414 | | | | | | | | |
| Germany (a) | | | 3 | 11,353 | | | | | | |
| Holland (a) | 13 | 75,656 | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chile (a) | 2 | 4,763 | | | 1 | 2,335 | | | | |
| Norway (a) | | | | | 2 | 6,108 | | | | |
| Panama (a) | 1 | 2,670 | | | | | | | | |
| Russia (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uruguay (a) | 2 | 7,652 | 1 | 3,634 | | | | | | |
| Sweden (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 907 | 1,527,098 | 562 | 1,143,400 | 1 | 3,476 | | | | |
| China (a) | 34 | 314,282 | 11 | 55,973 | 1 | 2,957 | | | | |
| Japan (a) | 21 | 96,967 | | | 4 | 15,336 | | | | |
| Australia (a) | 34 | 194,190 | 2 | 7,094 | 1 | 5,912 | | | | |
| Salvador (a) | 4 | 3,505 | | | | | | | | |
| Mexico (a) | 3 | 8,113 | 1 | 5,107 | | | | | | |
| Colombia (a) | 1 | 344 | | | | | | | | |
| Fiji Islands (a) | 2 | 7,110 | | | | | | | | |
| Fiji Islands (b) | 1 | 1,497 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 103 | 1,411 | 3 | 180 | | | | | | |
| Argentina (a) | 4 | 14,654 | 2 | 7,075 | | | | | | |
| Philippines (a) | 1 | 7,172 | 1 | 3,770 | | | | | | |
| Hawaii (a) | 2 | 5,039 | | | 1 | 4,479 | | | | |
| Total | 1,235 | 2,613,217 | 591 | 1,252,651 | 13 | 46,330 | | | 2 | 3,794 |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—Relevé du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à l'entrée*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch | 1 | 2,987 | 24 | 58,222 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 4,814 |
| 2 | 4,446 | | | | | | | | | Latvian | 1 | 1,746 | 109 | 202,970 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 1,257 |
| 4 | 4,884 | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4,884 |
| | | 2 | 316 | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 2,263 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch | 1 | 2,789 | 4 | 9,332 |
| | | | | | | 1 | 3,663 | | | Dutch | 1 | 2,175 | 4 | 10,501 |
| | | | | 1 | 2,874 | | | | | | | | 2 | 6,058 |
| | | 36 | 8,375 | | | | | | | | | | 42 | 9,945 |
| 2 | 4,744 | | | | | | | | | | | | 27 | 66,998 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 751 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 245 |
| | | 35 | 8,008 | | | | | | | Spanish | 3 | 894 | 42 | 9,333 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18 | 327 |
| 8 | 14,074 | 73 | 16,699 | 1 | 2,874 | 1 | 3,663 | | | | 7 | 10,591 | 292 | 387,900 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 42 | 111,872 |
| 2 | 3,604 | | | | | 4 | 12,795 | | | Japanese | 1 | 4,293 | 25 | 86,395 |
| 2 | 3,604 | | | | | 4 | 12,795 | | | | 1 | 4,293 | 67 | 198,267 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 703 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,207 |
| 1 | 4,028 | | | | | | | | | Japanese | 1 | 3,302 | 25 | 46,369 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 516 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,226 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,205 |
| 1 | 4,028 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,302 | 30 | 56,523 |
| 1 | 4,246 | | | | | | | | | | | | 67 | 236,166 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 10,540 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,205 |
| 5 | 21,328 | 1 | 3,499 | 2 | 9,766 | | | | | Dutch | 4 | 19,254 | 29 | 100,427 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 7,193 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 17,862 |
| 1 | 1,985 | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 34,951 |
| | | 19 | 76,550 | | | | | | | | | | 24 | 91,964 |
| | | | | 8 | 30,113 | | | | | | | | 11 | 41,466 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch | 14 | 73,183 | 27 | 148,839 |
| 2 | 8,470 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 8,470 |
| | | | | | | 6 | 24,794 | | | | | | 6 | 24,794 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 7,098 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 6,108 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2,670 |
| 1 | 5,223 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 5,223 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 11,286 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish | 9 | 27,275 | 9 | 27,275 |
| 1 | 1,423 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,471 | 2675,397 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese | 17 | 92,166 | 63 | 465,378 |
| 2 | 9,769 | | | | | | | | | Japanese | 116 | 463,202 | 143 | 585,274 |
| 1 | 5,223 | | | | | | | | | Japanese | 1 | 3,793 | 39 | 216,212 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 3,505 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Mexican | 1 | 139 | 5 | 13,359 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 344 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 7,110 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,497 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 106 | 1,591 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 21,729 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish | 1 | 2,530 | 3 | 13,472 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 9,518 |
| 14 | 57,667 | 20 | 80,049 | 10 | 39,879 | 6 | 24,794 | | | | 163 | 681,542 | 2,054 | 4799,923 |

## No. 12.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, etc.—*Concluded*

| Ports and Outports and Countries whence arrived — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de départ | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Victoria, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 19 | 78,489 | | | | | | | | |
| Australia (a) | 12 | 113,020 | | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand (a) | 1 | 7,582 | | | | | | | | |
| China (a) | 9 | 87,176 | | | | | | | | |
| Japan (a) | 32 | 275,577 | 27 | 221,344 | | | | | | |
| Holland (a) | 2 | 8,988 | | | | | | | | |
| Chile (a) | 1 | 2,670 | | | | | | | | |
| From Sea (a) | 8 | 7,800 | | | | | | | | |
| Mexico (a) | 1 | 520 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 863 | 861,717 | 912 | 1,319,246 | 7 | 24,400 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 251 | 41,445 | 59 | 8,958 | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,199 | 1,484,984 | 998 | 1,549,548 | 7 | 24,400 | | | | |
| Wallace, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | | | 1 | 605 | | | | | | |
| Westport, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 2 | 706 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 16 | 461 | 20 | 207 | | | | | | |
| Total | 18 | 1,167 | 20 | 207 | | | | | | |
| Weymouth, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 2 | 1,686 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 22 | 3,789 | 4 | 454 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 2 | 95 | | | | | | | | |
| From Sea (b) | 8 | 607 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 32 | 4,491 | 4 | 454 | 2 | 1,686 | | | | |
| White Rock, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 110 | 7,062 | 34 | 1,047 | | | | | | |
| Windsor, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 11 | 9,768 | | | 58 | 54,251 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 26 | 6,379 | 58 | 94,117 | | | | | | |
| Total | 37 | 16,147 | 58 | 94,117 | 58 | 54,251 | | | | |
| Wolfville, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 3 | 853 | | | | | | | | |
| Yarmouth, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 2 | 469 | 1 | 484 | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 123 | 100,870 | 102 | 97,215 | 1 | 883 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 10 | 3,650 | 14 | 6,546 | | | | | | |
| From Sea (a) | 90 | 9,029 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 15 | 894 | 48 | 2,781 | | | | | | |
| Total | 240 | 114,912 | 165 | 107,026 | 1 | 883 | | | | |
| York Factory, Man.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 1 | 1,497 | | | | | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 12.—RELEVÉ du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à l'entrée*, etc.—*Fin*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch | 2 | 9,663 | 22 | 90,871 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Undocumented | 1 | 2,719 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 113,020 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 7,582 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese | 1 | 5,935 | 10 | 93,111 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese | 57 | 265,424 | 116 | 762,345 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 8,988 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2,670 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Undocumented | 1 | 1,284 | 9 | 9,084 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 520 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Mexican | 1 | 390 | 1,827 | 2,414,620 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese | 38 | 183,974 | | |
| 1 | 3,425 | 2 | 8,574 | | | | | | | Swedish | 1 | 3,299 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch | 2 | 9,595 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 310 | 50,403 |
| 1 | 3,425 | 2 | 8,574 | | | | | | | | 104 | 482,283 | 2,311 | 3,553,214 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 605 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 706 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 36 | 668 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 38 | 1,374 |
| 4 | 2,548 | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 4,234 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 26 | 4,243 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 95 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 607 |
| 4 | 2,548 | | | | | | | | | | | | 42 | 9,179 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 144 | 8,109 |
| 50 | 83,317 | | | | | | | | | | | | 119 | 147,336 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 84 | 100,496 |
| 50 | 83,317 | | | | | | | | | | | | 203 | 247,832 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 853 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 953 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 226 | 198,968 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 24 | 10,196 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 90 | 9,029 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 63 | 3,675 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 406 | 222,821 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,497 |

## No. 13.—Summary Statement of the Nationality of Sea-going Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, from each Country

| No. | Countries from which arrived — Pays de départ | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| 1 | Great Britain | 1,061 | 5,003,686 | 3 | 8,431 | 81 | 98,536 | | | | |
| 2 | Australia | 65 | 376,188 | 2 | 7,094 | 1 | 5,912 | | | | |
| 3 | British South Africa | 3 | 7,496 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | British West Africa | 8 | 33,980 | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | British India | 17 | 71,683 | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | British West Indies | 236 | 378,797 | 1 | 484 | 4 | 5,809 | | | | |
| 7 | Fiji Islands | 5 | 15,717 | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Gibraltar | 3 | 11,235 | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | Irish Free State | 2 | 5,791 | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Newfoundland | 1,025 | 489,306 | 21 | 18,319 | 87 | 195,457 | | | | |
| 11 | New Zealand | 7 | 27,562 | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Argentina | 5 | 17,859 | 3 | 10,328 | | | | | | |
| 13 | Azores and Madeira | 1 | 2,754 | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Belgium | 117 | 576,909 | | | 10 | 17,889 | | | 4 | 7,638 |
| 15 | Brazil | 4 | 9,460 | 1 | 3,526 | | | | | | |
| 16 | Chile | 4 | 10,223 | | | 4 | 11,210 | | | | |
| 17 | China | 45 | 408,064 | 11 | 55,973 | 1 | 2,957 | | | | |
| 18 | Colombia | 1 | 344 | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Cuba | 16 | 25,876 | 4 | 9,946 | 17 | 21,435 | | | | |
| 20 | Denmark | | | | | 2 | 2,466 | | | | |
| 21 | Dutch East Indies | 1 | 3,277 | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Dutch West Indies | 1 | 3,478 | | | | | | | | |
| 23 | Egypt | 4 | 12,990 | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | France | 18 | 93,173 | 1 | 6,160 | 5 | 13,287 | | | | |
| 25 | French Africa | 1 | 2,484 | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Germany | 39 | 296,814 | 8 | 34,989 | 24 | 65,645 | | | | |
| 27 | Greece | 1 | 3,218 | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | Greenland | | | 2 | 245 | | | | | | |
| 29 | Hawaii | 2 | 5,039 | | | 1 | 4,479 | | | | |
| 30 | Hayti | | | | | 2 | 1,301 | | | | |
| 31 | Holland | 33 | 134,000 | | | 30 | 86,419 | | | | |
| 32 | Honduras | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | Italy | 17 | 47,993 | 2 | 11,836 | 3 | 6,076 | | | | |
| 34 | Japan | 59 | 391,313 | 28 | 225,073 | 4 | 15,336 | | | | |
| 35 | Mexico | 17 | 69,031 | 5 | 28,355 | | | | | | |
| 36 | Norway | 1 | 4,268 | | | 22 | 133,908 | | | | |
| 37 | Panama | 1 | 2,670 | | | | | | | | |
| 38 | Peru | 24 | 135,986 | 2 | 9,570 | 1 | 2,950 | | | | |
| 39 | Philippines | 1 | 7,172 | 1 | 3,770 | | | | | | |
| 40 | Porto Rico | | | | | 1 | 1,138 | | | | |
| 41 | Portugal | 2 | 4,904 | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | Russia | | | | | | | | | | |
| 43 | St. Pierre | 99 | 10,795 | 1 | 200 | 4 | 3,921 | | | | |
| 44 | Salvador | 4 | 3,505 | | | | | | | | |
| 45 | San Domingo | 3 | 3,221 | | | 29 | 28,445 | | | | |
| 46 | Sea Fisheries | 2,216 | 103,396 | 1,703 | 51,852 | 1 | 59 | | | | |
| 47 | Spain | 4 | 7,930 | | | 2 | 1,443 | | | | |
| 48 | Sweden | | | | | 1 | 573 | | | | |

N° 13.—ÉTAT sommaire des nationalités des long-courriers de chaque pays, *déclarés à l'entrée*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | No. |
| 12 | 20,428 | 12 | 18,262 | 4 | 7,766 | 3 | 8,700 | ..... | ..... | Dutch.... | 22 | 54,194 | 1,227 | 5,291,044 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Finnish... | 1 | 1,523 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Grecian... | 7 | 22,818 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Latvian... | 2 | 2,676 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Spanish... | 8 | 26,360 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish.. | 10 | 14,945 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Undocumented. | 1 | 2,719 | | | |
| 2 | 7,208 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Japanese.. | 1 | 3,793 | 71 | 400,195 | 2 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,078 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 10,574 | 3 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 33,980 | 4 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | 71,683 | 5 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 291 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Dutch.... | 1 | 1,830 | 264 | 412,179 | 6 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish.. | 21 | 24,968 | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 15,717 | 7 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,630 | ..... | ..... | Spanish... | 1 | 3,389 | 5 | 18,254 | 8 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 5,791 | 9 |
| 12 | 9,523 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,367 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Dutch.... | 1 | 1,123 | 1,149 | 717,552 | 10 |
| | | | | | [redacted] | | | | | Latvian... | 1 | 1,746 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish.. | 1 | 711 | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 27,562 | 11 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 10,352 | ..... | ..... | Dutch.... | 1 | 3,809 | 12 | 42,348 | 12 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2,754 | 13 |
| 6 | 23,784 | 3 | 8,181 | 3 | 12,403 | 2 | 7,028 | ..... | ..... | Dutch.... | 5 | 22,459 | 150 | 676,291 | 14 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Dutch.... | 1 | 3,508 | 6 | 16,494 | 15 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 21,433 | 16 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Japanese.. | 18 | 98,101 | 75 | 565,095 | 17 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 344 | 18 |
| 21 | 26,280 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,485 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Dutch.... | 1 | 1,203 | 65 | 93,348 | 19 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish.. | 5 | 7,123 | | | |
| 31 | 147,401 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 33 | 149,867 | 20 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,277 | 21 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,478 | 22 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 6,507 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 19,497 | 23 |
| ..... | ..... | 37 | 147,154 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 6,821 | ..... | ..... | Dutch.... | 1 | 2,702 | 66 | 271,478 | 24 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish.. | 2 | 2,181 | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,955 | ..... | ..... | Dutch.... | 1 | 2,170 | 3 | 8,609 | 25 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27 | 141,273 | 4 | 14,661 | ..... | ..... | Dutch.... | 2 | 4,911 | 104 | 558,293 | 26 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2,995 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 6,213 | 27 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 245 | 28 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 9,518 | 29 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1,301 | 30 |
| 1 | 2,697 | 1 | 349 | 1 | 1,797 | 3 | 11,442 | ..... | ..... | Danzigan. | 1 | 5,002 | 130 | 601,993 | 31 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch.... | 58 | 353,397 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Grecian... | 2 | 6,890 | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Honduran | 1 | 1,864 | 1 | 1,864 | 32 |
| 3 | 6,883 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24 | 86,265 | ..... | ..... | Spanish... | 1 | 3,409 | 52 | 166,812 | 33 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch.... | 2 | 4,350 | | | |
| 2 | 9,769 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Japanese.. | 192 | 812,564 | 285 | 1,454,055 | 34 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Danzigan. | 4 | 20,452 | 27 | 117,977 | 35 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Mexican.. | 1 | 139 | | | |
| 1 | 2,876 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2,874 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 143,926 | 36 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2,670 | 37 |
| 2 | 3,970 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | 152,476 | 38 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Swedish.. | 1 | 2,530 | 3 | 13,472 | 39 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,138 | 40 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 7,012 | ..... | ..... | Portuguese | 1 | 70 | 7 | 16,297 | 41 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Dutch.... | 2 | 4,311 | | | |
| 1 | 5,223 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 5,223 | 42 |
| ..... | ..... | 127 | 29,831 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Portuguese | 1 | 188 | 232 | 44,935 | 43 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 3,505 | 44 |
| 9 | 12,617 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 813 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Dutch.... | 2 | 2,448 | 47 | 49,733 | 45 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish.. | 3 | 2,189 | | | |
| ..... | ..... | 86 | 31,037 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Spanish... | 3 | 894 | 4,010 | 187,308 | 46 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Portuguese | 1 | 70 | | | |
| 6 | 2,269 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .. 2 | 4,060 | ..... | ..... | Spanish... | 1 | 350 | 15 | 16,052 | 47 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Swedish.. | 27 | 150,116 | 28 | 150,689 | 48 |

No. 13.—SUMMARY STATEMENT of the Nationality of Sea-going Vessels entered Inwards *from Sea*, from each Country—*Concluded*

| No. | Countries from which arrived — Pays de départ | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| 49 | United States | 6,082 | 5,051,990 | 5,440 | 3,858,524 | 284 | 442,422 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 50 | Uruguay | 2 | 7,652 | 1 | 3,634 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 51 | For Sea | 823 | 148,217 | 2 | 84 | 2 | 1,676 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 3,708 |
| | Total | 12,080 | 13,927,446 | 7,242 | 4,344,393 | 623 | 1,170,749 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 11,346 |

N° 13.—ÉTAT sommaire des nationalités des long-courriers de chaque pays, *déclarés à l'entrée—Fin*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | No. |
| 134 | 231,231 | 10 | 32,500 | 8 | 19,310 | 31 | 100,160 | ..... | ..... | Japanese.. | 61 | 280,420 | 12,099 | 10,065,251 | 49 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish.. | 26 | 88,202 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dominican..... | 1 | 197 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Honduran | 1 | 1,158 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Latvian... | 2 | 3,659 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Grecian.. | 6 | 19,668 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Finnish... | 1 | 2,363 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Danzigan. | 1 | 5,107 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch.... | 10 | 27,950 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Mexican.. | 1 | 390 | | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 11,286 | 50 |
| ..... | ..... | 34 | 14,350 | 6 | 3,154 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Undocumented. | 1 | 1,284 | 885 | 176,644 | 51 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish.. | 6 | 3,369 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Portuguese | 7 | 490 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Cuban.... | 1 | 312 | | | |
| 243 | 512,159 | 310 | 281,664 | 54 | 192,533 | 82 | 276,666 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 544 | 2,116,764 | 21,185 | 22,837,720 | |

TRADE WITH EACH COUNTRY AND NATIONALITY OF VESSELS

No. 14.—STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels entered Outwards *for Sea*, at each of the undermentioned Ports and Outports in Canada, for foreign countries distinguishing the Nationality of the Vessels employed in the trade with each country.

| Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Albert, N.B. — | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 15 | 4,619 | 3 | 646 | | | | | | |
| Alert Bay, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Japan (a) | 1 | 3,341 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 9 | 1,000 | 39 | 615 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | | | 1 | 89 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 4 | 42 | 25 | 667 | | | | | | |
| Total | 14 | 4,383 | 65 | 1,371 | | | | | | |
| Amherst, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 1 | 4 | | | | | | |
| Amherst Harbour, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | | | 1 | 92 | | | | | | |
| Annapolis Royal, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 10 | 1,406 | 6 | 875 | | | | | | |
| Anyox, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 75 | 63,926 | 1 | 4,360 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 13 | 24,165 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 88 | 88,091 | 1 | 4,360 | | | | | | |
| Arichat, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 1 | 125 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 1 | 87 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 42 | 801 | 9 | 261 | | | | | | |
| Total | 44 | 1,013 | 9 | 261 | | | | | | |
| Baddeck, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 8 | 1,378 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 1 | 99 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 2 | 4,782 | 30 | 36,497 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 4 | 1,258 | 1 | 690 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 15 | 355 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 28 | 3,090 | 3 | 5,472 | 30 | 36,497 | | | | |
| Bamfield, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 28 | 1,303 | 4 | 50 | | | | | | |
| Barrington Passage, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 6 | 69 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 6 | 63 | 5 | 211 | | | | | | |
| Total | 6 | 63 | 11 | 280 | | | | | | |
| Bathurst, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sweden (b) | | | | | 1 | 2,299 | | | | |
| United States (a) | 2 | 703 | 3 | 2,438 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 61 | 888 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 63 | 1,591 | 3 | 2,438 | 1 | 2,299 | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

COMMERCE AVEC CHACUN DES PAYS ET NATIONALITÉ DES NAVIRES

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés à la sortie à chacun des ports et ports secondaires du Canada mentionnés ci-après, à destination étrangère, et de la nationalité des long-courriers employés dans le commerce avec chaque pays.

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 5,265 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,341 |
| 1 | 1,116 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 49 | 2,731 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 89 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | 709 |
| 1 | 1,116 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 80 | 6,870 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 4 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 92 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 2,281 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 76 | 68,286 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 24,165 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 89 | 92,451 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 125 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 87 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 51 | 1,062 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 53 | 1,274 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 1,378 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 99 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32 | 41,279 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 1,948 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 355 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 61 | 45,059 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32 | 1,353 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 69 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | 274 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | 343 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2,299 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 3,141 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 61 | 888 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 67 | 6,328 |

## No. 14.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Bear River, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 1 | 637 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 4 | 494 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 4 | 494 | | | 1 | 637 | | | | |
| Belliveau's Cove, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 3 | 830 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 6 | 565 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 9 | 1,395 | | | | | | | | |
| Bonne Espérance, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 18 | 4,236 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 11 | 609 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 29 | 4,845 | | | | | | | | |
| Bridgewater, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 4 | 1,332 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 2 | 1,861 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 18 | 7,293 | 8 | 4,621 | | | | | | |
| Total | 22 | 8,625 | 8 | 4,621 | 2 | 1,861 | | | | |
| Britannia Beach, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Japan (a) | 4 | 12,840 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 63 | 53,760 | 6 | 6,793 | 1 | 2,777 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 2,048 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 68 | 68,648 | 6 | 6,793 | 1 | 2,777 | | | | |
| Buctouche, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (b) | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 1 | 1,484 | | | | |
| United States (b) | | | 1 | 358 | | | | | | |
| Total | | | 1 | 358 | 1 | 1,484 | | | | |
| Butedale, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 1 | 14 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 75 | 532 | 64 | 1,188 | | | | | | |
| Total | 76 | 546 | 64 | 1,188 | | | | | | |
| Campbellton, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 1 | 1,456 | | | 7 | 7,190 | | | | |
| Great Britain (b) | | | | | 2 | 492 | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 2 | 594 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 1 | 223 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 1 | 999 | | | 4 | 5,561 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 2 | 1,140 | 1 | 758 | | | | | | |
| Argentina (a) | 2 | 4,275 | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina (b) | | | | | 1 | 1,569 | | | | |
| Australia (b) | 1 | 1,885 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 10 | 10,572 | 1 | 758 | 14 | 14,812 | | | | |
| Campobello, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 202 | 28,409 | 117 | 1,072 | | | | | | |
| Canning, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | | | 1 | 340 | | | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, déclarés à la sortie, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 637 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 494 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 1,131 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 830 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 565 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 1,395 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18 | 4,236 |
| 1 | 120 | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 729 |
| 1 | 120 | | | | | | | | | | | | 30 | 4,965 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 1,332 |
| 1 | 1,685 | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 3,546 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 26 | 11,914 |
| 1 | 1,685 | | | | | | | | | | | | 33 | 16,792 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese | 10 | 47,414 | 14 | 60,254 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 70 | 63,330 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2,048 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 47,414 | 85 | 125,632 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Portuguese | 1 | 188 | 1 | 188 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch | 1 | 1,123 | 2 | 2,607 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 358 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1,311 | 4 | 3,153 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 14 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 139 | 1,720 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 140 | 1,734 |
| 1 | 1,145 | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 9,791 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 492 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 594 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 223 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 6,560 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 1,898 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 4,275 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,569 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,885 |
| 1 | 1,145 | | | | | | | | | | | | 26 | 27,287 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 319 | 29,481 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 340 |

## No. 14.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Canso, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 2 | 86 | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 8 | 823 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | 3 | 96 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 3 | 279 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 2 | 115 | 1 | 785 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 6 | 1,979 | 1 | 87 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 98 | 14,771 | 77 | 3,223 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 34 | 3,438 | | | | | | | | |
| For Sea (a) | 1 | 2,157 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 155 | 23,629 | 80 | 3,425 | 1 | 785 | | | | |
| Caraquet, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portugal (b) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 117 | 2,032 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 117 | 2,032 | | | | | | | | |
| Cardigan, P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 2 | 152 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | 4 | 136 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 6 | 288 | | | | | | | | |
| Charlottetown, P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 40 | 32,271 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 9 | 910 | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba (a) | | | | | 1 | 1,119 | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 3 | 255 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 4 | 6,908 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 95 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 2 | 24 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 55 | 33,555 | | | 5 | 8,027 | | | | |
| Chatham, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 7 | 13,434 | | | 2 | 1,905 | | | | |
| Great Britain (b) | | | | | 1 | 243 | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 5 | 4,814 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 2 | 1,089 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 9 | 14,523 | | | 8 | 6,962 | | | | |
| Chemainus, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 1 | 3,375 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 53 | 6,153 | 37 | 10,972 | 2 | 8,530 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 5 | 5,480 | 5 | 7,515 | | | | | | |
| British Oceania (a) | 2 | 6,049 | | | 1 | 3,637 | | | | |
| Total | 61 | 21,057 | 42 | 18,487 | 3 | 12,167 | | | | |
| Chester, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 26 | 366 | | | | | | | | |
| Chicoutimi, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 1 | 2,778 | | | | | | |
| Church Point, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 3 | 471 | | | | | | | | |
| Clark's Harbour, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 1 | 21 | 18 | 261 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 2 | 20 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 3 | 41 | 18 | 261 | | | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tornage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 86 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 823 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 96 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 279 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 900 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 2,066 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 175 | 17,994 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 34 | 3,438 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2,157 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 236 | 27,839 |
| 1 | 113 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 113 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 117 | 2,032 |
| 1 | 113 | | | | | | | | | | | | 118 | 2,145 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 152 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 136 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 288 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 40 | 32,271 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 910 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish | 1 | 1,273 | 2 | 2,392 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 255 |
| 2 | 2,350 | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 9,258 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 95 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 24 |
| 2 | 2,350 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,273 | 63 | 45,205 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch | 1 | 1,830 | 10 | 17,169 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 243 |
| 2 | 3,604 | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 8,418 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1,089 |
| 2 | 3,604 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,830 | 20 | 26,919 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,375 |
| 1 | 1,985 | | | | | | | | | | | | 93 | 27,640 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 12,995 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 9,686 |
| 1 | 1,985 | | | | | | | | | | | | 107 | 53,696 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 26 | 366 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2,778 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 471 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 19 | 282 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 20 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 21 | 302 |

## No. 14.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Clementsport, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 10 | 906 | 2 | 232 | | | | | | |
| Dalhousie, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | | | | | 3 | 2,685 | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 1 | 1,236 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 2 | 692 | 1 | 826 | | | | | | |
| Total | 2 | 692 | 1 | 826 | 4 | 3,921 | | | | |
| Digby, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 3 | 503 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 6 | 590 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 11 | 324 | 24 | 308 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 3 | 702 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 6 | 690 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 29 | 2,809 | 24 | 308 | | | | | | |
| Freeport, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 7 | 245 | 2 | 10 | | | | | | |
| Gaspé, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,519 |
| British West Indies (b) | 2 | 698 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 1 | 56 | | | | | | | | |
| France (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| France (b) | 2 | 162 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 4 | 11,210 | | | 5 | 5,603 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 4 | 1,428 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 13 | 13,554 | | | 5 | 5,603 | | | 1 | 1,519 |
| Georgetown, P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 7 | 346 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 4 | 294 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 11 | 640 | | | | | | | | |
| Glace Bay, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 1 | 61 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 16 | 590 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 17 | 651 | | | | | | | | |
| Guysboro, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 5 | 3,981 | | | | |
| Halifax, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 150 | 950,731 | | | 6 | 5,422 | | | 2 | 1,757 |
| Great Britain (b) | 1 | 397 | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 103 | 23,151 | | | 2 | 1,402 | | | 1 | 1,094 |
| Newfoundland (a) | 134 | 119,830 | 9 | 15,105 | 7 | 6,471 | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 56 | 6,967 | 1 | 88 | | | | | | |
| Belgium (a) | 1 | 7,335 | | | | | | | | |
| Brazil (b) | 1 | 295 | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba (a) | 115 | 45,017 | 6 | 12,535 | 2 | 1,976 | | | | |
| British Honduras (a) | 9 | 15,682 | | | | | | | | |
| British Guiana (a) | 37 | 87,855 | | | | | | | | |
| British Guiana (b) | 5 | 411 | | | | | | | | |
| Holland (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Peru (a) | 21 | 43,521 | | | | | | | | |
| Norway (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bermuda (a) | 11 | 657 | | | | | | | | |
| San Domingo (a) | | | | | 2 | 16,639 | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 1,138 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish.... | 2 | 3,105 | 5 | 5,790 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,236 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 1,518 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3,105 | 9 | 8,544 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 503 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 590 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 35 | 632 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 702 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 690 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 53 | 3,117 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 255 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,519 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 698 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 56 |
| | | 1 | 216 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 216 |
| | | 1 | 259 | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 421 |
| 3 | 3,358 | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 20,171 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 1,428 |
| 3 | 3,358 | 2 | 475 | | | | | | | | | | 24 | 24,509 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 346 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 294 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 640 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 61 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 | 590 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 17 | 651 |
| 7 | 9,099 | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 13,080 |
| 1 | 1,475 | 1 | 941 | 2 | 1,379 | | | 1 | 1,319 | Swedish.... | 1 | 1,020 | 164 | 964,044 |
| | | | | 1 | 1,367 | | | | | | | | 2 | 1,764 |
| 1 | 2,460 | 10 | 2,568 | 6 | 3,154 | | | | | Swedish.... | 27 | 25,726 | 150 | 59,555 |
| | | 1 | 1,116 | | | | | | | Swedish.... | 1 | 711 | 152 | 143,233 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 57 | 7,055 |
| | | 1 | 1,183 | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 8,518 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 295 |
| 1 | 1,145 | | | | | | | | | Swedish.... | 3 | 1,683 | 127 | 62,356 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 15,682 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 37 | 87,855 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 411 |
| 1 | 2,533 | | | | | | | | | Dutch..... | 1 | 10,497 | 2 | 13,030 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 21 | 43,521 |
| 4 | 23,918 | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 23,918 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 657 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 16,639 |

## No. 14.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Mexico (a) | 4 | 9,363 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | 74 | 14,531 | | | 3 | 2,514 | | | | |
| Denmark (a) | | | 1 | 3,039 | | | | | | |
| Sweden (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 231 | 1,079,496 | 44 | 109.268 | 59 | 165,762 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 41 | 14,439 | 19 | 14,808 | | | | | | |
| For Sea (a) | 25 | 27,518 | 1 | 880 | | | | | | |
| Australia (a) | 11 | 41,089 | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nicaragua (a) | 1 | 150 | | | | | | | | |
| Azores and Madeira (a) | 2 | 198 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 342 | 34,104 | 2 | 282 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 28 | 2,484 | | | | | | | | |
| Uruguay (a) | | | | | 1 | 2,832 | | | | |
| Honduras (a) | 16 | 2,374 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,419 | 2,527,595 | 83 | 156,005 | 82 | 203,018 | | | 3 | 2,851 |
| Hantsport, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | | | 1 | 475 | | | | | | |
| Hillsboro, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 4 | 2,996 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 2 | 1,405 | 10 | 6,833 | | | | | | |
| Total | 2 | 1,405 | 10 | 6,833 | 4 | 2,996 | | | | |
| Iona, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 3 | 2,046 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 158 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1 | 158 | | | 3 | 2,046 | | | | |
| Isaacs Harbour, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 1 | 99 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | 1 | 32 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 1 | 121 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 8 | 124 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 78 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 3 | 31 | 14 | 409 | | | | | | |
| Total | 7 | 361 | 22 | 533 | | | | | | |
| Joggin Mines, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 8 | 1,069 | 2 | 614 | | | | | | |
| Kentville, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 149 | | | | | | | | |
| Ladner, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 1 | 24 | | | | | | | | |
| Ladysmith, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 88 | 10,029 | 49 | 48,161 | 1 | 2,618 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 113 | 25,308 | 17 | 3,521 | | | | | | |
| Total | 201 | 35,337 | 66 | 51,682 | 1 | 2,618 | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 9,363 |
| | | 31 | 5,952 | | | | | | | | | | 108 | 22,997 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,039 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish | 8 | 61,304 | 8 | 61,304 |
| 32 | 138,288 | 13 | 61,949 | 18 | 124,294 | | | | | Dutch / Swedish / Hondurian | 21 / 19 / 1 | 191,530 / 129,124 / 1,158 | 438 | 2,000,869 |
| | | 6 | 6,696 | | | | | | | | | | 60 | 29,247 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 32 | 35,094 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 41,089 |
| | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,204 | | | | 1 | 1,204 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 150 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Portuguese | 1 | 156 | 3 | 354 |
| | | 11 | 2,992 | | | | | | | | | | 355 | 37,378 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 28 | 2,484 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2,832 |
| | | 2 | 680 | | | | | | | | | | 18 | 3,054 |
| 40 | 169,819 | 76 | 84,077 | 27 | 130,194 | | | 2 | 2,523 | | 83 | 422,909 | 1,815 | 3,698,991 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 475 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 2,996 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 8,238 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 | 11,234 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 2,046 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 158 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 2,204 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 99 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 32 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 121 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 124 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 78 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 17 | 440 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 29 | 894 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 1,683 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 149 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 24 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 138 | 60,808 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 130 | 28,829 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 268 | 89,637 |

## No. 14.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| La Have, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 6 | 306 | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 19 | 3,131 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 1 | 57 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 3 | 419 | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba (a) | 2 | 264 | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba (b) | 12 | 1,770 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | 1 | 1,976 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 2 | 205 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 7 | 2,176 | 1 | 779 | | | | | | |
| Honduras (b) | 2 | 231 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 6 | 88 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 25 | 2,489 | 2 | 62 | | | | | | |
| Total | 86 | 13,112 | 3 | 841 | | | | | | |
| Liverpool, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | | | | | 1 | 942 | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 8 | 693 | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 7 | 1,147 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 1 | 91 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 2 | 173 | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba (a) | 4 | 264 | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba (b) | 1 | 121 | | | | | | | | |
| France (a) | | | | | 1 | 943 | | | | |
| Portugal (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | 4 | 158 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 2 | 395 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 5 | 688 | 9 | 360 | 3 | 1,761 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 5 | 997 | 5 | 3,593 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 37 | 864 | 52 | 2,954 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 1 | 97 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 77 | 5,688 | 66 | 6,907 | 5 | 3,646 | | | | |
| Lockeport, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 5 | 257 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 1 | 33 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 12 | 181 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 38 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 22 | 922 | 1 | 66 | | | | | | |
| Panama (b) | 1 | 23 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 31 | 1,273 | 13 | 247 | | | | | | |
| Lord's Cove, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 449 | 10,351 | 196 | 2,548 | | | | | | |
| Louisburg, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 2 | 1,776 | | | 5 | 5,134 | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | | | | | 1 | 861 | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 2 | 136 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 19 | 17,651 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 3 | 287 | 5 | 461 | | | | | | |
| Denmark (a) | 1 | 827 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | 3 | 102 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 4 | 385 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 4 | 5,659 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 5 | 762 | 2 | 120 | | | | | | |
| New Zealand (a) | 1 | 3,115 | | | | | | | | |
| Japan (a) | 2 | 8,649 | | | | | | | | |
| Gibraltar (a) | | | | | 1 | 943 | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 8 | 1,018 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 14 | 403 | 140 | 4,167 | | | | | | |
| Total | 68 | 40,770 | 147 | 4,748 | 7 | 6,938 | | | | |
| Lower East Pubnico, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 4 | 136 | 36 | 2,030 | | | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 306 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 19 | 3,131 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 57 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 419 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 264 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 1,770 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,976 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 205 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 2,955 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 231 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 88 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 27 | 2,551 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 89 | 13,953 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 942 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Portuguese.. | 1 | 70 | 9 | 763 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 1,147 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 91 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 173 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 264 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 121 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 943 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Portuguese.. | 3 | 210 | 3 | 210 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 158 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 395 |
| 11 | 7,007 | | | 1 | 813 | | | | | | | | 29 | 10,629 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 4,590 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 89 | 3,818 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 97 |
| 11 | 7,007 | | | 1 | 813 | | | | | | 4 | 280 | 164 | 24,341 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 257 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 33 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 181 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 38 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 23 | 988 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 23 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 44 | 1,520 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 645 | 12,899 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 6,910 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 861 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 136 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 19 | 17,651 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 748 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 827 |
| | | 1 | 227 | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 329 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 385 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish.... | 1 | 1,309 | 5 | 6,968 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 882 |
| 1 | 1,985 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 5,100 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 8,649 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 943 |
| | | 7 | 1,775 | | | | | | | Spanish..... | 1 | 350 | 16 | 3,143 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 154 | 4,570 |
| 1 | 1,985 | 8 | 2,002 | | | | | | | | 2 | 1,659 | 233 | 58,102 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 40 | 2,166 |

## No. 14.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Lunenburg, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 67 | 5,028 | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 77 | 10,346 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 7 | 597 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 9 | 1,579 | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba (a) | 12 | 2,015 | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba (b) | 32 | 6,127 | | | | | | | | |
| Porto Rico (b) | 12 | 1,321 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 14 | 1,291 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 44 | 6,198 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 9 | 2,653 | | | | | | | | |
| Honduras (a) | 1 | 99 | | | | | | | | |
| Honduras (b) | 3 | 343 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 35 | 931 | 9 | 734 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 165 | 16,645 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 487 | 55,173 | 9 | 734 | | | | | | |
| Mahone Bay, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 1 | 116 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 2 | 218 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 1 | 70 | | | | | | | | |
| Greece (a) | 1 | 81 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 1 | 97 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 6 | 582 | | | | | | | | |
| Maitland, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 4 | 1,288 | 1 | 154 | | | | | | |
| Meteghan River, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 1 | 393 | | | | | | | | |
| Moncton, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | | | | | 1 | 1,002 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 2 | 171 | 2 | 955 | | | | | | |
| Total | 2 | 171 | 2 | 955 | 1 | 1,002 | | | | |
| Montague, P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 24 | 1,374 | | | | | | | | |
| Montreal, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 365 | 1,822,624 | | | 9 | 12,625 | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 35 | 80,616 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 61 | 60,652 | | | 4 | 5,461 | | | | |
| Belgium (a) | 31 | 92,741 | | | 5 | 14,244 | | | | |
| Argentina (a) | 4 | 11,830 | | | 2 | 4,317 | | | | |
| Peru (a) | 5 | 32,406 | | | | | | | | |
| Irish Free State (a) | 10 | 28,711 | | | | | | | | |
| France (a) | 27 | 171,419 | | | 5 | 12,694 | | | | |
| Germany (a) | 31 | 84,578 | | | 26 | 69,688 | | | | |
| Holland (a) | 32 | 101,119 | | | 18 | 53,239 | | | | |
| Italy (a) | 7 | 17,363 | | | | | | | | |
| Norway (a) | | | | | 18 | 46,422 | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | 1 | 291 | | | | | | | | 68 | 5,319 |
| | | 4 | 711 | | | | | | | | | | 81 | 11,057 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 597 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 1,579 |
| | | 3 | 543 | | | | | | | Portuguese.. | 3 | 216 | 18 | 2,774 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 32 | 6,172 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 1,321 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | 1,291 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 44 | 6,198 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 2,653 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 99 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 343 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 44 | 1,665 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 165 | 16,645 |
| | | 7 | 1,254 | 1 | 291 | | | | | | 3 | 216 | 507 | 57,668 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 116 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 218 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 70 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Portuguese.. | 1 | 70 | 2 | 151 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 97 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 70 | 7 | 652 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 1,442 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 393 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,002 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 1,126 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 2,128 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 24 | 1,374 |
| 3 | 6,718 | | | | | 1 | 3,422 | | | Dutch..... / Spanish.... / Swedish... | 2 / 3 / 1 | 4,015 / 9,476 / 1,727 | 384 | 1,860,607 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 35 | 80,616 |
| | | | | | | 1 | 3,177 | | | Dutch..... | 2 | 5,286 | 68 | 74,576 |
| 3 | 6,394 | 2 | 6,398 | 1 | 2,443 | 7 | 24,509 | | | Dutch..... / Spanish.... / Grecian.... | 15 / 1 / 1 | 44,648 / 3,475 / 4,208 | 66 | 199,060 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 16,147 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 32,406 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 28,711 |
| 1 | 2,876 | 1 | 2,534 | | | 5 | 16,783 | | | Dutch..... / Japanese... / Spanish.... / Grecian.... | 3 / 1 / 1 / 4 | 7,737 / 4,293 / 2,877 / 14,264 | 43 | 218,336 |
| 1 | 2,366 | 2 | 5,729 | | | 13 | 43,116 | | | Dutch..... / Latvian.... / Swedish... / Grecian.... | 11 / 1 / 1 / 3 | 32,959 / 1,746 / 1,770 / 8,353 | 91 | 259,093 |
| | | | | 1 | 1,368 | 4 | 14,958 | | | Dutch..... / Finnish.... | 17 / 1 | 51,645 / 2,363 | 76 | 233,045 |
| 1 | 2,461 | | | | | 28 | 92,172 | | | Spanish.... / Dutch..... | 5 / 1 | 17,330 / 1,951 | 42 | 131,277 |
| 1 | 2,876 | | | | | | | | | | | | 19 | 49,298 |

## No. 14.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Montreal, Que.—*Concluded* | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Africa (a) | 3 | 12,969 | | | | | | | | |
| British South Africa (a) | 6 | 24,538 | | | | | | | | |
| Latvia (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Danzig (a) | 1 | 3,161 | | | | | | | | |
| Greece (a) | 4 | 9,536 | | | | | | | 1 | 3,181 |
| Malta (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombia (a) | | | | | 1 | 1,549 | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | 1 | 16 | | | | | | | | |
| Finland (a) | 1 | 1,190 | | | 1 | 1,274 | | | | |
| Spain (a) | | | | | 1 | 663 | | | | |
| Sweden (a) | 1 | 1,872 | | | 3 | 5,597 | | | | |
| United States (a) | 30 | 115,886 | 17 | 72,690 | 14 | 19,235 | | | | |
| Mexico (a) | 17 | 78,056 | 1 | 5,920 | | | | | | |
| Australia (a) | 12 | 39,101 | | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand (a) | 9 | 27,134 | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark (a) | 2 | 3,946 | | | 4 | 4,771 | | | | |
| Total | 695 | 2,821,464 | 18 | 78,610 | 111 | 251,779 | | | 1 | 3,181 |
| Moose Factory, Ont.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 1 | 1,497 | | | | | | | | |
| Murray Harbour, P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 4 | 57 | | | | | | | | |
| Nanaimo, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 6 | 19,593 | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 1 | 3,375 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 154 | 95,204 | 137 | 72,010 | 6 | 19,543 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 31 | 5,997 | 94 | 28,725 | | | | | | |
| Mexico (a) | 1 | 1,472 | | | | | | | | |
| Japan (a) | 6 | 18,200 | 1 | 3,729 | | | | | | |
| British Oceania (a) | 1 | 3,207 | | | 2 | 6,479 | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 2 | 139 | 388 | 7,833 | | | | | | |
| Total | 202 | 147,187 | 620 | 112,297 | 8 | 26,022 | | | | |
| Newcastle, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 5 | 6,970 | | | 6 | 6,463 | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 11 | 14,487 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 2 | 1,496 | 2 | 1,680 | | | | | | |
| Total | 7 | 8,466 | 2 | 1,680 | 17 | 20,950 | | | | |
| New Campbellton, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 5 | 343 | | | | | | | | |
| New Westminster, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 29 | 97,445 | 3 | 12,786 | 3 | 10,931 | | | | |
| Belgium (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 54 | 115,808 | 26 | 59,407 | 18 | 64,530 | | | | |
| United States (b) | | | 9 | 2,335 | | | | | | |
| Japan (a) | 3 | 10,825 | | | | | | | | |
| Mexcio (a) | | | 1 | 1,334 | | | | | | |
| Total | 86 | 224,078 | 39 | 75,862 | 21 | 75,461 | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 12,969 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 24,538 |
| 1 | 1,924 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,924 |
| 1 | 1,335 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 4,496 |
| | | | | | | 2 | 6,116 | | | Swedish.. | 1 | 1,806 | 10 | 26,967 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Grecian.. | 2 | 6,328 | | |
| | | | | | | 1 | 3,640 | | | | | | 1 | 3,640 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,549 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 16 |
| 1 | 1,152 | | | | | | | | | Swedish.... | 1 | 1,356 | 4 | 4,972 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 663 |
| | | | | 4 | 8,438 | | | | | Swedish.... | 2 | 4,364 | 10 | 20,271 |
| 6 | 7,211 | | | 1 | 2,637 | | | | | Danzigian.. | 2 | 10,226 | 70 | 227,885 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Danzigian.. | 3 | 15,333 | 21 | 99,309 |
| 1 | 1,985 | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 41,086 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 27,134 |
| 15 | 23,692 | | | | | | | | | Latvian.... | 1 | 1,328 | 23 | 35,048 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish... | 1 | 1,311 | | |
| 35 | 60,990 | 5 | 14,661 | 7 | 14,886 | 62 | 207,893 | | | | 87 | 262,175 | 1,021 | 3,715,639 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,497 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 57 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 19,593 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,375 |
| 1 | 2,999 | | | | | | | | | Grecian.... | 1 | 3,335 | 302 | 203,173 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese... | 3 | 10,082 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 125 | 34,722 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,472 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese.... | 20 | 81,226 | 27 | 103,155 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 9,686 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 390 | 7,972 |
| 1 | 2,999 | | | | | | | | | | 24 | 94,643 | 855 | 383,148 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish.... | 4 | 5,033 | 15 | 18,466 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 14,487 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 3,176 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 5,033 | 30 | 36,129 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 343 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish... | 1 | 2,729 | | |
| 1 | 3,425 | 1 | 4,287 | | | | | | | Japanese... | 3 | 11,329 | 42 | 146,267 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Grecian.... | 1 | 3,335 | | |
| | | 1 | 3,555 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,555 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish... | 2 | 6,449 | | |
| 1 | 1,985 | | | 2 | 5,211 | 1 | 3,383 | | | Japanese... | 5 | 21,873 | 111 | 285,090 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Grecian.... | 2 | 6,444 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 2,335 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese... | 4 | 15,242 | 8 | 28,100 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish... | 1 | 2,033 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,334 |
| 2 | 5,410 | 2 | 7,842 | 2 | 5,211 | 1 | 3,383 | | | | 19 | 69,434 | 172 | 466,681 |

## No. 14.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| North East Harbour, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 99 | 1 | 33 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 4 | 62 | 1 | 43 | | | | | | |
| Total | 5 | 161 | 2 | 76 | | | | | | |
| North Head, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 2 | 794 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 252 | 27.640 | 56 | 662 | | | | | | |
| Total | 254 | 28,434 | 56 | 662 | | | | | | |
| North Sydney, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (b) | 2 | 198 | | | | | | | | |
| British W. Indies (a) | 1 | 551 | | | | | | | | |
| British W. Indies (b) | 15 | 1,162 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 203 | 132,369 | 1 | 19 | 16 | 16,131 | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 253 | 17,433 | 5 | 373 | | | | | | |
| Belgium (a) | 1 | 2,991 | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba (a) | 1 | 121 | | | | | | | | |
| France (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | 2 | 606 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 47 | 2,783 | 1 | 44 | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 10 | 4,955 | | | 1 | 742 | | | | |
| United States (b) | | | 4 | 337 | | | | | | |
| Greenland (a) | | | 1 | 129 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 1 | 136 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 69 | 2,588 | 4 | 82 | | | | | | |
| Total | 605 | 165.893 | 16 | 984 | 17 | 16,873 | | | | |
| Ocean Falls, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 58 | 98,558 | 32 | 31,474 | | | | | | |
| Parrsboro, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 4 | 6,001 | | | 5 | 5,847 | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | 1 | 52 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 6 | 391 | 20 | 1,820 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 55 | 16,732 | 11 | 3,621 | | | | | | |
| Total | 66 | 23.176 | 31 | 5,441 | 5 | 5,847 | | | | |
| Paspebiac, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 2 | 2,641 | | | 1 | 2,299 | | | | |
| Great Britain (b) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 3 | 405 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 3 | 1,167 | 1 | 319 | | | | | | |
| Total | 8 | 4,213 | 1 | 319 | 1 | 2,299 | | | | |
| Pictou, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 4 | 5,793 | | | 2 | 2,094 | | | | |
| Great Britain (b) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 3 | 858 | | | 2 | 2,918 | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 1 | 99 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 296 | 1 | 295 | | | | | | |
| Total | 9 | 7,046 | 1 | 295 | 4 | 5,012 | | | | |
| Plympton, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 7 | 1,209 | | | | | | | | |
| Pointe au Pic, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 1 | 587 | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 132 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 105 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 237 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 794 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 308 | 28,302 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 310 | 29,096 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 198 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 551 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 | 1,162 |
| 6 | 658 | | | | | | | | | | | | 226 | 149,177 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 258 | 17,806 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2,991 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 121 |
| | | 13 | 3,401 | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 3,401 |
| | | 30 | 6,183 | | | | | | | | | | 32 | 6,789 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 48 | 2,827 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 5,697 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 337 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 129 |
| | | 48 | 11,169 | | | | | | | | | | 49 | 11,305 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 73 | 2,670 |
| 6 | 658 | 91 | 20,753 | | | | | | | | | | 735 | 205,161 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 90 | 130,032 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 11,848 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 52 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 26 | 2,211 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 66 | 20,353 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 102 | 34,464 |
| | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,328 | | | | 4 | 6,268 |
| 2 | 869 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 869 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 405 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 1,486 |
| 2 | 869 | | | | | | | 1 | 1,328 | | | | 13 | 9,028 |
| 1 | 1,320 | 1 | 1,202 | 1 | 1,794 | | | | | | | | 9 | 12,203 |
| 1 | 218 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 218 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 3,776 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 99 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 591 |
| 2 | 1,538 | 1 | 1,202 | 1 | 1,794 | | | | | | | | 18 | 16,887 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 1,209 |
| 2 | 1,407 | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 1,994 |

## No. 14.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Port Alberni, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 11 | 22,585 | 16 | 34,345 | 2 | 8,531 | | | | |
| Japan (a) | | | | | 1 | 2,950 | | | | |
| British Oceania (a) | | | | | 1 | 3,637 | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 1 | 37 | 2 | 98 | | | | | | |
| Total | 12 | 22,622 | 18 | 34,443 | 4 | 15,118 | | | | |
| Port Alfred, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 8 | 13,347 | | | 6 | 10,472 | | | | |
| France (a) | 1 | 2,335 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 1 | 2,603 | 1 | 2,778 | | | | | | |
| Total | 10 | 18,285 | 1 | 2,778 | 6 | 10,472 | | | | |
| Port George, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 110 | | | | | | | | |
| Port Hastings, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 1 | 814 | | | | |
| Port Hawkesbury, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 1 | 91 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 5 | 310 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 7 | 702 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 1 | 152 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 10 | 2,707 | 2 | 184 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 40 | 5,078 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 5 | 529 | 4 | 277 | | | | | | |
| Total | 68 | 9,417 | 7 | 613 | | | | | | |
| Port La Tour, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | | | 1 | 39 | | | | | | |
| Port Mulgrave, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 2 | 2,181 | 2 | 2,392 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 2 | 617 | 1 | 448 | | | | | | |
| Total | 2 | 617 | 3 | 2,629 | 2 | 2,392 | | | | |
| Port Renfrew, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 18 | 135 | 8 | 98 | | | | | | |
| Port Wade, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 16 | 1,454 | 4 | 1,064 | | | | | | |
| Port Williams, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 3 | 1,191 | | | | | | | | |
| Powell River, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia (a) | 7 | 25,329 | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uruguay (a) | | | 1 | 3,405 | | | | | | |
| France (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina (a) | | | 8 | 28,571 | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 115 | 59,374 | 91 | 59,976 | 1 | 2,777 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 7 | 3,304 | 9 | 1,141 | | | | | | |
| Total | 129 | 88,007 | 109 | 93,093 | 1 | 2,777 | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| 1 | 1,444 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Japanese... | 1 | 4,800 | 33 | 78,149 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Grecian.... | 2 | 6,444 | | |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Japanese.... | 3 | 13,426 | 4 | 16,376 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,637 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 135 |
| 1 | 1,444 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 24,670 | 41 | 98,297 |
| ..... | ..... | 3 | 6,005 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Dutch..... | 1 | 1,950 | 18 | 31,774 |
| ..... | ..... | 2 | 3,939 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 6,274 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 5,381 |
| ..... | ..... | 5 | 9,944 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,950 | 23 | 43,429 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 110 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 814 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 91 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 310 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 702 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 152 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 2,891 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 5,078 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 806 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 75 | 10,030 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 39 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 4,573 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 1,065 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 5,638 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | 233 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 2,518 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 1,191 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 25,329 |
| ..... | ..... | 1 | 4,268 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 4,268 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,405 |
| ..... | ..... | 2 | 6,718 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 6,718 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 28,571 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 207 | 122,127 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 4,445 |
| ..... | ..... | 3 | 10,986 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 242 | 194,863 |

## No. 14.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Prince Rupert, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 163 | 148,984 | 1,218 | 51,153 | 4 | 13,844 | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 775 | 7,217 | 110 | 1,505 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 12 | 87 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 950 | 156,288 | 1,328 | 52,658 | 4 | 13,844 | | | | |
| Pugwash, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 1 | 1,974 | | | 1 | 1,134 | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 4 | 399 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | | | 1 | 859 | | | | | | |
| Total | 5 | 2,373 | 1 | 859 | 1 | 1,134 | | | | |
| Quatsino, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Japan (a) | 1 | 3,525 | | | 1 | 2,950 | | | | |
| For Sea (a) | | | 4 | 85 | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 3 | 2,111 | 4 | 10,400 | | | | | | |
| Total | 4 | 5,636 | 8 | 10,485 | 1 | 2,950 | | | | |
| Quebec, Que — | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 114 | 684,721 | | | 2 | 3,291 | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 24 | 24,142 | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium (a) | 18 | 41,934 | | | 6 | 10,418 | | | | |
| France (a) | 2 | 5,546 | | | 3 | 7,749 | | | | |
| Germany (a) | 14 | 136,341 | | | 12 | 34,477 | | | | |
| Holland (a) | 2 | 7,155 | | | 9 | 24,850 | | | | |
| Italy (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Norway (a) | | | | | 1 | 2,574 | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 7 | 33,401 | 7 | 26,150 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | | | 2 | 184 | | | | | | |
| Dutch West Indies (a) | 1 | 3,478 | | | | | | | | |
| Japan (a) | 1 | 3,400 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 183 | 940,118 | 9 | 26,334 | 33 | 83,359 | | | | |
| Richibucto, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 1 | 68 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 4 | 5,621 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 458 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2 | 526 | | | 4 | 5,621 | | | | |
| Rimouski, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 4 | 5,567 | | | 3 | 3,421 | | | | |
| Great Britain (b) | | | | | 1 | 1,972 | | | | |
| United States (a) | 12 | 12,392 | 1 | 1,141 | 2 | 2,751 | | | | |
| Total | 16 | 17,959 | 1 | 1,141 | 6 | 8,144 | | | | |
| Riverport, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 2 | 74 | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 10 | 1,437 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 4 | 372 | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba (b) | 12 | 2,042 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | 1 | 99 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 2 | 221 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 1 | 10 | | | | | | | | |
| Sae Fisheries (b) | 28 | 3,038 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 60 | 7,293 | | | | | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese.... | 1 | 4,020 | 1,386 | 218,001 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 885 | 8,722 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 87 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4,020 | 2,283 | 226,810 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3,108 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 399 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 859 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 4,366 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese.... | 1 | 3,971 | 3 | 10,446 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 85 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese.... | 1 | 3,650 | 8 | 16,161 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 7,621 | 15 | 26,692 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch..... | 1 | 2,180 | | |
| 3 | 7,368 | 2 | 4,087 | | | | | | | Swedish... | 1 | 1,660 | 123 | 703,307 |
| 1 | 1,849 | | | | | | | | | | | | 25 | 25,991 |
| 1 | 2,486 | | | | | | | | | | | | 25 | 54,838 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 13,295 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 26 | 170,818 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 32,005 |
| | | | | | | 2 | 7,414 | | | | | | 2 | 7,414 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2,574 |
| | | 1 | 226 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 226 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | 59,551 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 184 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,478 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,400 |
| 5 | 11,703 | 3 | 4,313 | | | 2 | 7,414 | | | | 2 | 3,840 | 237 | 1,077,081 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 68 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish.... | 1 | 711 | 5 | 6,332 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 458 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 711 | 7 | 6,858 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 8,988 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,972 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 | 16,284 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 23 | 27,244 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 74 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 1,437 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 372 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 2,042 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 99 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 221 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 10 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 28 | 3,038 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 60 | 7,293 |

## No. 14.—Statement of the Number of Tonnage and Steam and Sailing Vessels, entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Salmon River, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 4 | 284 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 110 | 1 | 11 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 3 | 105 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 8 | 499 | 1 | 11 | | | | | | |
| Sandy Point, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 3 | 309 | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba (b) | 1 | 121 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 2 | 222 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 1 | 805 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 5 | 1,254 | 8 | 558 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | | | 97 | 6,768 | | | | | | |
| Total | 12 | 2,711 | 105 | 7,326 | | | | | | |
| Sheet Harbour, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 13 | 1,338 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 396 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 1 | 396 | | | 13 | 1,338 | | | | |
| Shelburne, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 1 | 2,335 | | | 1 | 1,099 | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 2 | 269 | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 19 | 2,339 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 1 | 47 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | | | 1 | 48 | | | | | | |
| Cuba (a) | 1 | 148 | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba (b) | 2 | 298 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 7 | 523 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 1 | 152 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 2 | 69 | 6 | 691 | | | | | | |
| Honduras (a) | 1 | 79 | | | | | | | | |
| Honduras (b) | 1 | 99 | | | | | | | | |
| For Sea (b) | 1 | 165 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 4 | 134 | 37 | 2,323 | | | | | | |
| Total | 42 | 6,505 | 45 | 3,214 | 1 | 1,099 | | | | |
| Sherbrooke, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 1 | 904 | | | 20 | 16,888 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 5 | 1,859 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 6 | 2,763 | | | 20 | 16,888 | | | | |
| Shippegan, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 22 | 235 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 12 | 190 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 34 | 425 | | | | | | | | |
| Sidney, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 268 | 173,213 | 489 | 114,168 | 3 | 7,709 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 15 | 2,044 | 6 | 60 | | | | | | |
| Total | 283 | 175,257 | 495 | 114,228 | 3 | 7,709 | | | | |
| Sorel, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 1 | 1,197 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 1 | 2,859 | | | | |
| Total | 1 | 1,197 | | | 1 | 2,859 | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 284 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 121 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 105 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 510 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 309 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 121 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 222 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 805 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 1,812 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 97 | 6,768 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 117 | 10,037 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 1,338 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 396 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | 1,734 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3,434 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 269 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 19 | 2,339 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 47 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 48 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 148 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 298 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 523 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 152 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 760 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 79 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 99 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 165 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 41 | 2,457 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 88 | 10,818 |
| 1 | 1,685 | | | | | | | | | | | | 22 | 19,477 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 1,859 |
| 1 | 1,685 | | | | | | | | | | | | 27 | 21,336 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 22 | 235 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 190 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 34 | 425 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 760 | 295,090 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 21 | 2,104 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 781 | 297,194 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,197 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2,859 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 4,056 |

## No. 14.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Souris, P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 5 | 212 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 7 | 623 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 4 | 346 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 1 | 80 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 17 | 1,261 | | | | | | | | |
| Steveston, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 18 | 838 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 14 | 387 | | | | | | |
| Total | 18 | 838 | 14 | 387 | | | | | | |
| Stewart, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 52 | 70,815 | 8 | 112,234 | | | | | | |
| St. Andrews, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 631 | 35,712 | 590 | 10,316 | | | | | | |
| Saint George, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 5 | 15 | 58 | 1,694 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 16 | 6,450 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 21 | 6,465 | 58 | 1,694 | | | | | | |
| Saint John, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 99 | 449,388 | 34 | 125,316 | 4 | 4,426 | | | | |
| Great Britain (b) | 6 | 2,163 | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 2 | 3,113 | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 2 | 397 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 1 | 164 | | | 1 | 871 | | | | |
| Mexico (a) | 1 | 3,370 | | | | | | | | |
| Uruguay (a) | 2 | 6,085 | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba (a) | 19 | 24,953 | 1 | 2,097 | 25 | 28,883 | | | | |
| Cuba (b) | 2 | 221 | | | | | | | | |
| France (a) | 6 | 36,006 | | | 6 | 18,218 | | | | |
| Germany (a) | 3 | 10,321 | | | 6 | 14,761 | | | | |
| Holland (a) | 2 | 5,658 | | | | | | | | |
| Italy (a) | | | | | 3 | 10,083 | | | | |
| Norway (a) | | | | | 1 | 1,881 | | | | |
| British West Africa (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Japan (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | 2 | 56 | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 156 | 116,357 | 209 | 168,924 | 17 | 18,890 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 35 | 9,612 | 29 | 9,500 | | | | | | |
| British South Africa (a) | 4 | 16,519 | | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand (a) | 3 | 8,861 | | | | | | | | |
| British India (a) | | | 1 | 4,386 | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 20 | 476 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 365 | 693,720 | 274 | 310,223 | 63 | 98,013 | | | | |
| Saint Martins, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 1 | 47 | 35 | 2,740 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 25 | 13,951 | 36 | 12,429 | | | | | | |
| Total | 26 | 13,998 | 71 | 15,169 | | | | | | |
| St. Peter's N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portugal (b) | 1 | 99 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 9 | 7,778 | | | | |
| | 1 | 99 | | | 9 | 7,778 | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 212 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 623 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 346 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 80 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 17 | 1,261 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18 | 838 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | 387 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 32 | 1,225 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 60 | 82,049 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,221 | 46,028 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 63 | 1,709 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 | 6,450 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 79 | 8,159 |
| 4 | 8,620 | | | 1 | 813 | | | | | | | | 142 | 588,563 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 2,163 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3,113 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 397 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1,035 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,370 |
| 1 | 3,658 | | | | | | | | | Swedish | 1 | 2,870 | 4 | 12,613 |
| 10 | 12,698 | | | 2 | 1,704 | | | | | Spanish | 1 | 1,864 | 62 | 76,799 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish | 4 | 4,600 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 221 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch | 1 | 1,259 | 13 | 55,483 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 25,082 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 5,658 |
| 2 | 3,982 | | | | | 6 | 19,043 | | | Dutch | 2 | 4,650 | 13 | 37,758 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,881 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Portuguese | 1 | 199 | 1 | 199 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese | 1 | 3,415 | 1 | 3,415 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 56 |
| 5 | 7,763 | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 7,763 |
| 10 | 15,828 | | | 2 | 2,335 | | | | | Swedish | 4 | 5,903 | 402 | 335,140 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch | 4 | 6,903 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 64 | 19,112 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 16,519 |
| 1 | 1,985 | | | | | | | | | Dutch | 1 | 2,788 | 5 | 13,634 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4,386 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 20 | 476 |
| 33 | 54,534 | | | 5 | 4,852 | 6 | 19,043 | | | | 20 | 34,451 | 766 | 1,214,836 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 36 | 2,787 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 61 | 26,380 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 97 | 29,167 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 99 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 7,778 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 7,877 |

## No. 14.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| St. Stephen, N.B.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | 9 | 194 | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | | | 1 | 204 | | | | | | |
| Total | | | 10 | 398 | | | | | | |
| Summerside, P.E.I.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 14 | 7,845 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | 1 | 286 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | 1 | 428 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 16 | 8,559 | | | | | | | | |
| Sydney, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 16 | 21,491 | | | 12 | 12,560 | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 10 | 25,132 | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (a) | 47 | 29,040 | 52 | 159,958 | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 47 | 2,382 | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium (a) | 3 | 5,003 | | | 3 | 5,799 | | | | |
| Greenland (a) | | | 2 | 144 | | | | | | |
| Cuba (a) | 1 | 121 | | | | | | | | |
| France (a) | 1 | 3,190 | | | | | | | | |
| Germany (a) | | | | | 1 | 3,178 | | | | |
| Holland (a) | 5 | 15,165 | | | 1 | 3,990 | | | | |
| Italy (a) | 1 | 2,004 | | | | | | | | |
| Finland (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greece (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portugal (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia (a) | 11 | 32,590 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (a) | 5 | 1,532 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 8 | 435 | | | | | | | | |
| Spain (a) | | | | | 1 | 663 | | | | |
| United States (a) | 16 | 37,764 | 9 | 14,705 | | | | | | |
| Gibraltar (a) | 1 | 1,494 | | | | | | | | |
| China (a) | 4 | 13,516 | | | | | | | | |
| British South Africa (a) | 6 | 25,448 | | | 1 | 1,358 | | | | |
| Denmark (a) | | | | | 2 | 2,042 | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 8 | 1,065 | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (b) | 1 | 18 | 18 | 343 | | | | | | |
| Total | 191 | 217,390 | 81 | 175,150 | 21 | 29,590 | | | | |
| Three Rivers, Que.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 31 | 107,447 | 3 | 10,959 | 8 | 12,885 | | | | |
| United States (a) | 6 | 21,352 | 3 | 16,960 | 9 | 7,971 | | | | |
| Total | 37 | 128,799 | 6 | 27,919 | 17 | 20,856 | | | | |
| Truro, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 8 | 1,762 | 1 | 263 | | | | | | |
| Union Bay, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 5 | 13,423 | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 1 | 3,375 | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium (a) | 1 | 3,937 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 40 | 113,160 | 6 | 6,815 | 1 | 2,530 | | | 1 | 3,120 |
| United States (b) | 9 | 2,049 | | | | | | | | |
| British Oceania (a) | 4 | 10,201 | | | | | | | | |
| Mexico (a) | | | 1 | 1,014 | | | | | | |
| Japan (a) | 5 | 31,044 | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt (a) | 1 | 3,198 | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 66 | 180,387 | 7 | 7,829 | 1 | 2,530 | | | 1 | 3,120 |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 194 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 204 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 398 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | 7,845 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 286 |
| 1 | 1,195 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,195 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 428 |
| 1 | 1,195 | | | | | | | | | | | | 17 | 9,754 |
| 1 | 770 | | | | | | | | | Dutch | 2 | 3,781 | 34 | 41,839 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish | 2 | 1,908 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Latvian | 1 | 1,329 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 25,132 |
| | | | | 1 | 2,874 | | | | | Dutch | 1 | 2,987 | 101 | 194,859 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 47 | 2,382 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 10,802 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 144 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 121 |
| | | 4 | 1,522 | | | 1 | 2,995 | | | | | | 6 | 7,707 |
| | | | | | | 2 | 6,242 | | | Latvian | 1 | 1,746 | 4 | 11,166 |
| | | | | | | 1 | 3,774 | | | Dutch | 1 | 3,508 | 8 | 26,437 |
| | | | | | | 9 | 31,381 | | | | | | 10 | 33,385 |
| 1 | 1,152 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,152 |
| | | | | | | 2 | 6,117 | | | | | | 2 | 6,117 |
| 1 | 1,985 | | | | | | | | | Swedish | 1 | 1,806 | 1 | 1,806 |
| | | 7 | 1,319 | | | | | | | Dutch | 1 | 2,789 | 13 | 37,364 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 2,851 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 435 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 663 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 25 | 52,469 |
| | | | | | | 2 | 7,162 | | | Grecian | 1 | 3,166 | 4 | 11,822 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 13,516 |
| 1 | 1,204 | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 28,010 |
| 2 | 1,984 | | | | | | | | | Latvian | 1 | 1,328 | 5 | 5,354 |
| | | 67 | 15,159 | | | | | | | Spanish | 2 | 578 | 77 | 16,802 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 19 | 361 |
| 6 | 7,095 | 78 | 18,000 | 1 | 2,874 | 17 | 57,671 | | | | 14 | 24,926 | 409 | 532,696 |
| 1 | 1,802 | | | | | 4 | 12,795 | | | Japanese | 1 | 4,293 | 48 | 150,181 |
| 1 | 1,802 | | | | | | | | | | | | 19 | 48,085 |
| 2 | 3,604 | | | | | 4 | 12,795 | | | | 1 | 4,293 | 67 | 198,266 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 2,025 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 13,423 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,375 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,937 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 48 | 125,625 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 2,049 |
| 1 | 3,725 | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 13,926 |
| 1 | 4,028 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 5,042 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese | 7 | 31,145 | 12 | 62,189 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,198 |
| 2 | 7,753 | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 31,145 | 81 | 232,764 |

## No. 14.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Continued*

| Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Vancouver, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 108 | 412,045 | 17 | 65,449 | | | | | 1 | 3,130 |
| British West Indies (a) | 1 | 3,190 | 2 | 7,805 | | | | | | |
| Australia (a) | 36 | 200,378 | 15 | 55,072 | 5 | 20,410 | | | | |
| Australia (b) | | | 1 | 1,430 | | | | | | |
| Belgium (a) | 12 | 43,512 | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina (a) | | | 7 | 42,321 | | | | | | |
| Cuba (a) | | | | | 1 | 2,777 | | | | |
| France (a) | 3 | 11,237 | | | | | | | | |
| Germany (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Holland (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Norway (a) | | | | | 6 | 20,829 | | | | |
| Japan (a) | 19 | 89,582 | 7 | 32,120 | 6 | 19,892 | | | | |
| Fiji (a) | | | 4 | 2,328 | | | | | | |
| Uruguay (a) | | | 1 | 3,523 | | | | | | |
| China (a) | 40 | 349,023 | 13 | 64,432 | 2 | 5,914 | | | | |
| British South Africa (a) | 3 | 9,620 | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt (a) | 1 | 3,198 | | | | | | | | |
| Sweden (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 978 | 1,410,671 | 467 | 785,551 | | | | | | |
| Chile (a) | | | 1 | 3,636 | 1 | 3,101 | | | | |
| Mexico (a) | 10 | 6,366 | 1 | 1,014 | 1 | 2,516 | | | | |
| Peru (a) | | | 2 | 7,218 | 1 | 3,101 | | | | |
| Hawaii (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dutch West Indies (a) | | | 1 | 3,659 | | | | | | |
| British India (a) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 100 | 1,312 | | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar (b) | | | 1 | 1,427 | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,311 | 2,540,134 | 540 | 1,076,985 | 23 | 78,540 | | | 1 | 3,130 |
| Victoria, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 5 | 15,030 | | | | | | | | |
| Australia (a) | 13 | 105,874 | | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand (a) | 2 | 21,466 | | | | | | | | |
| Japan (a) | 37 | 328,137 | 23 | 193,010 | | | | | | |
| British South Africa (a) | 1 | 3,425 | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt (a) | 2 | 6,014 | | | | | | | | |
| Colombia (a) | 1 | 586 | | | | | | | | |
| For Sea (a) | 8 | 831 | | | | | | | | |
| Mexico (a) | 2 | 549 | | | 1 | 4,028 | | | | |
| United States (a) | 796 | 917,129 | 892 | 1,380,710 | 7 | 23,344 | | | 1 | 3,120 |
| United States (b) | 240 | 38,220 | 54 | 7,773 | | | | | | |
| Total | 1,107 | 1,437,261 | 969 | 1,581,493 | 8 | 27,372 | | | 1 | 3,120 |
| Wallace, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (b) | | | 1 | 605 | | | | | | |
| Westport, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 14 | 378 | 14 | 129 | | | | | | |
| Weymouth, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | | | | | 1 | 1,099 | | | | |
| British West Indies (b) | 6 | 1,027 | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba (b) | 1 | 483 | | | | | | | | |
| St. Pierre (b) | 3 | 147 | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | | | | | 3 | 1,761 | | | | |
| United States (b) | 20 | 3,067 | 5 | 812 | | | | | | |
| Total | 30 | 4,724 | 5 | 812 | 4 | 2,860 | | | | |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish... | 4 | 11,315 | | |
| 7 | 31,702 | 3 | 13,056 | 5 | 19,991 | | | | | Dutch..... | 15 | 76,848 | 163 | 645,666 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese... | 3 | 12,130 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 10,995 |
| | | | | 1 | 2,729 | | | | | Grecian..... | 1 | 3,335 | 58 | 281,924 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,430 |
| | | 8 | 31,044 | 1 | 4,883 | | | | | Dutch..... | 3 | 14,090 | 24 | 93,529 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 42,321 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2,777 |
| | | 8 | 31,681 | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 42,918 |
| 3 | 14,664 | | | 5 | 17,626 | | | | | Swedish.... | 1 | 3,412 | 9 | 35,702 |
| 1 | 2,675 | | | | | | | | | Dutch..... | 1 | 5,167 | 2 | 7,842 |
| | | | | | | 5 | 20,132 | | | | | | 5 | 20,132 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 20,829 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish... | 1 | 2,033 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Chinese.... | 12 | 39,788 | 134 | 566,385 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese... | 94 | 382,970 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 2,328 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,523 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese.... | 56 | 246,505 | 111 | 665,874 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Chinese..... | 1 | 2,951 | 4 | 12,571 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Chinese..... | 1 | 4,585 | 2 | 7,783 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish.... | 3 | 8,518 | 3 | 8,518 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,445 | 2,196,222 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 6,737 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Mexican..... | 2 | 398 | 14 | 10,294 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 10,319 |
| 1 | 5,218 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 5,218 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,659 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Chinese .... | 1 | 2,893 | 1 | 2,893 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 100 | 1,312 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,427 |
| 12 | 54,259 | 19 | 75,781 | 12 | 45,229 | 5 | 20,132 | | | | 199 | 816,938 | 2,122 | 4,711,128 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch..... | 2 | 9,294 | 7 | 24,324 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 105,874 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 21,466 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese.... | 39 | 191,784 | 99 | 712,931 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3,425 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese.... | 1 | 2,893 | 3 | 8,907 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 586 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Undocumented... | 1 | 1,284 | 9 | 2,115 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Panaman... | 2 | 278 | 5 | 4,855 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese... | 57 | 268,423 | | |
| 2 | 6,850 | | | | | | | | | Grecian.... | 1 | 3,222 | 1,757 | 2,603,188 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Mexican.... | 1 | 390 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 294 | 45,993 |
| 2 | 6,850 | | | | | | | | | | 104 | 477,568 | 2,191 | 3,533,664 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 605 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 28 | 507 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,099 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 1,027 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Cuban..... | 1 | 311 | 2 | 794 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 147 |
| 4 | 2,548 | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | 4,309 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 25 | 3,879 |
| 4 | 2,548 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 311 | 44 | 11,255 |

## No. 14.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, entered Outwards, *for Sea*, etc.—*Concluded*

| Ports and Outports and Countries for which Departed — Ports et ports secondaires et pays de destination | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| White Rock, B.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 120 | 8,878 | 38 | 1,283 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Windsor, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States (a) | 11 | 9,758 | ..... | ..... | 62 | 64,648 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| United States (b) | 61 | 17,610 | 89 | 109,020 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 72 | 27,368 | 89 | 109,020 | 62 | 64,648 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Winnipeg (Chesterfield Inlet), Man.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland (b) | 1 | 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Yarmouth, N.S.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| British West Indies (a) | 57 | 4,859 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| British West Indies (b) | 1 | 238 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Newfoundland (a) | 1 | 92 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cuba (a) | 24 | 3,166 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Norway (a) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 883 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Pierre (a) | 15 | 1,199 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| United States (a) | 116 | 98,331 | 93 | 97,336 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| United States (b) | 3 | 1,018 | 10 | 1,588 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sea Fisheries (a) | 22 | 1,125 | 48 | 2,781 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 239 | 110,028 | 151 | 101,705 | 1 | 883 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| York Factory, Ont.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Great Britain (a) | 1 | 1,497 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

(a) Steam—Vapeurs. (b) Sail—Voiliers.

N° 14.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à la sortie*, etc.—*Fin*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 158 | 10,161 |
| 53 | 89,196 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Swedish.... | 1 | 711 | 127 | 164,313 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 150 | 126,630 |
| 53 | 89,196 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 711 | 277 | 290,943 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 75 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 57 | 4,859 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 238 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 92 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24 | 3,166 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 883 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 1,199 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 209 | 195,667 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 2,606 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 70 | 3,906 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 391 | 212,616 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,497 |

## No. 15.—Summary Statement of the Nationality of Sea-going Vessels entered Outwards, *for Sea*, for each Country

| No. | Countries for which departed — Pays de destination | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| 1 | Great Britain | 996 | 4,661,822 | 57 | 214,510 | 93 | 117,633 | | | 4 | 6,406 |
| 2 | Australia | 91 | 446,246 | 16 | 56,502 | 5 | 20,410 | | | | |
| 3 | Bermuda | 11 | 657 | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | British South Africa | 20 | 79,550 | | | 1 | 1,358 | | | | |
| 5 | British West Africa | 3 | 12,969 | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | British Guiana | 42 | 88,266 | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | British Honduras | 9 | 15,682 | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | British India | | | 1 | 4,386 | | | | | | |
| 9 | British West Indies | 494 | 185,392 | 2 | 7,805 | 3 | 2,263 | | | 1 | 1,094 |
| 10 | British Oceania | 7 | 19,457 | | | 4 | 13,753 | | | | |
| 11 | Fiji Islands | | | 4 | 2,328 | | | | | | |
| 12 | Gibraltar | 1 | 1,494 | | | 1 | 943 | | | | |
| 13 | Irish Free State | 10 | 28,711 | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Malta | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Newfoundland | 1,041 | 467,767 | 74 | 176,052 | 30 | 31,852 | | | | |
| 16 | New Zealand | 15 | 60,576 | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Argentina | 6 | 16,105 | 15 | 70,892 | 3 | 5,886 | | | | |
| 18 | Azores | 2 | 198 | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Belgium | 67 | 197,453 | | | 14 | 30,461 | | | | |
| 20 | Brazil | 1 | 295 | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Chile | | | 1 | 3,636 | 1 | 3,101 | | | | |
| 22 | China | 44 | 362,539 | 13 | 64,432 | 2 | 5,914 | | | | |
| 23 | Colombia | 1 | 586 | | | 1 | 1,549 | | | | |
| 24 | Cuba | 242 | 87,252 | 7 | 14,632 | 29 | 34,755 | | | | |
| 25 | Danzig | 1 | 3,161 | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Denmark | 3 | 4,773 | 1 | 3,039 | 6 | 6,813 | | | | |
| 27 | Dutch West Indies | 1 | 3,478 | 1 | 3,659 | | | | | | |
| 28 | Egypt | 4 | 12,410 | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | Finland | 1 | 1,190 | | | 1 | 1,274 | | | | |
| 30 | France | 42 | 229,895 | | | 15 | 39,604 | | | | |
| 31 | Germany | 48 | 231,240 | | | 45 | 122,104 | | | | |
| 32 | Greece | 5 | 9,617 | | | | | | | 1 | 3,181 |
| 33 | Greenland | | | 3 | 273 | | | | | | |
| 34 | Hawaii | | | | | | | | | | |
| 35 | Holland | 41 | 129,097 | | | 28 | 82,079 | | | | |
| 36 | Honduras | 24 | 3,225 | | | | | | | | |
| 37 | Italy | 8 | 19,367 | | | 3 | 10,083 | | | | |
| 38 | Japan | 79 | 509,543 | 31 | 228,859 | 8 | 25,792 | | | | |
| 39 | Latvia | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | Madagascar | | | 1 | 1,427 | | | | | | |
| 41 | Mexico | 35 | 99,176 | 4 | 9,282 | 2 | 6,544 | | | | |
| 42 | Nicaragua | 1 | 150 | | | | | | | | |
| 43 | Norway | | | | | 27 | 72,589 | | | | |
| 44 | Panama | 1 | 23 | | | | | | | | |
| 45 | Peru | 26 | 75,927 | 2 | 7,218 | 1 | 3,101 | | | | |

## N° 15.—ÉTAT sommaire des long-courriers *déclarés à la sortie* pour chaque pays

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | No. |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch.... | 24 | 99,898 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish.. | 16 | 28,497 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Spanish... | 3 | 9,476 | | | |
| 26 | 65,432 | 11 | 29,578 | 10 | 25,344 | 5 | 16,217 | 2 | 2,647 | Japanese.. | 7 | 27,752 | 1,257 | 5,310,064 | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Grecian... | 1 | 3,335 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Latvian... | 1 | 1,329 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Portuguese | 1 | 188 | | | |
| 2 | 3,970 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2,729 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Dutch.... | 1 | 2,789 | 117 | 535,981 | 2 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Grecian... | 1 | 3,335 | | | |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | 657 | 3 |
| 1 | 1,204 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Chinese... | 1 | 2,951 | 23 | 85,063 | 4 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Portuguese | 1 | 199 | 4 | 13,168 | 5 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 42 | 88,266 | 6 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 15,682 | 7 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Chinese... | 1 | 2,893 | 2 | 7,279 | 8 |
| 1 | 2,460 | 14 | 3,279 | 7 | 3,445 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Swedish.. | 27 | 25,726 | 550 | 231,534 | 9 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Portuguese | 1 | 70 | | | |
| 1 | 3,725 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 36,935 | 10 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 2,328 | 11 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 7,162 | ..... | ..... | Grecian... | 1 | 3,166 | 5 | 12,765 | 12 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 28,711 | 13 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,640 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3,640 | 14 |
| 8 | 2,627 | 1 | 1,116 | 1 | 2,874 | 1 | 3,177 | ..... | ..... | Swedish.. | 1 | 711 | 1,160 | 694,449 | 15 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch.... | 3 | 8,273 | | | |
| 2 | 3,970 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Dutch.... | 1 | 2,788 | 18 | 67,334 | 16 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,204 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 94,087 | 17 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Portuguese | 1 | 156 | 3 | 354 | 18 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch.... | 18 | 58,738 | | | |
| 4 | 8,880 | 13 | 46,448 | 2 | 7,326 | 7 | 24,509 | ..... | ..... | Spanish... | 1 | 3,475 | 127 | 381,498 | 19 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Grecian... | 1 | 4,208 | | | |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 295 | 20 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 6,337 | 21 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Japanese.. | 56 | 246,505 | 115 | 679,390 | 22 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2,135 | 23 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish.. | 8 | 7,556 | | | |
| 11 | 13,843 | 3 | 543 | 2 | 1,704 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Portuguese | 3 | 216 | 307 | 162,676 | 24 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Spanish... | 1 | 1,864 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Cuban.... | 1 | 311 | | | |
| 1 | 1,335 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 4,496 | 25 |
| 22 | 33,439 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Latvian... | 2 | 2,656 | 35 | 52,031 | 26 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish.. | 1 | 1,311 | | | |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 7,137 | 27 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Chinese... | 1 | 4,585 | 6 | 19,888 | 28 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese.. | 1 | 2,893 | | | |
| 2 | 2,304 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Swedish.. | 1 | 1,356 | 5 | 6,124 | 29 |
| 1 | 2,876 | 32 | 50,270 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 19,778 | ..... | ..... | Dutch.... | 4 | 8,996 | 101 | 355,712 | 30 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese.. | 1 | 4,293 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Spanish... | 1 | 2,877 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Grecian... | 4 | 14,264 | | | |
| 4 | 17,030 | 2 | 5,729 | 5 | 17,626 | 15 | 49,358 | ..... | ..... | Latvian... | 2 | 3,492 | 139 | 501,861 | 31 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish.. | 2 | 5,182 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch.... | 11 | 32,959 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish.. | 1 | 1,806 | | | |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 12,233 | ..... | ..... | Grecian... | 2 | 6,328 | 14 | 33,235 | 32 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Portuguese | 1 | 70 | | | |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 273 | 33 |
| 1 | 5,218 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 5,218 | 34 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch.... | 20 | 70,817 | | | |
| 2 | 5,208 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,368 | 5 | 18,732 | ..... | ..... | Grecian... | 3 | 8,353 | 101 | 318,017 | 35 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Finnish... | 1 | 2,363 | | | |
| .... | ..... | .. | 2 | 680 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | 3,905 | 36 |
| 3 | 6,413 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | 170,142 | ..... | ..... | Spanish... | 5 | 17,330 | 72 | 229,966 | 37 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch.... | 3 | 6,601 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese.. | 179 | 770,593 | | | |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Swedish.. | 2 | 4,066 | 311 | 1,578,641 | 38 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Chinese... | 12 | 39,788 | | | |
| 1 | 1,924 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,924 | 39 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1,427 | 40 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Danzigian | 3 | 15,333 | | | |
| 1 | 4,028 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Mexican.. | 2 | 398 | 49 | 135,039 | 41 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Panaman. | 2 | 278 | | | |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 150 | 42 |
| 5 | 26,794 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32 | 99,383 | 43 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 23 | 44 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | 86,246 | 45 |

## No. 15.—Summary Statement of the Nationality of Sea-going Vessels entered Outwards, *for Sea*, for each Country

| No. | Countries for which departed — Pays de destination | British — Britannique | | United States — Américaine | | Norwegian — Norvégienne | | Austrian — Autrichienne | | Belgian — Belge | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré |
| 46 | Porto Rico | 12 | 1,321 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 47 | Portugal | 1 | 99 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 48 | Saint Pierre | 294 | 37,335 | 1 | 44 | 3 | 2,514 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 49 | San Domingo | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 16,639 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 50 | Sea Fisheries | 2,314 | 108,049 | 1,146 | 38,346 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 51 | Spain | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1,326 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 52 | Sweden | 1 | 1,872 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 5,597 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 53 | United States | 6,259 | 5,273,954 | 5,634 | 3,468,724 | 345 | 569,726 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 6,240 |
| 54 | Uruguay | 2 | 6,085 | 2 | 6,928 | 1 | 2,832 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 55 | For Sea | 35 | 30,671 | 5 | 965 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total | 12,341 | 13,524,675 | 7,021 | 4,383,939 | 679 | 1,238,495 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 16,921 |

N° 15.—ÉTAT du nombre et du tonnage des long-courriers à voiles et à vapeur, *déclarés à la sortie*, etc.—*Suite*

| Danish — Danoise | | French — Française | | German — Allemande | | Italian — Italienne | | Russian — Russe | | Other Nationalities — Autres nationalités | | | Total — Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Names — Noms | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | No. |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 1,321 | 46 |
| 1 | 113 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Portuguese | 3 | 210 | 6 | 2,228 | 47 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish.. | 1 | 1,806 | | | |
| .... | ..... | 70 | 13,907 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 368 | 53,800 | 48 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 16,639 | 49 |
| .... | ..... | 133 | 31,095 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Spanish... | 3 | 928 | 3,596 | 178,418 | 50 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1,326 | 51 |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 8,438 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Swedish.. | 13 | 74,186 | 21 | 90,093 | 52 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Dutch.... | 26 | 199,556 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Swedish.. | 28 | 144,207 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Honduran | 1 | 1,158 | | | |
| 143 | 302,642 | 13 | 61,949 | 24 | 135,290 | 1 | 3,383 | ..... | ..... | Danzigian | 2 | 10,226 | 12,553 | 10,509,738 | 53 |
| | | | | | | | | | | Grecian... | 6 | 19,445 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Japanese.. | 68 | 312,848 | | | |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Mexican.. | 1 | 390 | | | |
| 1 | 3,658 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Swedish.. | 1 | 2,870 | 7 | 22,373 | 54 |
| .... | ..... | 6 | 6,696 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Undocumented. | 1 | 1,284 | 47 | 39,616 | 55 |
| 244 | 519,123 | 300 | 251,290 | 57 | 206,144 | 97 | 328,331 | 3 | 3,851 | ..... | 603 | 2,344,507 | 21,353 | 22,817,276 | |

No. 16.—STATEMENT showing the Description, Number and Tonnage of Canadian and United States Vessels trading on the Rivers and Lakes between Canada and the United States (exclusive of Ferriage) which arrived at each Port and Outport

N° 16.—ÉTAT indiquant la description, le nombre et le tonnage des navires canadiens et des États-Unis naviguant sur les rivières et les lacs entre le Canada et les États-Unis (à l'exclusion des traversiers) arrivés à chaque port et ports secondaires

VESSELS ARRIVED—NAVIRES ARRIVÉS

| Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | Canadian—Canadiens | | | | | | United States—États-Unis | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Steam and Motor—Vapeurs | | | Sail—Voiliers | | | Steam and Motor—Vapeurs | | | Sail—Voiliers | | |
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage |
| Amherstburg, Ont | 18 | 2,941 | 131 | 1 | 561 | 10 | 1,622 | 377,058 | 19,072 | 21 | 7,648 | 49 |
| Bath, Ont | | | | 4 | 506 | 18 | 4 | 328 | 20 | | | |
| Belle River, Ont | | | | | | | 378 | 1,911 | 670 | | | |
| Belleville, Ont | 67 | 5,661 | 434 | 74 | 31,292 | 341 | 39 | 730 | 102 | 4 | 1,584 | 8 |
| Blind River, Ont | 4 | 1,272 | 45 | | | | 75 | 26,774 | 944 | 33 | 15,266 | 230 |
| Bridgeburg, Ont | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | 8 | 16 | 36 | | | |
| Brockville, Ont | 277 | 178,519 | 10,350 | 2 | 960 | 12 | 349 | 104,594 | 3,222 | 11 | 5,423 | 68 |
| Bruce Mines, Ont | 3 | 41 | 12 | | | | 2 | 1,179 | 22 | 1 | 2,710 | 8 |
| Byng Inlet, Ont | 34 | 84,584 | 796 | | | | 37 | 103,987 | 940 | | | |
| Cardinal, Ont | 73 | 21,923 | 758 | | | | 7 | 1,918 | 76 | | | |
| Chatham, Ont | 23 | 4,570 | 707 | | | | 1 | 16 | 2 | | | |
| Chicoutimi, Que | 35 | 36,398 | 696 | | | | 10 | 11,674 | 222 | | | |
| Chippawa, Ont | 4 | 8 | 8 | | | | 24 | 48 | 52 | | | |
| Cobourg, Ont | 500 | 1,502,694 | 16,287 | | | | | | | | | |
| Cockburn Island, Ont | 2 | 46 | 11 | | | | 22 | 2,914 | 171 | 5 | 4,051 | 35 |
| Cornwall, Ont | | | | | | | 7 | 1,186 | 58 | | | |
| Courtright, Ont | 12 | 19,044 | 281 | | | | 141 | 2,346 | 233 | 6 | 2,845 | 22 |
| Cutler, Ont | | | | | | | 4 | 1,684 | 56 | | | |
| Dawson, Y.T | 2 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 295 | 4 | 8 | 4,824 | 231 | 1 | 494 | 3 |
| Depot Harbour, Ont | 1 | 5,918 | 30 | | | | 99 | 225,730 | 2,568 | | | |
| Deseronto, Ont | 5 | 25 | 10 | | | | 29 | 99 | 58 | | | |
| Dunnville, Ont | 2 | 4 | 4 | | | | 3 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| Erieau, Ont | 1 | 10 | 3 | | | | 279 | 161,507 | 4,441 | | | |
| Fort Frances, Ont | 3 | 51 | 6 | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort William, Ont | 119 | 344,821 | 6,372 | | | | 557 | 1,855,973 | 15,452 | 29 | 50,080 | 254 |
| Gananoque, Ont | 389 | 36,364 | 2,034 | 2 | 242 | 10 | 278 | 3,329 | 413 | | | |
| Georgeville, Que | 1 | 50 | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Goderich, Ont | 14 | 4,856 | 134 | | | | 12 | 9,981 | 321 | | | |
| Gore Bay, Ont | 2 | 111 | 16 | | | | 2 | 101 | 10 | | | |
| Hamilton, Ont | 2 | 1,546 | 72 | 21 | 8,664 | 191 | | | | | | |
| Hull, Que | 31 | 1,114 | 306 | 124 | 16,146 | 248 | | | | | | |
| Iroquois, Ont | 2 | 1,546 | 72 | | | | 14 | 1,576 | 128 | | | |
| Ivy Lee, Ont | 161 | 528 | 183 | | | | 80 | 257 | 91 | | | |
| Kenora, Ont | 11 | 141 | 27 | | | | 165 | 5,581 | 549 | | | |
| Key Harbour, Ont | 19 | 26,447 | 363 | 3 | 8,400 | 30 | | | | | | |
| Kincardine, Ont | 2 | 2,398 | 52 | | | | | | | | | |
| Kingston, Ont | 808 | 570,898 | 25,514 | 159 | 11,600 | 393 | 225 | 3,763 | 533 | | | |
| Kingsville, Ont | | | | | | | 73 | 25,576 | 2,064 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Leamington, Ont. | 2 | 486 | 22 | | | | 39 | 1,534 | 121 | | | |
| Lévis, Que. | 45 | 47,788 | 898 | | | | 2 | 2,134 | 44 | 1 | 99 | 2 |
| Little Current, Ont. | 38 | 57,875 | 772 | 1 | 352 | 5 | 30 | 48,497 | 522 | 3 | 1,380 | 28 |
| Magog, Que. | 1 | 50 | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Michipicoten, Ont. | | | | | | | 10 | 10,906 | 198 | | | |
| Midland, Ont. | 27 | 52,444 | 583 | | | | 45 | 120,728 | 1,156 | 5 | 14,990 | 50 |
| Montreal, Que. | | | | | | | 1,055 | 967,341 | 17,774 | 43 | 5,141 | 86 |
| Morrisburg, Ont. | | | | | | | 5 | 1,246 | 67 | | | |
| Napanee, Ont. | | | | 8 | 1,480 | 40 | | | | | | |
| Niagara, Ont. | 402 | 424,087 | 30,920 | | | | | | | | | |
| Ottawa, Ont. | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 796 | 16 |
| Owen Sound, Ont. | 1 | 1,199 | 26 | | | | 7 | 10,206 | 185 | | | |
| Parry Sound, Ont. | | | | | | | 23 | 31,120 | 2,929 | | | |
| Penetanguishene, Ont. | 1 | 1,199 | 26 | | | | 2 | 852 | 28 | | | |
| Picton, Ont. | 11 | 1,982 | 82 | 4 | 928 | 10 | | | | | | |
| Point Edward, Ont. | 160 | 348,354 | 7,063 | 41 | 29,492 | 525 | 158 | 49,171 | 1,525 | 88 | 10,609 | 135 |
| Port Alfred, Que. | 7 | 7,199 | 137 | | | | 1 | 1,141 | 22 | | | |
| Port Arthur, Ont. | 53 | 117,372 | 1,544 | 27 | 28,149 | 131 | 602 | 1,933,361 | 16,592 | 27 | 44,862 | 226 |
| Port Burwell, Ont. | 1 | 44 | 7 | | | | 1 | 22 | 6 | | | |
| Port Colborne, Ont. | 382 | 256,061 | 3,866 | | | | 192 | 111,231 | 1,760 | 3 | 3,867 | 13 |
| Port Dalhousie, Ont. | 69 | 11,927 | 460 | | | | 70 | 953 | 261 | 1 | 100 | 6 |
| Port Dover, Ont. | 58 | 1,001 | 250 | | | | 69 | 19,846 | 1,986 | | | |
| Port Hope, Ont. | | | | 2 | 638 | 8 | 4 | 1,726 | 35 | | | |
| Port McNicoll, Ont. | 5 | 16,181 | 126 | | | | 29 | 97,044 | 807 | | | |
| Port Rowan, Ont. | 1 | 3 | 2 | | | | 24 | 75 | 50 | | | |
| Port Stanley, Ont. | 16 | 8,595 | 164 | | | | 115 | 143,378 | 7,173 | | | |
| Prescott, Ont. | 92 | 128,842 | 7,310 | | | | 379 | 13,710 | 1,608 | | | |
| Quebec, Que. | 21 | 21,708 | 417 | | | | 4 | 4,389 | 93 | 172 | 17,977 | 344 |
| Queenston, Ont. | 594 | 491,598 | 42,848 | | | | | | | | | |
| Rainy River, Ont. | 55 | 908 | 158 | | | | 27 | 299 | 52 | | | |
| Rimouski, Que. | 12 | 12,392 | 237 | | | | 1 | 1,141 | 22 | | | |
| Rockport, Ont. | 105 | 461 | 198 | | | | 230 | 13,214 | 432 | | | |
| Sandwich, Ont. | 38 | 8,864 | 345 | 16 | 8,015 | 168 | 4,956 | 29,024 | 13,341 | 19 | 9,448 | 81 |
| Sarnia, Ont. | 179 | 33,982 | 1,467 | 55 | 31,432 | 441 | 779 | 207,794 | 21,981 | 65 | 74,561 | 334 |
| Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. | 289 | 192,694 | 4,599 | | | | 434 | 353,045 | 4,364 | 18 | 14,490 | 126 |
| Sorel, Que. | 3 | 3,270 | 57 | | | | 2 | 1,946 | 44 | 73 | 7,119 | 144 |
| Southampton, Ont. | 2 | 37 | 6 | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Johns, Que. | | | | 31 | 3,510 | 62 | 37 | 2,644 | 356 | 316 | 41,144 | 780 |
| Stag Island, Ont. | 151 | 1,027 | 345 | 6 | 3,213 | 65 | 21 | 5,098 | 648 | 1 | 829 | 11 |
| Stickeen, B.C. | 12 | 34 | 22 | | | | 38 | 1,321 | 228 | | | |
| Thessalon, Ont. | 40 | 2,405 | 249 | | | | 46 | 20,928 | 602 | 8 | 4,009 | 56 |
| Thorold, Ont. | | | | | | | 2 | 79 | 8 | 4 | 1,986 | 5 |
| Three Rivers, Que. | 18 | 17,153 | 361 | | | | 11 | 11,113 | 243 | 112 | 19,230 | 220 |
| Tilbury, Ont. | | | | | | | 30 | 150 | 60 | | | |
| Toronto, Ont. | 1,206 | 735,524 | 68,442 | 28 | 21,639 | 167 | 7 | 146 | 21 | 23 | 10,352 | 47 |
| Trenton, Ont. | 38 | 1,785 | 170 | 1 | 278 | 4 | 21 | 76 | 42 | | | |
| Valleyfield, Que. | 2 | 399 | 20 | | | | | | | | | |
| Walkerville, Ont. | 172 | 170,953 | 9,329 | 33 | 20,276 | 347 | 1,484 | 67,892 | 3,744 | 4 | 1,340 | 5 |
| Wallaceburg, Ont. | 51 | 27,085 | 1,158 | | | | 885 | 35,620 | 2,826 | 1 | 857 | 7 |
| Welland, Ont. | 57 | 17,602 | 391 | | | | 107 | 43,449 | 724 | 2 | 1,026 | 4 |
| West Dock, Ont. | 56 | 13,608 | 616 | | | | 177 | 7,170 | 596 | | | |
| Whitby, Ont. | 17 | 87 | 36 | | | | 2 | 431 | 19 | | | |
| White Horse, Y.T. | | | | | | | 1 | 603 | 27 | | | |
| Wiarton, Ont. | | | | | | | 2 | 1,670 | 19 | | | |
| Windsor, Ont. | 75 | 39,345 | 1,028 | 38 | 16,919 | 330 | 285 | 48,557 | 4,489 | 22 | 5,896 | 125 |
| Wolfe Island, Ont. | 21 | 216 | 36 | 8 | 384 | 22 | 2 | 15 | 4 | | | |
| Total | 7,212 | 6,128,817 | 252,450 | 670 | 236,707 | 3,391 | 17,028 | 7,369,366 | 162,788 | 1,130 | 382,209 | 3,522 |

## No. 16.—Summary Statement of Canadian and United States Vessels trading on Inland Waters, which arrived at Canadian Ports and Outports

## N° 16.—État sommaire des navires canadiens et des États-Unis naviguant sur les eaux intérieures, arrivés aux ports du Canada

RECAPITULATION—RÉCAPITULATION

| — | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canadian—Canadiens:—Steam and motor—Vapeurs | 7,212 | 6,128,817 | 252,450 |
| Sail—Voiliers | 670 | 236,707 | 3,391 |
| United States—États-unis:—Steam and motor—Vapeurs | 17,028 | 7,369,366 | 162,788 |
| Sail—Voiliers | 1,130 | 382,209 | 3,522 |
| Total | 26,040 | 14,117,099 | 422,151 |

DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS—DESCRIPTION DES NAVIRES

| Description | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré |
|---|---|---|
| Steam and motor—Vapeurs:—Screw—A hélice | 22,561 | 11,768,589 |
| Paddle—A aubes | 1,670 | 1,724,167 |
| Stern-wheel—Roue a l'arrière | 9 | 5,427 |
| Sail—Voiliers:—Schooners—Barques | 190 | 90,761 |
| Sloops—Goélettes | 14 | 481 |
| Barges—Barges | 1,596 | 527,674 |
| Total | 26,040 | 14,117,099 |

No. 17.—STATEMENT showing the Description, Number and Tonnage of Canadian and United States Vessels trading on the Rivers and Lakes between Canada and the United States (exclusive of Ferriage) which Departed from each Port and Outport

N° 17.—ÉTAT indiquant la description, le nombre et le tonnage des navires canadiens et des États-Unis naviguant sur les rivières et les lacs entre le Canada et les États-Unis (à l'exclusion des traversiers), partis de chaque port ou port secondaire

VESSELS DEPARTED—NAVIRES PARTIS

| Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | Canadian—Canadiens | | | | | | United States—États-Unis | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Steam—Vapeurs | | | Sail—Voiliers | | | Steam—Vapeurs | | | Sail—Voiliers | | |
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage |
| Amherstburg, Ont | 21 | 3,746 | 143 | | | | 1,752 | 386,658 | 18,070 | 34 | 12,086 | 124 |
| Bath, Ont | | | | 3 | 466 | 16 | 3 | 270 | 18 | | | |
| Belle River, Ont | | | | | | | 383 | 1,783 | 758 | | | |
| Belleville, Ont | 62 | 5,221 | 398 | 69 | 28,443 | 315 | 43 | 783 | 112 | 4 | 1,584 | 8 |
| Blind River, Ont | 10 | 2,678 | 116 | | | | 75 | 26,774 | 944 | 33 | 15,266 | 230 |
| Bridgeburg, Ont | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | 8 | 16 | 36 | | | |
| Brockville, Ont | 277 | 178,519 | 10,350 | 3 | 1,710 | 17 | 349 | 104,594 | 3,222 | 11 | 5,423 | 68 |
| Bruce Mines, Ont | 1 | 1,375 | 21 | | | | 1 | 1,179 | 22 | 1 | 2,710 | 8 |
| Byng Inlet, Ont | 27 | 67,906 | 634 | | | | 37 | 103,357 | 939 | | | |
| Cardinal, Ont | 73 | 21,923 | 758 | | | | 7 | 1,918 | 76 | | | |
| Chatham, Ont | 19 | 3,427 | 526 | 1 | 361 | 10 | 1 | 12 | 2 | | | |
| Chippawa, Ont | 1 | 14 | 4 | | | | 24 | 48 | 52 | | | |
| Cobourg, Ont | 506 | 1,472,989 | 16,334 | | | | | | | | | |
| Cockburn Island, Ont | 3 | 46 | 11 | | | | 22 | 2,914 | 171 | 5 | 4,051 | 35 |
| Cornwall, Ont | | | | | | | 8 | 570 | 57 | | | |
| Courtright, Ont | 27 | 19,074 | 290 | | | | 139 | 2,057 | 216 | 6 | 2,845 | 22 |
| Cutler, Ont | | | | | | | 4 | 1,684 | 56 | | | |
| Dawson, Y.T | 4 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 295 | 2 | 8 | 4,824 | 234 | 1 | 494 | 4 |
| Depot Harbour, Ont | 1 | 5,918 | 30 | | | | 99 | 233,246 | 2,522 | | | |
| Deseronto, Ont | 11 | 39 | 22 | | | | 29 | 97 | 58 | | | |
| Dunnville, Ont | 2 | 4 | 4 | | | | 3 | 6 | 6 | | | |
| Erieau, Ont | 1 | 10 | 3 | | | | 275 | 157,476 | 4,336 | | | |
| Fort Frances, Ont | 4 | 63 | 8 | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort William, Ont | 47 | 129,969 | 1,072 | 1 | 1,681 | 9 | 544 | 1,841,667 | 15,424 | 28 | 48,970 | 254 |
| Gananoque, Ont | 389 | 36,364 | 2,034 | 2 | 242 | 10 | 278 | 3,329 | 413 | | | |
| Georgeville, Que | 1 | 50 | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Goderich, Ont | 26 | 30,106 | 384 | | | | 16 | 23,203 | 439 | | | |
| Gore Bay, Ont | 1 | 90 | 12 | | | | 2 | 101 | 10 | | | |
| Hamilton, Ont | 2 | 1,546 | 72 | | | | 21 | 8,664 | 191 | | | |
| Hull, Que | 32 | 1,090 | 297 | 102 | 17,938 | 204 | | | | | | |
| Iroquois, Ont | | | | | | | 14 | 1,576 | 128 | 70 | 7,843 | 140 |
| Ivy Lee, Ont | 161 | 528 | 183 | | | | 80 | 257 | 91 | | | |
| Kenora, Ont | 12 | 193 | 30 | | | | 166 | 5,612 | 553 | | | |

No. 17.—STATEMENT showing the Description, Number and Tonnage of Canadian and United States Vessels trading on the Rivers and Lakes, etc.—*Concluded*

No. 17.—ÉTAT indiquant la description, le nombre et le tonnage des navires canadiens et des États-Unis naviguant sur les rivières et les lacs, etc.—*Fin*

VESSELS DEPARTED-*Concluded*—NAVIRES PARTIS-*Fin*

| Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | Canadian—Canadiens | | | | | | United States—États-Unis | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Steam—Vapeurs | | | Sail—Voiliers | | | Steam—Vapeurs | | | Sail—Voiliers | | |
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage |
| Key Harbour, Ont. | 15 | 22,634 | 322 | 3 | 8,400 | 30 | | | | | | |
| Kincardine, Ont. | 2 | 2,398 | 52 | | | | | | | | | |
| Kingston, Ont. | 808 | 581,677 | 25,873 | 162 | 12,462 | 461 | 226 | 4,116 | 516 | 2 | 396 | 2 |
| Kingsville, Ont. | | | | | | | 73 | 25,576 | 2,064 | | | |
| Leamington, Ont. | 2 | 486 | 22 | | | | 39 | 1,534 | 121 | | | |
| Levis, Que. | 5 | 5,515 | 100 | | | | | | | | | |
| Little Current, Ont. | 34 | 43,242 | 685 | | | | 30 | 48,497 | 522 | 3 | 1,380 | 28 |
| Magog, Que. | 1 | 50 | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Michipicoten, Ont. | | | | | | | 10 | 10,906 | 198 | | | |
| Midland, Ont. | 38 | 74,207 | 867 | | | | 48 | 137,036 | 1,251 | 6 | 17,390 | 63 |
| Montreal, Que. | | | | | | | 1,312 | 1,433,598 | 26,015 | 26 | 4,418 | 50 |
| Morrisburg, Ont. | | | | | | | 5 | 1,246 | 67 | | | |
| Napanee, Ont. | | | | 9 | 1,665 | 45 | | | | | | |
| Niagara, Ont. | 217 | 153,106 | 14,950 | | | | | | | | | |
| Owen Sound, Ont. | 3 | 1,950 | 45 | | | | 7 | 10,206 | 185 | | | |
| Parry Sound, Ont. | | | | | | | 23 | 31,120 | 2,929 | | | |
| Paspebiac, Que. | 6 | 6,844 | 120 | | | | 1 | 1,141 | 22 | | | |
| Penetanguishene, Ont. | 1 | 1,199 | 26 | | | | 2 | 852 | 28 | | | |
| Picton, Ont. | 9 | 906 | 52 | 4 | 928 | 10 | | | | | | |
| Point Edward, Ont. | 121 | 223,868 | 2,601 | 37 | 27,974 | 520 | 193 | 54,215 | 1,595 | 95 | 10,837 | 141 |
| Pointe au Pic, Que. | | | | | | | 12 | 7,993 | 209 | | | |
| Port Alfred, Que. | 4 | 3,282 | 78 | | | | 3 | 2,661 | 59 | | | |
| Port Arthur, Ont. | 117 | 299,710 | 6,876 | 22 | 22,396 | 88 | 603 | 1,950,104 | 16,620 | 27 | 44,862 | 226 |
| Port Burwell, Ont. | 5 | 2,041 | 93 | | | | 1 | 22 | 6 | | | |
| Port Colborne, Ont. | 503 | 805,706 | 8,110 | | | | 282 | 112,255 | 1,709 | | | |
| Port Dalhousie, Ont. | 76 | 11,973 | 330 | 3 | 1,670 | 15 | 72 | 1,025 | 243 | | | |
| Port Dover, Ont. | 58 | 1,001 | 243 | | | | 71 | 20,269 | 2,033 | | | |
| Port Hope, Ont. | | | | 2 | 396 | 8 | 4 | 875 | 35 | | | |
| Port McNicoll, Ont. | 8 | 21,741 | 180 | | | | 34 | 111,136 | 942 | | | |
| Port Rowan, Ont. | | | | | | | 23 | 46 | 46 | | | |
| Port Stanley, Ont. | 16 | 8,595 | 164 | | | | 115 | 143,378 | 7,173 | | | |
| Prescott, Ont. | 44 | 56,260 | 3,178 | | | | 379 | 13,831 | 1,593 | | | |
| Quebec, Que. | 22 | 26,371 | 441 | 2 | 66 | 2 | 1 | 1,171 | 31 | 144 | 15,393 | 290 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Queenston, Ont. | 760 | 756,036 | 57,714 | | | | | | | | | |
| Rainy River, Ont. | 54 | 898 | 155 | | | | 27 | 299 | 52 | | | |
| Rimouski, Que. | 12 | 12,392 | 237 | | | | 1 | 1,141 | 22 | | | |
| Rockport, Ont. | 105 | 461 | 198 | | | | 230 | 13,214 | 432 | | | |
| Sandwich, Ont. | 72 | 11,919 | 622 | 55 | 28,335 | 529 | 4,961 | 136,248 | 7,365 | 27 | 10,953 | 130 |
| Sarnia, Ont. | 174 | 61,222 | 2,181 | 34 | 18,484 | 209 | 762 | 204,868 | 21,742 | 66 | 73,275 | 356 |
| Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. | 416 | 181,724 | 4,525 | 1 | 322 | 6 | 433 | 353,043 | 4,363 | 19 | 15,174 | 133 |
| Sorel, Que. | 5 | 5,945 | 100 | 1 | 802 | 7 | 5 | 4,006 | 99 | 73 | 7,771 | 146 |
| Southampton, Ont. | 3 | 62 | 9 | | | | | | | | | |
| St. Johns, Que. | | | | 24 | 2,500 | 48 | 37 | 2,644 | 356 | 490 | 60,623 | 1,262 |
| Stag Island, Ont. | 144 | 679 | 290 | | | | 20 | 4,810 | 634 | | | |
| Stickeen, B.C. | 9 | 27 | 14 | | | | 38 | 1,125 | 208 | | | |
| Thessalon, Ont. | 44 | 3,485 | 284 | | | | 46 | 20,928 | 602 | 8 | 4,009 | 56 |
| Thorold, Ont. | 98 | 106,913 | 1,963 | | | | 2 | 79 | 8 | 4 | 1,986 | 5 |
| Three Rivers, Que. | 19 | 18,922 | 380 | | | | 11 | 11,113 | 243 | 119 | 20,472 | 238 |
| Tilbury, Ont. | | | | | | | 30 | 150 | 60 | | | |
| Toronto, Ont. | 1,287 | 970,532 | 70,913 | 27 | 19,122 | 160 | 5 | 150 | 15 | 24 | 10,748 | 48 |
| Trenton, Ont. | 38 | 1,778 | 171 | 3 | 974 | 13 | 21 | 76 | 42 | | | |
| Valleyfield, Que. | 2 | 399 | 20 | | | | | | | | | |
| Walkerville, Ont. | 213 | 280,365 | 13,825 | 30 | 18,577 | 345 | 1,447 | 66,360 | 3,637 | 2 | 798 | 9 |
| Wallaceburg, Ont. | 39 | 18,008 | 873 | | | | 885 | 35,620 | 2,826 | 1 | 857 | 7 |
| Welland, Ont. | 86 | 45,549 | 891 | | | | 106 | 33,145 | 644 | 2 | 1,026 | 4 |
| West Dock, Ont. | 56 | 10,672 | 484 | | | | 169 | 6,698 | 580 | | | |
| Whitby, Ont. | 33 | 180 | 66 | | | | 2 | 531 | 19 | | | |
| White Horse, Y.T. | | | | | | | 1 | 603 | 27 | | | |
| Wiarton, Ont. | | | | | | | 2 | 1,670 | 19 | | | |
| Windsor, Ont. | 58 | 22,974 | 744 | 34 | 15,204 | 299 | 286 | 49,101 | 4,962 | 14 | 3,521 | 73 |
| Wolfe Island, Ont. | 18 | 95 | 27 | 4 | 138 | 10 | 2 | 15 | 4 | | | |
| Total | 7,582 | 6,848,899 | 255,847 | 640 | 231,551 | 3,388 | 17,489 | 7,987,121 | 164,329 | 1,345 | 407,161 | 4,160 |

## No. 17.—Summary Statement of Canadian and United States Vessels, trading on Inland Waters, which Departed from Canadian Ports

## N° 17.—État sommaire des navires canadiens et des États-Unis naviguant sur les eaux intérieures, partis des ports du Canada

### RECAPITULATION—RÉCAPITULATION

| — | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canadian—Canadiens—Steam and motor—Vapeurs | 7,582 | 6,848,899 | 255,847 |
| Sail—Voiliers | 640 | 231,551 | 3,388 |
| United States—États-unis—Steam and motor—Vapeurs | 17,489 | 7,987,121 | 164,329 |
| Sail—Voiliers | 1,345 | 407,161 | 4,160 |
| Total | 27,056 | 15,474,732 | 427,724 |

### DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS—DESCRIPTION DES NAVIRES

| Description | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré |
|---|---|---|
| Steam—Vapeurs—Screw and motor—A hélice | 23,422 | 13,139,418 |
| Paddle—A aubes | 1,640 | 1,691,175 |
| Stern-wheel—Roue à l'arrière | 9 | 5,427 |
| Sail—Voiliers—Schooners—Barques | 208 | 94,016 |
| Sloops—Goélettes | 11 | 275 |
| Barges—Barges | 1,766 | 544,421 |
| Total | 27,056 | 15,474,732 |

## No. 18.—Statement showing the Description, Number and Tonnage of Canadian and United States Vessels trading on the Rivers and Lakes between Canada and the United States (exclusive of Ferriage), which Arrived and Departed.

## N° 18.—État indiquant la description, le nombre et le tonnage des navires canadiens et des États-Unis naviguant sur les rivières et les lacs entre le Canada et les États-Unis (à l'exclusion des traversiers) arrivés et partis.

| — | Canadian—Canadiens | | | United States—États-Unis | | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons Register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage |
| Arrived—Arrivé | 7,882 | 6,365,524 | 255,841 | 18,158 | 7,751,575 | 166,310 | 26,040 | 14,117,099 | 422,151 |
| Departed—Partis | 8,222 | 7,080,450 | 259,235 | 18,834 | 8,394,282 | 168,489 | 27,056 | 15,474,732 | 427,724 |
| Total | 16,104 | 13,445,974 | 515,076 | 36,992 | 16,145,857 | 334,799 | 53,096 | 29,591,831 | 849,875 |

## No. 19.—Statement of Vessels, British and Foreign, entered and cleared Coastwise from the undermentioned Ports and Outports

## N° 19.—État des navires britanniques et étrangers déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie comme cabotiers aux ports ou ports secondaires ci-après mentionnés

### STEAMERS AND MOTOR BOATS—VAPEURS

| Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | Vessels Arrived—Arrivés | | | | | | Vessels Departed—Partis | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | British—Britanniques | | | Foreign—Étrangers | | | British—Britanniques | | | Foreign—Étrangers | | |
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Equipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage |
| Albert, N.B. | 2 | 117 | 20 | | | | 2 | 117 | 20 | | | |
| Alert Bay, B.C. | 1,154 | 508,151 | 27,650 | | | | 1,190 | 502,169 | 27,863 | | | |
| Amherstburg, Ont. | 63 | 14,289 | 465 | | | | 60 | 14,079 | 443 | | | |
| Amherst Harbour, Que. | 168 | 68,216 | 3,573 | | | | 168 | 68,552 | 3,557 | | | |
| Annapolis Royal, N.S. | 89 | 7,647 | 567 | | | | 87 | 7,566 | 559 | | | |
| Antigonish, N.S. | 28 | 1,864 | 244 | | | | 28 | 1,864 | 244 | | | |
| Anyox, B.C. | 542 | 270,449 | 11,323 | | | | 500 | 263,491 | 10,480 | | | |
| Arichat, N.S. | 1,053 | 64,297 | 7,698 | | | | 1,051 | 64,227 | 7,686 | | | |
| Aultsville, Ont. | 58 | 13,124 | 954 | | | | 58 | 13,124 | 954 | | | |
| Baddeck, N.S. | 642 | 80,574 | 5,261 | | | | 669 | 95,884 | 5,668 | | | |
| Bamfield, B.C. | 247 | 79,105 | 4,316 | 1 | 22 | 5 | 246 | 79,276 | 4,307 | | | |
| Barrington Passage, N.S. | 368 | 14,290 | 2,625 | 4 | 65 | 29 | 360 | 14,763 | 2,573 | 5 | 84 | 36 |
| Bath, Ont. | 127 | 11,306 | 1,229 | | | | 128 | 11,364 | 1,232 | | | |
| Bear River, N.S. | 59 | 4,249 | 372 | | | | 58 | 3,760 | 245 | | | |
| Belliveau's Cove, N.S. | 3 | 177 | 18 | | | | 3 | 177 | 18 | | | |
| Belleville, Ont. | 69 | 30,729 | 1,940 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 73 | 31,182 | 1,983 | | | |
| Blind River, Ont. | 71 | 17,750 | 1,181 | | | | 67 | 16,528 | 1,132 | | | |
| Bonne Espérance, Que. | 12 | 6,264 | 370 | | | | 12 | 6,264 | 372 | | | |
| Bowmanville, Ont. | 2 | 344 | 16 | | | | 2 | 344 | 16 | | | |
| Bridgeburg, Ont. | 6 | 250 | 31 | | | | 6 | 250 | 31 | | | |
| Bridgetown, N.S. | 35 | 2,091 | 209 | | | | 35 | 2,091 | 209 | | | |
| Bridgewater, N.S. | 23 | 1,870 | 160 | 3 | 3,546 | 60 | 23 | 1,862 | 160 | 1 | 941 | 26 |
| Britannia Beach, B.C. | 524 | 139,445 | 9,485 | | | | 519 | 134,487 | 9,268 | | | |
| Brockville, Ont. | 209 | 205,755 | 11,523 | | | | 209 | 205,755 | 11,523 | | | |
| Bruce Mines, Ont. | 101 | 12,859 | 1,083 | | | | 99 | 11,157 | 1,027 | | | |
| Butedale, B.C. | 941 | 338,334 | 21,203 | | | | 943 | 340,024 | 21,293 | | | |
| Byng Inlet, Ont. | 6 | 207 | 35 | | | | 13 | 14,492 | 182 | | | |
| Campbellton, N.B. | 44 | 10,819 | 353 | 11 | 13,811 | 249 | 43 | 12,979 | 370 | 5 | 6,807 | 116 |
| Campo Bello, N.B. | 178 | 26,648 | 1,867 | | | | 168 | 26,056 | 1,819 | | | |
| Canning, N.S. | 15 | 1,882 | 129 | | | | 15 | 1,882 | 129 | | | |
| Canso, N.S. | 1,318 | 181,442 | 13,926 | 8 | 8,646 | 170 | 1,356 | 186,148 | 14,567 | 6 | 6,987 | 132 |
| Caraquet, N.B. | 1 | 147 | 12 | | | | 1 | 147 | 12 | | | |
| Cardigan, P.E.I. | 3 | 102 | 19 | | | | 3 | 102 | 17 | | | |
| Cardinal, Ont. | 3 | 635 | 39 | | | | 5 | 2,864 | 73 | | | |

## No. 19.—Statement of Vessels, British and Foreign, entered and cleared Coastwise—*Continued*

## N° 19.—État des navires britanniques et étrangers déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie comme cabotiers—*Suite*

STEAMERS AND MOTOR BOATS-*Continued*—VAPEURS-*Suite*

| Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | Vessels Arrived—Arrivés | | | | | | Vessels Departed—Partis | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | British—Britanniques | | | Foreign—Étrangers | | | British—Britanniques | | | Foreign—Étrangers | | |
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage |
| Carcross, Y.T. | 91 | 67,289 | 2,529 | | | | 90 | 67,140 | 2,490 | | | |
| Chandler, Que. | 2 | 2,449 | 42 | | | | 2 | 2,449 | 42 | | | |
| Charlottetown, P.E.I. | 446 | 162,558 | 6,351 | | | | 412 | 135,676 | 5,594 | | | |
| Chatham, N.B. | 21 | 5,803 | 146 | 9 | 11,169 | 203 | 14 | 246 | 39 | 4 | 6,396 | 103 |
| Chatham, Ont. | 46 | 5,368 | 841 | | | | 50 | 6,159 | 966 | 1 | 32 | 2 |
| Chemainus, B.C. | 159 | 8,436 | 1,053 | | | | 163 | 9,216 | 1,117 | | | |
| Chester, N.S. | 69 | 1,591 | 190 | | | | 71 | 1,606 | 189 | | | |
| Cheticamp, N.S. | 149 | 14,205 | 1,601 | | | | 149 | 14,205 | 1,601 | | | |
| Chicoutimi, Que. | 94 | 53,946 | 4,733 | | | | 129 | 90,561 | 5,419 | 11 | 12,958 | 247 |
| Chippawa, Ont. | 5 | 134 | 23 | | | | 14 | 108 | 39 | | | |
| Clark's Harbour, N.S. | 476 | 18,554 | 3,082 | 18 | 372 | 55 | 477 | 18,410 | 3,475 | 22 | 322 | 172 |
| Clementsport, N.S. | 19 | 1,131 | 113 | | | | 19 | 1,131 | 113 | | | |
| Cobourg, Ont. | 5 | 4,526 | 118 | | | | 4 | 1,297 | 82 | | | |
| Cockburn Island, Ont. | 85 | 29,313 | 1,840 | | | | 84 | 29,335 | 1,802 | | | |
| Collingwood, Ont. | 60 | 52,633 | 1,088 | 19 | 47,141 | 489 | 60 | 50,467 | 1,069 | 19 | 47,141 | 489 |
| Cornwall, Ont. | 97 | 50,921 | 1,813 | | | | 66 | 20,022 | 1,282 | | | |
| Courtright, Ont. | 47 | 53,554 | 806 | | | | 45 | 53,542 | 802 | | | |
| Crapaud, P.E.I. | 64 | 13,707 | 572 | | | | 64 | 13,707 | 572 | | | |
| Cutler, Ont. | 260 | 39,685 | 2,045 | | | | 262 | 39,641 | 2,031 | | | |
| Dalhousie, N.B. | 9 | 2,277 | 64 | 5 | 6,256 | 114 | 11 | 6,006 | 94 | 1 | 1,484 | 24 |
| Dawson, Y.T. | 52 | 31,364 | 1,366 | | | | 52 | 31,364 | 1,364 | | | |
| Deseronto, Ont. | 9 | 360 | 42 | | | | 3 | 339 | 30 | | | |
| Digby, N.S. | 1,037 | 240,559 | 15,493 | 6 | 66 | 17 | 1,030 | 243,164 | 14,417 | | | |
| Dunnville, Ont. | 3 | 92 | 18 | 2 | 46 | 40 | 3 | 92 | 18 | 2 | 46 | 40 |
| Ellis Bay, Que. | 43 | 13,195 | 736 | | | | 43 | 13,195 | 732 | | | |
| Erieau, Ont. | 5 | 163 | 26 | | | | 4 | 131 | 19 | | | |
| Fort William, Ont. | 868 | 1,864,073 | 28,845 | | | | 852 | 1,969,867 | 29,192 | | | |
| Freeport, N.S. | 333 | 32,754 | 2,681 | | | | 335 | 33,249 | 2,799 | | | |
| Gananoque, Ont. | 97 | 16,085 | 1,301 | | | | 97 | 16,085 | 1,301 | | | |
| Gaspé, Que. | 93 | 57,548 | 2,314 | | | | 93 | 57,548 | 2,314 | | | |
| Georgetown, P.E.I. | 14 | 1,799 | 125 | | | | 14 | 1,799 | 125 | | | |
| Glace Bay, N.S. | 1 | 79 | 7 | | | | 1 | 79 | 7 | | | |
| Goderich, Ont. | 109 | 192,762 | 2,266 | 1 | 1,596 | 21 | 103 | 178,800 | 2,130 | | | |
| Gore Bay, Ont. | 417 | 89,968 | 5,268 | | | | 409 | 88,421 | 5,162 | | | |
| Grand Narrows, N.S. | 82 | 7,911 | 486 | | | | 82 | 7,911 | 486 | | | |
| Grimsby, Ont. | 77 | 23,746 | 1,977 | | | | 77 | 23,746 | 1,977 | | | |
| Guysboro, N.S. | 357 | 38,594 | 3,191 | 2 | 2,132 | 42 | 354 | 36,852 | 3,147 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Halifax, N.S. | 1,684 | 346,252 | 13,793 | 30 | 21,410 | 457 | 2,111 | 93,488 | 16,091 | 37 | 35,045 | 767 |
| Hamilton, Ont. | 579 | 538,642 | 14,672 | 23 | 10,210 | 227 | 518 | 263,020 | 13,494 | 23 | 10,210 | 227 |
| Hantsport, N.S. | 9 | 332 | 60 | 1 | 1,857 | 21 | 8 | 1,184 | 65 | | | |
| Havre St-Pierre, Que. | 82 | 34,111 | 1,775 | | | | 82 | 34,599 | 1,808 | | | |
| Hillsboro, N.B. | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 1,328 | 36 |
| Inverness, N.S. | 4 | 316 | 48 | | | | 4 | 316 | 48 | | | |
| Iona, N.S. | 261 | 24,153 | 1,245 | | | | 259 | 24,673 | 1,324 | | | |
| Iroquois, Ont. | 60 | 13,680 | 1,172 | | | | 60 | 13,680 | 1,172 | | | |
| Isaac's Harbour, N.S. | 136 | 28,986 | 1,780 | 9 | 139 | 27 | 136 | 28,423 | 1,724 | 1 | 15 | 3 |
| Kaslo, B.C. | 413 | 252,742 | 8,309 | | | | 413 | 253,112 | 8,322 | | | |
| Kenora, Ont. | 8 | 157 | 21 | | | | 7 | 125 | 18 | | | |
| Kentville, N.S. | 75 | 8,850 | 525 | | | | 75 | 8,850 | 525 | | | |
| Key Harbour, Ont. | | | | | | | 2 | 2,680 | 41 | | | |
| Kincardine, Ont. | 4 | 110 | 18 | | | | 5 | 123 | 20 | | | |
| Kingsport, N.S. | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,457 | 22 |
| Kingston, Ont. | 451 | 192,407 | 8,715 | | | | 242 | 73,969 | 3,287 | | | |
| Kingsville, Ont. | 224 | 53,647 | 2,434 | | | | 224 | 53,647 | 2,434 | | | |
| Ladner, B.C. | 143 | 5,806 | 692 | | | | 146 | 5,968 | 694 | | | |
| Ladysmith, B.C. | 1,359 | 140,156 | 14,303 | | | | 1,373 | 201,670 | 13,967 | | | |
| La Have, N.S. | 162 | 11,378 | 943 | | | | 163 | 11,791 | 996 | | | |
| Leamington, Ont. | 402 | 97,686 | 4,422 | | | | 402 | 97,686 | 4,422 | | | |
| Lévis, Que. | 31 | 57,876 | 831 | 1 | 3,199 | 43 | 73 | 104,654 | 1,681 | 8 | 18,759 | 247 |
| Little Current, Ont. | 262 | 72,151 | 4,194 | | | | 264 | 84,484 | 4,308 | | | |
| Liverpool, N.S. | 81 | 4,075 | 304 | 5 | 2,758 | 64 | 71 | 3,430 | 282 | 2 | 30 | 5 |
| Lockeport, N.S. | 3 | 110 | 15 | 13 | 258 | 41 | 3 | 110 | 15 | 4 | 114 | 13 |
| Lord's Cove, N.B. | 111 | 3,134 | 412 | | | | 136 | 4,017 | 559 | | | |
| Louisburg, N.S. | 72 | 32,119 | 960 | 7 | 6,938 | 137 | 57 | 27,081 | 700 | | | |
| Lower East Pubnico, N.S. | 164 | 4,682 | 1,188 | | | | 167 | 4,794 | 1,195 | 2 | 92 | 8 |
| Lunenburg, N.S. | 294 | 12,340 | 1,091 | | | | 312 | 13,189 | 1,264 | | | |
| Mabou, N.S. | 45 | 4,340 | 423 | | | | 45 | 4,340 | 423 | | | |
| Mahone Bay, N.S. | 46 | 1,490 | 165 | | | | 51 | 1,917 | 184 | | | |
| Maitland, N.S. | 13 | 1,638 | 114 | | | | 13 | 1,638 | 116 | | | |
| Margaree, N.S. | 144 | 12,651 | 1,480 | | | | 144 | 12,651 | 1,480 | | | |
| Margaretsville, N.S. | 55 | 6,490 | 385 | | | | 54 | 6,372 | 378 | | | |
| Meaford, Ont. | 46 | 8,851 | 476 | 4 | 3,290 | 73 | 46 | 8,851 | 476 | 4 | 3,290 | 73 |
| Meteghan River, N.S. | 2 | 64 | 8 | | | | 2 | 64 | 8 | | | |
| Michipicoten Harbour, Ont. | 1 | 490 | 15 | | | | | | | | | |
| Midland, Ont. | 214 | 348,120 | 4,408 | | | | 234 | 368,078 | 4,727 | | | |
| Moncton, N.B. | 1 | 118 | 7 | 1 | 1,002 | 21 | 1 | 118 | 7 | | | |
| Montague Bridge, P.E.I. | 14 | 1,320 | 103 | | | | 13 | 1,296 | 100 | | | |
| Montmagny, Que. | 3 | 163 | 26 | | | | 4 | 205 | 37 | | | |
| Montreal, Que. | 4,560 | 3,103,227 | 100,111 | | | | 4,264 | 2,852,127 | 94,522 | | | |
| Morrisburg, Ont. | 60 | 13,680 | 1,166 | | | | 60 | 13,680 | 1,166 | | | |
| Nanaimo, B.C. | 2,601 | 685,268 | 47,643 | | | | 2,474 | 698,465 | 48,203 | | | |
| Napanee, Ont. | 8 | 696 | 76 | | | | 8 | 696 | 76 | | | |
| Nelson, B.C. | 1,243 | 481,250 | 21,926 | | | | 1,244 | 464,788 | 21,613 | | | |
| Newcastle, N.B. | 12 | 5,899 | 123 | 14 | 17,367 | 320 | 10 | 210 | 30 | 2 | 1,967 | 40 |
| New Campbellton, N.S. | 86 | 12,996 | 938 | | | | 86 | 12,996 | 938 | | | |
| New Westminster, B.C. | 1,228 | 183,394 | 10,654 | | | | 1,281 | 186,599 | 10,782 | | | |
| Niagara, Ont. | 1,070 | 897,767 | 78,286 | | | | 1,255 | 1,169,748 | 94,281 | | | |
| North East Harbour, N.S. | 94 | 3,989 | 740 | | | | 94 | 3,989 | 740 | | | |
| North Head, N.B. | 115 | 4,848 | 438 | | | | 153 | 6,426 | 546 | | | |
| North Sydney, N.S. | 211 | 140,184 | 3,402 | 23 | 8,700 | 566 | 237 | 144,748 | 3,770 | 25 | 5,719 | 674 |
| Ocean Falls, B.C. | 936 | 548,077 | 25,447 | | | | 879 | 454,351 | 23,845 | | | |
| Ottawa, Ont. | 94 | 11,727 | 1,316 | | | | 91 | 11,320 | 1,274 | | | |
| Owen Sound, Ont. | 283 | 179,921 | 5,473 | 7 | 10,206 | 185 | 289 | 168,245 | 5,556 | 7 | 10,206 | 185 |
| Parrsboro, N.S. | 428 | 27,382 | 2,185 | 1 | 1,229 | 23 | 428 | 27,362 | 2,181 | | | |
| Parry Sound, Ont. | 78 | 30,117 | 1,521 | | | | 76 | 30,041 | 1,514 | | | |

## No. 19.—Statement of Vessels, British and Foreign, entered and cleared Coastwise—*Continued*

## N° 19.—État des navires britanniques et étrangers déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie comme cabotiers—*Suite*

STEAMERS AND MOTOR BOATS-*Continued*—VAPEURS-*Suite*

| Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | Vessels Arrived—Arrivés | | | | | | Vessels Departed—Partis | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | British—Britanniques | | | Foreign—Étrangers | | | British—Britanniques | | | Foreign—Étrangers | | |
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage |
| Paspebiac, Que | 139 | 22,688 | 1,222 | 2 | 2,469 | 45 | 133 | 13,589 | 862 | | | |
| Penetanguishene, Ont | 8 | 844 | 88 | | | | 10 | 909 | 103 | | | |
| Percé, Que | 6 | 126 | 14 | | | | 6 | 126 | 13 | | | |
| Picton, Ont | 220 | 21,756 | 2,312 | | | | 220 | 21,756 | 2,312 | | | |
| Pictou, N.S | 305 | 125,052 | 5,462 | | | | 303 | 123,468 | 5,467 | | | |
| Plympton, N.S | 15 | 877 | 89 | | | | 15 | 877 | 89 | | | |
| Point au Pic, Que | 5 | 5,961 | 416 | 13 | 8,763 | 227 | 5 | 5,961 | 416 | | | |
| Point Edward, Ont | 317 | 352,846 | 11,516 | | | | 369 | 489,776 | 15,300 | | | |
| Port Alberni, B.C | 173 | 74,885 | 4,016 | | | | 171 | 74,398 | 3,978 | | | |
| Port Alfred, Que | 55 | 118,994 | 5,830 | 12 | 19,762 | 314 | 55 | 115,802 | 5,706 | 2 | 4,582 | 61 |
| Port Arthur, Ont | 718 | 1,758,494 | 34,914 | | | | 736 | 1,814,048 | 32,419 | | | |
| Port Burwell, Ont | 16 | 3,039 | 173 | | | | 11 | 1,015 | 85 | | | |
| Port Clyde, N.S | 90 | 3,800 | 720 | | | | 90 | 3,800 | 720 | | | |
| Port Colborne, Ont | 1,225 | 1,703,263 | 24,142 | | | | 1,017 | 1,116,954 | 19,310 | 1 | 1,179 | 22 |
| Port Dalhousie, Ont | 613 | 359,825 | 13,197 | | | | 577 | 320,127 | 12,609 | | | |
| Port Dover, Ont | 18 | 478 | 101 | 1 | 21 | 7 | 16 | 439 | 89 | | | |
| Port Elgin, N.B | 2 | 70 | 6 | | | | 2 | 70 | 6 | | | |
| Port George, N.S | 43 | 5,074 | 301 | | | | 43 | 5,074 | 301 | | | |
| Port Hastings, N.S | 90 | 6,742 | 640 | | | | 91 | 6,750 | 638 | | | |
| Port Hawkesbury, N.S | 376 | 38,055 | 2,909 | | | | 368 | 38,342 | 2,882 | | | |
| Port Hood, N.S | 339 | 29,007 | 3,536 | | | | 339 | 29,007 | 3,536 | | | |
| Port Hope, Ont | 8 | 3,553 | 89 | | | | 11 | 3,599 | 98 | | | |
| Port La Tour, N.S | 116 | 4,371 | 771 | 1 | 39 | 14 | 114 | 4,735 | 805 | 1 | 39 | 14 |
| Port Maitland, Ont | 91 | 8,823 | 772 | 148 | 1,144 | 365 | 89 | 8,762 | 744 | 148 | 1,144 | 365 |
| Port Morien, N.S | 14 | 1,462 | 111 | | | | 14 | 1,462 | 111 | | | |
| Port Mulgrave, N.S | 1,152 | 97,983 | 9,724 | | | | 1,151 | 97,083 | 9,819 | | | |
| Port McNicoll, Ont | 222 | 607,439 | 9,352 | | | | 216 | 585,301 | 9,144 | | | |
| Port Renfrew, B.C | 128 | 70,125 | 3,791 | 1 | 38 | 6 | 127 | 69,097 | 2,733 | 1 | 38 | 6 |
| Port Stanley, Ont | 39 | 9,332 | 326 | | | | 35 | 3,767 | 228 | | | |
| Port Williams, N.S | 15 | 1,770 | 105 | | | | 15 | 1,770 | 105 | | | |
| Powell River, B.C | 1,858 | 773,294 | 48,010 | | | | 1,797 | 765,104 | 66,182 | | | |
| Prescott, Ont | 292 | 293,083 | 16,937 | | | | 314 | 308,086 | 17,016 | | | |
| Prince Rupert, B.C | 1,645 | 711,546 | 28,124 | 8 | 76 | 24 | 1,584 | 692,131 | 18,375 | 8 | 76 | 24 |
| Pugwash, N.S | 2 | 3,089 | 47 | 1 | 1,134 | 22 | 1 | 1,115 | 25 | | | |
| Quatsino, B.C | 85 | 56,291 | 2,396 | 9 | 17,246 | 193 | 88 | 61,007 | 2,483 | 9 | 38,336 | 403 |
| Quebec, Que | 1,297 | 1,499,576 | 54,340 | 38 | 92,869 | 1,325 | 1,440 | 2,340,093 | 81,633 | 26 | 54,060 | 748 |
| Queenston, Ont | 530 | 517,164 | 40,500 | | | | 364 | 252,726 | 25,624 | | | |
| Rainy River, Ont | 7 | 154 | 18 | | | | 11 | 251 | 30 | | | |
| Richibucto, N.B | 3 | 161 | 13 | 1 | 711 | 19 | | | | 1 | 711 | 21 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Riverport, N.S. | 68 | 5,226 | 419 | | | | 63 | 5,034 | 382 | | | |
| Rivière du Loup, Que. | 2 | 2,017 | 168 | | | | 2 | 2,017 | 168 | | | |
| Rockport, Ont. | 68 | 13,008 | 1,042 | | | | 68 | 13,008 | 1,042 | | | |
| Sandy Point, N.S. | 32 | 2,553 | 277 | | | | 34 | 2,027 | 285 | | | |
| Sandwich, Ont. | 65 | 9,856 | 545 | 3 | 1,424 | 51 | 31 | 4,904 | 266 | | | |
| Sandy Cove, N.S. | 159 | 5,112 | 674 | | | | 161 | 6,277 | 695 | | | |
| Sarnia, Ont. | 370 | 245,173 | 5,171 | | | | 422 | 254,305 | 5,838 | | | |
| Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. | 1,985 | 1,969,780 | 47,979 | | | | 2,003 | 1,989,271 | 48,695 | | | |
| Sherbrooke, N.S. | 51 | 5,518 | 478 | 9 | 7,648 | 177 | 49 | 4,355 | 440 | 5 | 6,698 | 118 |
| Shediac, N.B. | 1 | 227 | 11 | | | | 1 | 227 | 11 | | | |
| Sheet Harbour, N.S. | 190 | 36,964 | 2,315 | 6 | 5,381 | 125 | 276 | 39,220 | 2,566 | | | |
| Shelburne, N.S. | 35 | 2,030 | 271 | 1 | 1,099 | 21 | 32 | 1,881 | 255 | | | |
| Shippegan, N.B. | 21 | 720 | 78 | | | | 24 | 784 | 87 | 1 | 218 | 9 |
| Sidney, B.C. | 195 | 44,173 | 1,723 | 13 | 29,384 | 392 | 211 | 41,251 | 1,805 | 11 | 30,174 | 367 |
| Smith's Falls, Ont. | 26 | 4,082 | 364 | | | | 26 | 4,082 | 364 | | | |
| Sorel, Que. | 774 | 943,153 | 42,922 | | | | 776 | 943,783 | 42,697 | | | |
| Souris, P.E.I. | 160 | 66,359 | 3,495 | | | | 160 | 66,359 | 3,495 | | | |
| Steveston, B.C. | 365 | 12,133 | 1,365 | | | | 379 | 12,612 | 1,488 | | | |
| Stewart, B.C. | 226 | 171,621 | 6,805 | 1 | 1,144 | 38 | 251 | 154,055 | 6,240 | | | |
| St. Andrews, N.B. | 624 | 24,678 | 2,328 | | | | 637 | 25,178 | 2,360 | | | |
| St. George, N.B. | 38 | 2,261 | 285 | | | | 39 | 2,271 | 287 | | | |
| St. John, N.B. | 1,706 | 390,302 | 19,993 | | | | 1,727 | 560,956 | 23,336 | | | |
| St. Martins, N.B. | 15 | 535 | 46 | | | | 19 | 635 | 41 | | | |
| St. Peters, N.S. | 245 | 27,696 | 1,831 | | | | 243 | 25,517 | 1,792 | 5 | 3,752 | 94 |
| St. Stephen, N.B. | 164 | 8,007 | 640 | | | | 179 | 8,372 | 747 | | | |
| Summerside, P.E.I. | 17 | 8,189 | 285 | 1 | 1,195 | 22 | 3 | 341 | 22 | | | |
| Sydney, N.S. | 663 | 626,601 | 13,390 | 77 | 117,797 | 2,073 | 640 | 552,607 | 12,264 | 37 | 37,037 | 972 |
| Thessalon, Ont. | 224 | 49,583 | 3,555 | | | | 217 | 48,092 | 3,460 | | | |
| Three Rivers, Que. | 942 | 984,182 | 26,410 | | | | 942 | 975,262 | 26,520 | | | |
| Thorold, Ont. | 101 | 110,375 | 2,023 | | | | 3 | 3,462 | 60 | | | |
| Tignish, P.E.I. | 1 | 35 | 3 | | | | 1 | 35 | 3 | | | |
| Toronto, Ont. | 1,368 | 481,552 | 34,454 | | | | 1,057 | 611,856 | 26,931 | | | |
| Trenton, Ont. | 37 | 3,676 | 340 | | | | 37 | 3,766 | 340 | | | |
| Truro, N.S. | 13 | 1,638 | 117 | | | | 13 | 1,638 | 117 | | | |
| Union Bay, B.C. | 827 | 147,385 | 12,314 | | | | 830 | 153,725 | 12,523 | | | |
| Valleyfield, Que. | 2 | 399 | 20 | | | | 2 | 399 | 20 | | | |
| Vancouver, B.C. | 11,916 | 4,510,306 | 214,202 | | | | 12,018 | 4,710,468 | 250,100 | | | |
| Victoria, B.C. | 3,355 | 2,599,595 | 114,288 | 52 | 103,058 | 1,243 | 3,509 | 2,544,166 | 117,894 | 70 | 110,308 | 2,147 |
| Walkerville, Ont. | 244 | 219,138 | 9,297 | 9 | 2,592 | 126 | 212 | 41,550 | 4,180 | 2 | 1,630 | 32 |
| Wallace, N.S. | 2 | 253 | 17 | | | | 2 | 253 | 17 | | | |
| Wallaceburg, Ont. | 292 | 20,067 | 2,198 | | | | 266 | 29,223 | 2,352 | | | |
| Wedgeport, N.S. | 9 | 189 | 29 | | | | 10 | 201 | 35 | | | |
| Welland, Ont. | 48 | 58,355 | 1,058 | | | | 24 | 23,151 | 462 | | | |
| West Dock, Ont. | 221 | 53,518 | 2,428 | | | | 221 | 53,518 | 2,428 | | | |
| Westport, N.S. | 313 | 31,817 | 2,723 | 3 | 27 | 9 | 319 | 31,621 | 2,740 | 6 | 66 | 18 |
| Weymouth, N.S. | 141 | 5,935 | 572 | | | | 139 | 4,745 | 557 | | | |
| Whitby, Ont. | 19 | 450 | 55 | | | | 3 | 357 | 15 | | | |
| White Horse, Y.T. | 110 | 37,870 | 1,700 | 1 | 603 | 27 | 110 | 37,930 | 1,701 | 1 | 603 | 27 |
| White Rock, B.C. | 112 | 2,981 | 632 | | | | 114 | 3,019 | 645 | | | |
| Wiarton, Ont. | 10 | 891 | 80 | 2 | 1,670 | 19 | 10 | 1,546 | 85 | 2 | 1,670 | 19 |
| Windsor, N.S. | 69 | 9,049 | 645 | 7 | 7,481 | 143 | 66 | 7,130 | 529 | 4 | 4,841 | 87 |
| Windsor, Ont. | 90 | 54,970 | 1,640 | 7 | 2,300 | 95 | 91 | 56,569 | 1,197 | 6 | 2,012 | 81 |
| Winnipeg (Chesteerfield Inlet).Man. | 1 | 1,497 | 45 | | | | 1 | 1,497 | 45 | | | |
| Wolfville, N.S. | 212 | 14,436 | 1,252 | | | | 212 | 14,436 | 1,309 | | | |
| Yarmouth, N.S. | 503 | 33,902 | 3,298 | | | | 517 | 32,655 | 3,218 | 42 | 628 | 112 |
| Total | 76,454 | 37,319,725 | 1,535,390 | 656 | 610,509 | 10,825 | 76,131 | 36,952,466 | 1,582,646 | 584 | 471,235 | 9,434 |

## No. 19.—Statement of Vessels, British and Foreign, entered and cleared Coastwise—*Continued*

## N° 19.—État des navires britanniques et étrangers déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie comme cabotiers—*Suite*

### SAILING VESSELS—VOILIERS

| Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | Vessels Arrived—Arrivés | | | | | | Vessels Departed—Partis | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | British—Britanniques | | | Foreign—Étrangers | | | British—Britanniques | | | Foreign—Étrangers | | |
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage |
| Albert, N.B. | 22 | 3,249 | 72 | 10 | 2,382 | 57 | 14 | 490 | 31 | 18 | 5,265 | 108 |
| Alberton, P.E.I. | 13 | 422 | 44 | | | | 13 | 422 | 42 | | | |
| Alert Bay, B.C. | 1 | 148 | 9 | | | | 1 | 148 | 9 | | | |
| Amherst, N.S. | 56 | 1,923 | 168 | | | | 56 | 1,923 | 168 | | | |
| Amherst Harbour, Que. | 29 | 1,359 | 95 | 1 | 92 | 7 | 33 | 1,609 | 110 | | | |
| Annapolis Royal, N.S. | 59 | 1,932 | 133 | 1 | 295 | 7 | 60 | 2,058 | 140 | | | |
| Antigonish, N.S. | 98 | 2,233 | 210 | | | | 98 | 2,233 | 210 | | | |
| Anyox, B.C. | 56 | 58,834 | 146 | | | | 51 | 49,227 | 78 | | | |
| Arichat, N.S. | 210 | 7,684 | 608 | | | | 219 | 7,979 | 619 | | | |
| Baddeck, N.S. | 141 | 5,445 | 377 | | | | 135 | 4,669 | 362 | | | |
| Bathurst, N.B. | 128 | 8,893 | 826 | | | | 128 | 8,893 | 826 | | | |
| Bear River, N.S. | 2 | 196 | 8 | | | | 2 | 426 | 4 | | | |
| Belliveau's Cove, N.S. | 88 | 2,574 | 211 | | | | 84 | 2,238 | 203 | | | |
| Belleville, Ont. | 4 | 495 | 14 | 4 | 500 | 15 | 7 | 3,334 | 34 | 4 | 458 | 11 |
| Blind River, Ont. | 3 | 1,056 | 18 | | | | 3 | 1,056 | 18 | | | |
| Bonne Espérance, Que. | 2 | 146 | 11 | | | | 2 | 146 | 11 | | | |
| Bridgetown, N.S. | 1 | 203 | 6 | | | | 1 | 203 | 6 | | | |
| Bridgewater, N.S. | 37 | 8,621 | 173 | 3 | 1,618 | 24 | 20 | 2,382 | 73 | 2 | 1,028 | 13 |
| Britannia Beach, B.C. | 45 | 28,384 | 175 | | | | 45 | 28,384 | 175 | | | |
| Brockville, Ont. | 1 | 480 | 6 | | | | 1 | 480 | 6 | | | |
| Buctouche, N.B. | 24 | 957 | 70 | 1 | 358 | 6 | 24 | 965 | 71 | | | |
| Campbellton, N.B. | 42 | 4,053 | 141 | 3 | 2,524 | 36 | 38 | 909 | 95 | 1 | 613 | 7 |
| Canning, N.S. | 12 | 695 | 32 | 1 | 340 | 4 | 12 | 704 | 34 | | | |
| Canso, N.S. | 405 | 15,694 | 1,341 | | | | 402 | 14,914 | 1,221 | 1 | 92 | 7 |
| Caraquet, N.B. | 68 | 3,494 | 253 | | | | 75 | 4,094 | 403 | | | |
| Cardigan, P.E.I. | 23 | 947 | 65 | | | | 24 | 984 | 67 | | | |
| Charlottetown, P.E.I. | 355 | 16,343 | 909 | | | | 358 | 20,681 | 954 | | | |
| Chatham, N.B. | 71 | 3,262 | 261 | 1 | 243 | 5 | 72 | 3,281 | 265 | 1 | 219 | 7 |
| Chatham, Ont. | 7 | 2,575 | 65 | | | | 6 | 2,214 | 55 | | | |
| Chemainus, B.C. | 15 | 8,226 | 46 | | | | 15 | 8,227 | 47 | | | |
| Chester, N.S. | 1 | 46 | 2 | | | | 1 | 56 | 2 | | | |
| Cheticamp, N.S. | 16 | 461 | 61 | | | | 18 | 495 | 65 | | | |
| Chicoutimi, Que. | 5 | 472 | 19 | | | | 5 | 418 | 18 | | | |
| Church Point, N.S. | 5 | 338 | 8 | | | | 6 | 861 | 24 | | | |
| Clementsport, N.S. | 6 | 63 | 12 | | | | 6 | 63 | 12 | | | |
| Courtright, Ont. | 4 | 2,262 | 55 | | | | 4 | 2,622 | 46 | | | |
| Crapaud, P.E.I. | 18 | 1,184 | 53 | | | | 18 | 1,184 | 52 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dalhousie, N.B. | 19 | 986 | 48 | | | | 19 | 2,196 | 62 | 2 | 1,767 | 27 |
| Dawson, Y.T. | 15 | 2,323 | 12 | 4 | 1,447 | 2 | 11 | 2,107 | 11 | | | |
| Deseronto, Ont. | 1 | 448 | 6 | | | | 1 | 448 | 6 | | | |
| Digby, N.S. | 5 | 1,090 | 25 | | | | 3 | 411 | 10 | | | |
| Dorchester, N.B. | 6 | 186 | 16 | | | | 6 | 186 | 17 | | | |
| Erieau, Ont. | 1 | 808 | 15 | | | | 2 | 1,616 | 24 | | | |
| Freeport, N.S. | 1 | 47 | 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| Gaspé, Que. | 43 | 4,406 | 218 | | | | 40 | 3,725 | 176 | | | |
| Georgetown, P.E.I. | 119 | 4,883 | 292 | | | | 118 | 4,791 | 292 | | | |
| Glace Bay, N.S. | 15 | 632 | 49 | | | | 16 | 572 | 57 | | | |
| Great Village, N.S. | 17 | 937 | 36 | | | | 17 | 937 | 36 | | | |
| Guysboro, N.S. | 29 | 1,324 | 75 | 1 | 859 | 9 | 30 | 1,390 | 75 | 3 | 2,233 | 22 |
| Halifax, N.S. | 603 | 34,614 | 2,540 | 4 | 2,478 | 31 | 315 | 22,036 | 1,052 | 1 | 577 | 9 |
| Hantsport, N.S. | 11 | 776 | 26 | 1 | 475 | 6 | 13 | 479 | 31 | 18 | 34,408 | 132 |
| Havre St. Pierre, Que. | 8 | 477 | 30 | | | | 9 | 512 | 36 | | | |
| Hillsboro, N.B. | 7 | 1,702 | 24 | 3 | 1,932 | 22 | 5 | 297 | 11 | | | |
| Inverness, N.S. | 1 | 40 | 2 | | | | 1 | 40 | 2 | | | |
| Iona, N.S. | 1 | 98 | 5 | | | | 1 | 98 | 5 | | | |
| Isaac's Harbour, N.S. | 20 | 1,182 | 66 | | | | 23 | 1,388 | 76 | | | |
| Joggin Mines, N.S. | 39 | 1,924 | 111 | 1 | 307 | 5 | 36 | 1,493 | 101 | | | |
| Kentville, N.S. | 31 | 721 | 65 | | | | 31 | 796 | 65 | | | |
| Kingsport, N.S. | 2 | 84 | 4 | | | | 3 | 133 | 6 | 1 | 340 | 4 |
| Kingston, Ont. | 1 | 337 | 5 | | | | 3 | 1,163 | 19 | 1 | 396 | 5 |
| Ladysmith, B.C. | 497 | 458,357 | 3,718 | | | | 498 | 509,746 | 3,105 | | | |
| La Have, N.S. | 57 | 8,779 | 331 | | | | 62 | 11,186 | 348 | | | |
| Lévis, Que. | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 99 | 2 |
| Little Current, Ont. | 2 | 704 | 12 | | | | 3 | 1,056 | 18 | | | |
| Liverpool, N.S. | 5 | 774 | 36 | 2 | 1,553 | 15 | 3 | 519 | 15 | 2 | 694 | 12 |
| Lockeport, N.S. | 39 | 1,936 | 113 | | | | 41 | 2,073 | 114 | | | |
| Louisburg, N.S. | 46 | 2,735 | 187 | 1 | 97 | 9 | 50 | 2,138 | 125 | | | |
| Lunenburg, N.S. | 103 | 12,040 | 605 | | | | 121 | 19,701 | 605 | | | |
| Mabou, N.S. | 7 | 163 | 20 | | | | 7 | 163 | 20 | | | |
| Mahone Bay, N.S. | 8 | 828 | 43 | | | | 18 | 1,775 | 145 | | | |
| Maitland, N.S. | 5 | 1,353 | 27 | 1 | 154 | 4 | 1 | 65 | 3 | | | |
| Margaree, N.S. | 17 | 603 | 67 | | | | 16 | 592 | 63 | | | |
| Margaretsville, N.S. | 4 | 131 | 10 | | | | 4 | 131 | 10 | | | |
| Meteghan River, N.S. | 31 | 1,271 | 85 | | | | 34 | 1,984 | 103 | | | |
| Midland, Ont. | 1 | 386 | 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| Moncton, N.B. | 52 | 2,533 | 119 | | | | 49 | 1,664 | 107 | | | |
| Montague Bridge, P.E.I. | 103 | 3,643 | 254 | | | | 93 | 3,041 | 214 | | | |
| Montmagny, Que. | 1 | 137 | 2 | | | | 5 | 677 | 10 | | | |
| Montreal, Que. | 920 | 616,799 | 4,910 | | | | 952 | 621,545 | 4,930 | | | |
| Morrisburg, Ont. | 2 | 900 | 8 | | | | 2 | 900 | 8 | | | |
| Murray Harbour, P.E.I. | 129 | 3,924 | 288 | | | | 127 | 3,954 | 279 | | | |
| Nanaimo, B.C. | 37 | 34,833 | 172 | | | | 36 | 31,218 | 153 | | | |
| Nelson, B.C. | 1,048 | 548,691 | 2,096 | | | | 852 | 303,549 | 1,704 | | | |
| Newcastle, N.B. | 16 | 2,226 | 57 | 2 | 1,680 | 20 | 14 | 730 | 41 | | | |
| New Campbellton, N.S. | 5 | 175 | 11 | | | | 4 | 97 | 11 | | | |
| New Glasgow, N.S. | 119 | 2,684 | 258 | | | | 122 | 2,880 | 264 | | | |
| New Westminster, B.C. | 137 | 96,770 | 462 | | | | 142 | 96,794 | 568 | | | |
| North East Harbour, N.S. | 5 | 247 | 14 | | | | 5 | 247 | 14 | | | |
| North Head, N.B. | | | | | | | 2 | 671 | 13 | | | |
| Northport, N.S. | 1 | 20 | 2 | | | | 1 | 20 | 2 | | | |
| North Sydney, N.S. | 498 | 25,169 | 1,972 | | | | 546 | 24,714 | 2,020 | 1 | 509 | 9 |
| Parrsboro, N.S. | 149 | 22,079 | 532 | 7 | 3,109 | 47 | 145 | 18,411 | 484 | 10 | 2,994 | 50 |
| Paspebiac, Que. | 32 | 2,331 | 99 | 3 | 1,188 | 23 | 28 | 1,133 | 60 | | | |
| Percé, Que. | 8 | 139 | 19 | | | | 8 | 139 | 19 | | | |
| Picton, Ont. | 13 | 2,628 | 48 | | | | 13 | 2,628 | 48 | | | |

## No. 19.—Statement of Vessels, British and Foreign, entered and cleared Coastwise—*Concluded*

## N° 19.—État des navires britanniques et étrangers déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie comme cabotiers—*Fin*

SAILING VESSELS-*Continued*—VOILIERS-*Suite*

| Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | Vessels Arrived—Arrivés | | | | | | Vessels Departed—Partis | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | British—Britanniques | | | Foreign—Étrangers | | | British—Britanniques | | | Foreign—Étrangers | | |
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Crew — Équipage |
| Pictou, N.S. | 319 | 14,726 | 837 | | | | 322 | 14,803 | 839 | | | |
| Plympton, N.S. | 22 | 1,017 | 60 | | | | 19 | 585 | 46 | | | |
| Point Edward, Ont. | 99 | 13,593 | 250 | | | | 102 | 70,987 | 1,318 | | | |
| Port Alfred, Que. | 1 | 57 | 3 | | | | 3 | 191 | 10 | | | |
| Port Borden, P.E.I. | 6 | 122 | 10 | | | | 6 | 122 | 10 | | | |
| Port Clyde, N.S. | 1 | 13 | 2 | | | | 3 | 73 | 6 | | | |
| Port Colborne, Ont. | 94 | 78,758 | 605 | | | | 99 | 82,250 | 628 | | | |
| Port Dalhousie, Ont. | 5 | 2,513 | 30 | | | | 2 | 944 | 15 | | | |
| Port Elgin, N.B. | 50 | 1,406 | 128 | | | | 53 | 1,780 | 139 | | | |
| Port George, N.S. | 3 | 100 | 7 | | | | 3 | 100 | 7 | | | |
| Port Hastings, N.S. | 128 | 5,685 | 331 | | | | 126 | 5,568 | 325 | | | |
| Port Hawkesbury, N.S. | 171 | 13,560 | 536 | | | | 189 | 13,675 | 596 | | | |
| Port Hood, N.S. | 12 | 469 | 33 | | | | 13 | 522 | 36 | | | |
| Port Mulgrave, N.S. | 32 | 1,571 | 90 | 1 | 448 | 5 | 31 | 1,055 | 82 | | | |
| Port Wade, N.S. | 15 | 757 | 39 | 1 | 358 | 4 | 6 | 179 | 17 | 1 | 295 | 6 |
| Port Williams, N.S. | 10 | 923 | 30 | | | | 9 | 527 | 24 | | | |
| Powell River, B.C. | 5 | 13,628 | 55 | | | | 4 | 10,758 | 43 | | | |
| Prescott, Ont. | 1 | 226 | 4 | | | | 1 | 226 | 4 | | | |
| Prince Rupert, B.C. | 11 | 17,029 | 61 | | | | 13 | 17,998 | 63 | | | |
| Pugwash, N.S. | 29 | 1,865 | 77 | | | | 26 | 804 | 60 | | | |
| Quatsino, B.C. | 1 | 2,870 | 12 | | | | | | | | | |
| Quebec, Que. | 224 | 16,834 | 854 | 45 | 4,972 | 100 | 230 | 17,646 | 859 | 88 | 9,195 | 176 |
| Richibucto, N.B. | 51 | 2,744 | 165 | | | | 54 | 2,484 | 174 | | | |
| River John, N.S. | 23 | 440 | 61 | | | | 22 | 426 | 58 | | | |
| Riverport, N.S. | 39 | 4,232 | 204 | | | | 56 | 7,636 | 342 | | | |
| Rivière du Loup, Que. | 4 | 140 | 12 | | | | 4 | 140 | 12 | | | |
| Salmon River, N.S. | 29 | 728 | 67 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 28 | 610 | 61 | 1 | 11 | 3 |
| Sandy Point, N.S. | 42 | 3,273 | 138 | 1 | 15 | 3 | 38 | 2,599 | 118 | 2 | 15 | 5 |
| Sandwich, Ont. | 46 | 25,528 | 466 | 1 | 824 | 10 | 11 | 5,171 | 107 | | | |
| Sandy Cove, N.S. | 1 | 149 | 6 | | | | 2 | 294 | 12 | | | |
| Sarnia, Ont. | 115 | 65,236 | 1,285 | | | | 143 | 83,560 | 1,612 | | | |
| Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. | 2 | 704 | 12 | | | | 1 | 352 | 6 | | | |
| Sherbrooke, N.S. | 30 | 2,562 | 89 | | | | 28 | 1,573 | 71 | 1 | 448 | 6 |
| Shediac, N.B. | 28 | 321 | 59 | | | | 27 | 307 | 57 | | | |
| Sheet Harbour, N.S. | 118 | 6,002 | 378 | | | | 25 | 1,655 | 77 | | | |
| Shelburne, N.S. | 41 | 3,047 | 150 | 3 | 490 | 36 | 36 | 1,810 | 111 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shippegan, N.B. | 26 | 1,048 | 84 | | | | 26 | 1,048 | 84 | 1 | 243 | 5 |
| Sidney, B.C. | 2 | 1,184 | 2 | | | | 3 | 1,442 | 2 | | | |
| Sorel, Que. | 13 | 10,388 | 73 | | | | 16 | 13,085 | 97 | | | |
| Souris, P.E.I. | 59 | 3,322 | 217 | | | | 53 | 3,110 | 174 | | | |
| St. George, N.B. | 2 | 790 | 14 | | | | | | | | | |
| St. John, N.B. | 26 | 6,040 | 118 | | | | 52 | 16,760 | 267 | | | |
| St. Johns, Que. | | | | | | | 4 | 141 | 9 | | | |
| St. Martins, N.B. | 5 | 265 | 11 | | | | 3 | 432 | 12 | | | |
| St. Peters N.S. | 53 | 2,858 | 145 | | | | 61 | 3,472 | 172 | | | |
| St. Stephen, N.B. | | | | | | | 1 | 457 | 6 | 7 | 3,538 | 47 |
| Summerside, P.E.I. | 124 | 7,921 | 411 | | | | 126 | 7,809 | 428 | 1 | 723 | 10 |
| Sydney, N.S. | 320 | 14,205 | 1,001 | 2 | 59 | 24 | 281 | 13,036 | 943 | | | |
| Tatamagouche, N.S. | 2 | 42 | 5 | | | | 2 | 42 | 5 | | | |
| Three Rivers, Que. | 233 | 85,471 | 1,296 | | | | 236 | 87,980 | 1,318 | | | |
| Tignish, P.E.I. | 11 | 403 | 69 | | | | 12 | 329 | 79 | | | |
| Toronto, Ont. | 55 | 5,412 | 144 | | | | 53 | 6,027 | 139 | | | |
| Trenton, Ont. | 5 | 2,197 | 24 | | | | 1 | 484 | 5 | | | |
| Trois Pistoles, Que. | 4 | 200 | 12 | | | | 5 | 250 | 15 | | | |
| Truro, N.S. | 27 | 2,696 | 89 | 1 | 263 | 5 | 21 | 1,617 | 62 | | | |
| Union Bay, B.C. | 27 | 33,902 | 125 | | | | 26 | 33,801 | 130 | | | |
| Vancouver, B.C. | 1,035 | 1,024,605 | 5,247 | | | | 1,040 | 1,023,974 | 5,235 | | | |
| Victoria, B.C. | 30 | 22,799 | 99 | | | | 35 | 26,855 | 120 | | | |
| Walkerville, Ont. | 96 | 73,086 | 1,378 | | | | 100 | 74,445 | 1,392 | | | |
| Wallace, N.S. | 4 | 59 | 8 | 1 | 605 | 8 | 4 | 59 | 8 | 1 | 605 | 8 |
| Wallaceburg, Ont. | 27 | 9,042 | 209 | | | | 26 | 8,944 | 205 | | | |
| Wedgeport, N.S. | 3 | 82 | 9 | 1 | 15 | 2 | 3 | 83 | 9 | | | |
| Westport, N.S. | | | | | | | 3 | 785 | 19 | | | |
| Weymouth, N.S. | 94 | 5,526 | 260 | 3 | 880 | 17 | 94 | 4,559 | 257 | 2 | 606 | 10 |
| White Horse, Y.T. | 11 | 2,226 | 11 | | | | 10 | 2,052 | 10 | | | |
| Windsor, N.S. | 84 | 5,862 | 204 | 22 | 34,735 | 134 | 88 | 6,406 | 256 | 1 | 476 | 6 |
| Windsor, Ont. | 57 | 33,212 | 622 | 1 | 531 | 10 | 58 | 32,898 | 636 | 1 | 531 | 10 |
| Winnipeg (Chesterfield Inlet), Man. | 4 | 317 | 31 | | | | 3 | 242 | 23 | | | |
| Wolfville, N.S. | 25 | 1,535 | 67 | | | | 28 | 2,388 | 87 | | | |
| Yarmouth, N.S. | 6 | 1,229 | 31 | 1 | 295 | 4 | 12 | 3,418 | 64 | 4 | 3,689 | 35 |
| Total | 11,443 | 3,772,114 | 46,126 | 140 | 68,132 | 719 | 10,985 | 3,621,407 | 44,562 | 178 | 72,067 | 753 |

## No. 19.—Statement of Vessels, British and Foreign, entered and cleared Coastwise

## N° 19.—Etat des navires britanniques et étrangers déclarés à l'entrée et à la sortie comme cabotiers

### RECAPITULATION—RÉCAPITULATION

| — | Steamers — Vapeurs | | | Sailing Vessels — Voiliers | | | Total — Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tonnage — Tonnage | Crew — Équipage | Vessels — Navires | Tonnage — Tonnage | Crew — Equipage | Vessels — Navires | Tonnage — Tonnage | Crew — Équipage |
| Arrived—Arrivés— | | | | | | | | | |
| British—Britanniques | 76,454 | 37,319,725 | 1,535,390 | 11,443 | 3,772,114 | 46,126 | 87,897 | 41,091,839 | 1,581,516 |
| Foreign—Etrangers... | 656 | 610,509 | 10,825 | 140 | 68,132 | 719 | 796 | 678,641 | 11,544 |
| Total..... | 77,110 | 37,930,234 | 1,546,215 | 11,583 | 3,840,246 | 46,845 | 88,693 | 41,770,480 | 1,593,060 |
| Departed— | | | | | | | | | |
| British—Britanniques | 76,131 | 36,952,466 | 1,582,646 | 10,985 | 3,621,407 | 44,562 | 87,116 | 40,573,873 | 1,627,208 |
| Foreign—Etrangers... | 584 | 471,235 | 9,434 | 178 | 72,067 | 753 | 762 | 543,302 | 10,187 |
| Total..... | 76,715 | 37,423,701 | 1,592,080 | 11,163 | 3,693,474 | 45,315 | 87,878 | 41,117,175 | 1,637,395 |

### DESCRIPTION OF VESSELS—DESCRIPTION DES NAVIRES

| — | Arrived—Arrivès | | Departed—Partis | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Vessels — Navires | Tonnage — Tonnage | Vessels — Navires | Tonnage — Tonnage | Vessels — Navires | Tonnage — Tonnage |
| Steamers and motors—Vapeurs— | | | | | | |
| Screw—Hélice..... | 72,165 | 33,639,052 | 71,748 | 33,156,281 | 143,913 | 66,795,333 |
| Paddle—Aubes..... | 3,775 | 3,466,235 | 3,800 | 3,459,177 | 7,575 | 6,925,412 |
| Sternwheel—Roue à l'arrière..... | 1,170 | 824,947 | 1,167 | 808,243 | 2,337 | 1,633,190 |
| Total..... | 77,110 | 37,930,234 | 76,715 | 37,423,701 | 153,825 | 75,353,935 |
| Sailing Vessels—Voiliers— | | | | | | |
| Ships—Bâtiments..... | 518 | 27,659 | 490 | 30,217 | 1,008 | 57,876 |
| Barques—Barques..... | 2 | 2,173 | 1 | 1,523 | 3 | 3,696 |
| Brigantines—Brigantins..... | 5 | 2,997 | 2 | 1,038 | 7 | 4,035 |
| Schooners—Goélettes..... | 6,107 | 380,814 | 5,843 | 400,704 | 11,950 | 781,518 |
| Sloops—Corvettes..... | 134 | 7,031 | 138 | 4,922 | 272 | 11,953 |
| Barges—Barges..... | 4,817 | 3,419,572 | 4,689 | 3,255,070 | 9,506 | 6,674,642 |
| Total..... | 11,583 | 3,840,246 | 11,163 | 3,693,474 | 22,746 | 7,533,720 |
| Grand total..... | 88,693 | 41,770,480 | 87,878 | 41,117,175 | 176,571 | 82,887,655 |

30946—8½

# RECAPITULATION

## No. 20.—Statement showing the Total Number and Tonnage of all Vessels, Arrived and Departed by Provinces, Ports and Outports

## N° 20.—État indiquant le nombre total et le tonnage de tous les navires entrés et sortis, par provinces, ports et ports secondaires

### NOVA SCOTIA,-NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE

| Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | Sea-going—Long-courriers | | | | Coastwise—Cabotiers | | | | Rivers and Lakes-Rivières et lacs | | | | Total | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | |
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Amherst | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 56 | 1,923 | 56 | 1,923 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 57 | 1,927 | 57 | 1,927 |
| Joggin Mines | 6 | 925 | 10 | 1,683 | 40 | 2,231 | 36 | 1,493 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46 | 3,156 | 46 | 3,176 |
| Northport | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 20 | 1 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 20 | 1 | 20 |
| Pugwash | 2 | 203 | 7 | 4,366 | 32 | 6,088 | 27 | 1,919 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 34 | 6,291 | 34 | 6,285 |
| Wallace | 1 | 605 | 1 | 605 | 7 | 917 | 7 | 917 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 1,522 | 8 | 1,522 |
| Annapolis Royal | 16 | 2,150 | 16 | 2,281 | 149 | 9,874 | 147 | 9,624 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 165 | 12,024 | 163 | 11,905 |
| Bridgetown | 1 | 203 | ..... | ..... | 36 | 2,294 | 36 | 2,294 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37 | 2,497 | 36 | 2,294 |
| Clementsport | 13 | 1,267 | 12 | 1,138 | 25 | 1,194 | 25 | 1,194 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38 | 2,461 | 37 | 2,332 |
| Port Wade | 11 | 2,045 | 20 | 2,518 | 16 | 1,115 | 7 | 474 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27 | 3,160 | 27 | 2,992 |
| Antigonish | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 126 | 4,097 | 126 | 4,097 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 126 | 4,097 | 126 | 4,097 |
| Arichat | 52 | 2,634 | 53 | 1,274 | 1,263 | 71,981 | 1,270 | 72,206 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,315 | 74,615 | 1,323 | 73,480 |
| St. Peters | 10 | 7,840 | 10 | 7,877 | 298 | 30,554 | 309 | 32,741 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 308 | 38,394 | 319 | 40,618 |
| Baddeck | 80 | 60,054 | 61 | 45,059 | 783 | 86,019 | 804 | 100,553 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 863 | 146,073 | 865 | 145,612 |
| Iona | 2 | 840 | 4 | 2,204 | 262 | 24,251 | 260 | 24,771 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 264 | 25,091 | 264 | 26,975 |
| New Campbellton | 5 | 343 | 5 | 343 | 91 | 13,171 | 90 | 13,093 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 96 | 13,514 | 95 | 13,436 |
| Barrington Passage | 12 | 262 | 17 | 343 | 372 | 14,355 | 365 | 14,847 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 384 | 14,617 | 382 | 15,190 |
| Clark's Harbour | 26 | 588 | 21 | 302 | 494 | 18,926 | 499 | 18,732 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 520 | 19,514 | 520 | 19,034 |
| Port La Tour | 1 | 39 | 1 | 39 | 117 | 4,410 | 115 | 4,774 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 118 | 4,449 | 116 | 4,813 |

No. 20.—STATEMENT showing the Total Number and Tonnage of all Vessels, Arrived and Departed, by Provinces Ports and Outports—*Continued*

N° 20.—ÉTAT indiquant le nombre total et le tonnage de tous les navires entrés et sortis, par provinces, ports et ports secondaires—*Suite*

**NOVA SCOTIA**-Continued—**NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE**-Suite

| Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | Sea-going—Long-courriers | | | | Coastwise—Cabotiers | | | | Rivers and Lakes-Rivières et lacs | | | | Total | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | |
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Bridgewater | 11 | 4,811 | 33 | 16,792 | 66 | 15,655 | 46 | 6,213 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 77 | 20,466 | 79 | 23,005 |
| Canso | 266 | 31,827 | 236 | 27,839 | 1,731 | 205,782 | 1,765 | 208,141 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,997 | 237,609 | 2,001 | 235,980 |
| Guysboro | 9 | 8,628 | 12 | 13,080 | 389 | 42,909 | 387 | 40,475 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 398 | 51,537 | 399 | 53,555 |
| Isaac's Harbour | 14 | 528 | 29 | 894 | 165 | 30,307 | 160 | 29,826 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 179 | 30,835 | 189 | 30,720 |
| Port Mulgrave | 4 | 4,573 | 7 | 5,638 | 1,185 | 100,002 | 1,182 | 98,138 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,189 | 104,575 | 1,189 | 103,776 |
| Sherbrooke | 15 | 14,946 | 27 | 21,336 | 90 | 15,728 | 83 | 13,074 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 105 | 30,674 | 110 | 34,410 |
| Digby | 38 | 2,708 | 53 | 3,117 | 1,048 | 241,715 | 1,033 | 243,575 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,086 | 244,423 | 1,086 | 246,692 |
| Bear River | 4 | 724 | 5 | 1,131 | 61 | 4,445 | 60 | 4,186 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 65 | 5,169 | 65 | 5,317 |
| Freeport | 10 | 493 | 9 | 255 | 334 | 32,801 | 335 | 33,249 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 344 | 33,294 | 344 | 33,504 |
| Sandy Cove | 3 | 300 | ..... | ..... | 160 | 5,261 | 163 | 6,571 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 163 | 5,561 | 163 | 6,571 |
| Westport | 38 | 1,374 | 28 | 507 | 316 | 31,844 | 328 | 32,472 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 354 | 33,218 | 356 | 32,979 |
| Glace Bay | 16 | 711 | 17 | 651 | 16 | 711 | 17 | 651 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32 | 1,422 | 34 | 1,302 |
| Halifax | 1,649 | 3,497,576 | 1,815 | 3,698,991 | 2,321 | 404,754 | 2,464 | 151,146 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,970 | 3,902,330 | 4,279 | 3,850,137 |
| Sheet Harbour | 8 | 6,837 | 14 | 1,734 | 314 | 48,347 | 301 | 40,875 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 322 | 55,184 | 315 | 42,609 |
| Kentville | 2 | 247 | 1 | 149 | 106 | 9,571 | 106 | 9,646 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 108 | 9,818 | 107 | 9,795 |
| Canning | ..... | ..... | 1 | 340 | 28 | 2,917 | 27 | 2,586 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28 | 2,917 | 28 | 2,926 |
| Kingsport | 2 | 1,797 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 84 | 5 | 1,930 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 1,881 | 5 | 1,930 |
| Port Williams | 2 | 794 | 3 | 1,191 | 25 | 2,693 | 24 | 2,297 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27 | 3,487 | 27 | 3,488 |
| Wolfville | 3 | 853 | ..... | ..... | 237 | 15,971 | 240 | 16,824 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 240 | 16,824 | 240 | 16,824 |
| Liverpool | 149 | 20,333 | 164 | 24,341 | 93 | 9,160 | 78 | 4,673 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 242 | 29,493 | 242 | 29,014 |
| Lockeport | 28 | 1,144 | 44 | 1,520 | 55 | 2,304 | 48 | 2,297 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 83 | 3,448 | 92 | 3,817 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lunenburg | 509 | 63,834 | 507 | 57,668 | 397 | 24,380 | 433 | 32,890 | | | | | 906 | 88,214 | 940 | 90,558 |
| Chester | 26 | 345 | 26 | 366 | 70 | 1,637 | 72 | 1,662 | | | | | 96 | 1,982 | 98 | 2,028 |
| La Have | 88 | 14,156 | 89 | 13,953 | 219 | 20,157 | 225 | 22,977 | | | | | 307 | 34,313 | 314 | 36,930 |
| Mahone Bay | 12 | 1,453 | 7 | 652 | 54 | 2,318 | 69 | 3,692 | | | | | 66 | 3,771 | 76 | 4,344 |
| Riverport | 81 | 11,301 | 60 | 7,293 | 107 | 9,458 | 119 | 12,670 | | | | | 188 | 20,759 | 179 | 19,963 |
| Middleton | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Margaretsville | | | | | 59 | 6,621 | 58 | 6,503 | | | | | 59 | 6,621 | 58 | 6,503 |
| Port George | 1 | 110 | 1 | 110 | 46 | 5,174 | 46 | 5,174 | | | | | 47 | 5,284 | 47 | 5,284 |
| New Glasgow | | | | | 119 | 2,684 | 122 | 2,880 | | | | | 119 | 2,684 | 122 | 2,880 |
| North Sydney | 771 | 240,215 | 735 | 205,161 | 732 | 174,053 | 809 | 175,690 | | | | | 1,503 | 414,268 | 1,544 | 380,851 |
| Grand Narrows | | | | | 82 | 7,911 | 82 | 7,911 | | | | | 82 | 7,911 | 82 | 7,911 |
| Parrsboro' | 94 | 28,843 | 102 | 34,464 | 585 | 53,799 | 583 | 48,767 | | | | | 679 | 82,642 | 685 | 83,231 |
| Pictou | 8 | 8,066 | 18 | 16,887 | 624 | 139,778 | 625 | 138,271 | | | | | 632 | 147,844 | 643 | 155,158 |
| River John | | | | | 23 | 440 | 22 | 426 | | | | | 23 | 440 | 22 | 426 |
| Tatamagouche | | | | | 2 | 42 | 2 | 42 | | | | | 2 | 42 | 2 | 42 |
| Port Hawkesbury | 88 | 10,022 | 75 | 10,030 | 547 | 51,615 | 557 | 51,917 | | | | | 635 | 61,637 | 632 | 61,947 |
| Port Hastings | 1 | 814 | 1 | 814 | 218 | 12,427 | 217 | 12,318 | | | | | 219 | 13,241 | 218 | 13,132 |
| Port Hood | | | | | 351 | 29,476 | 352 | 29,529 | | | | | 351 | 29,476 | 352 | 29,529 |
| Cheticamp | | | | | 165 | 14,666 | 167 | 14,700 | | | | | 165 | 14,666 | 167 | 14,700 |
| Inverness | | | | | 5 | 356 | 5 | 356 | | | | | 5 | 356 | 5 | 356 |
| Mabou | | | | | 52 | 4,503 | 52 | 4,503 | | | | | 52 | 4,503 | 52 | 4,503 |
| Margaree | | | | | 161 | 13,254 | 160 | 13,243 | | | | | 161 | 13,254 | 160 | 13,243 |
| Shelburne | 72 | 8,047 | 88 | 10,818 | 80 | 6,666 | 68 | 3,691 | | | | | 152 | 14,713 | 156 | 14,509 |
| North East Harbour | 7 | 237 | 7 | 237 | 99 | 4,236 | 99 | 4,236 | | | | | 106 | 4,473 | 106 | 4,473 |
| Port Clyde | | | | | 91 | 3,813 | 93 | 3,873 | | | | | 91 | 3,813 | 93 | 3,873 |
| Sandy Point | 117 | 9,269 | 117 | 10,037 | 75 | 5,841 | 74 | 4,641 | | | | | 192 | 15,110 | 191 | 14,678 |
| Sydney | 292 | 387,900 | 409 | 532,696 | 1,062 | 758,662 | 958 | 602,680 | | | | | 1,354 | 1,146,562 | 1,367 | 1,135,376 |
| Louisburg | 216 | 45,840 | 233 | 58,102 | 126 | 41,889 | 107 | 29,219 | | | | | 342 | 87,729 | 340 | 87,321 |
| Port Morien | | | | | 14 | 1,462 | 14 | 1,462 | | | | | 14 | 1,462 | 14 | 1,462 |
| Truro | 2 | 703 | 9 | 2,025 | 41 | 4,597 | 34 | 3,255 | | | | | 43 | 5,300 | 43 | 5,280 |
| Great Village | | | | | 17 | 937 | 17 | 937 | | | | | 17 | 937 | 17 | 937 |
| Weymouth | 42 | 9,179 | 44 | 11,255 | 238 | 12,341 | 235 | 9,910 | | | | | 280 | 21,520 | 279 | 21,165 |
| Belliveau's Cove | 7 | 1,499 | 9 | 1,395 | 91 | 2,751 | 87 | 2,415 | | | | | 98 | 4,250 | 96 | 3,810 |
| Church Point | 3 | 782 | 3 | 471 | 5 | 338 | 6 | 861 | | | | | 8 | 1,120 | 9 | 1,332 |
| Meteghan River | 2 | 786 | 1 | 393 | 33 | 1,335 | 36 | 2,048 | | | | | 35 | 2,121 | 37 | 2,441 |
| Plympton | 4 | 777 | 7 | 1,209 | 37 | 1,894 | 34 | 1,462 | | | | | 41 | 2,671 | 41 | 2,671 |
| Salmon River | 7 | 315 | 9 | 510 | 30 | 739 | 29 | 621 | | | | | 37 | 1,054 | 38 | 1,131 |

No. 20.—STATEMENT showing the Total Number and Tonnage of all Vessels, Arrived and Departed, by Provinces, Ports and Outports—*Continued*

N° 20.—ÉTAT indiquant le nombre total et le tonnage de tous les navires entrés et sortis, par provinces, ports et ports secondaires—*Suite*

**NOVA SCOTIA**-Concluded—**NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE**-Fin

| Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | Sea-going—Long-courriers | | | | Coastwise—Cabotiers | | | | Rivers and Lakes-Rivières et lacs | | | | Total | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | |
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Windsor | 203 | 247,832 | 277 | 290,943 | 182 | 57,127 | 159 | 18,856 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 385 | 304,959 | 436 | 309,799 |
| Hantsport | 18 | 34,385 | 1 | 475 | 22 | 3,440 | 39 | 36,071 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 37,825 | 40 | 36,546 |
| Maitland | ..... | ..... | 5 | 1,442 | 19 | 3,145 | 14 | 1,703 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 3,145 | 19 | 3,145 |
| Yarmouth | 406 | 222,821 | 391 | 212,616 | 510 | 35,426 | 575 | 40,390 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 916 | 258,247 | 966 | 253,006 |
| Lower East Pubnico | 43 | 2,323 | 40 | 2,166 | 164 | 4,682 | 169 | 4,886 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 207 | 7,005 | 209 | 7,052 |
| Wedgeport | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 286 | 13 | 284 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 286 | 13 | 284 |
| **Nova Scotia, Total** | **5,630** | **5,033,060** | **6,008** | **5,373,730** | **20,477** | **3,042,737** | **20,669** | **2,614,139** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | **26,107** | **8,075,797** | **26,677** | **7,987,869** |
| **PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—ILE DU PRINCE-ÉDOUARD** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Charlottetown | 38 | 22,978 | 63 | 45,205 | 801 | 178,901 | 770 | 156,357 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 839 | 201,879 | 833 | 201,562 |
| Cardigan | 7 | 327 | 6 | 288 | 26 | 1,049 | 27 | 1,086 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 33 | 1,376 | 33 | 1,374 |
| Crapaud | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 82 | 14,891 | 82 | 14,891 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 82 | 14,891 | 82 | 14,891 |
| Georgetown | 10 | 595 | 11 | 640 | 133 | 6,682 | 132 | 6,590 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 143 | 7,277 | 143 | 7,230 |
| Montague | 15 | 851 | 24 | 1,374 | 117 | 4,963 | 106 | 4,337 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 132 | 5,814 | 130 | 5,711 |
| Murray Harbour | 3 | 42 | 4 | 57 | 129 | 3,924 | 127 | 3,954 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 132 | 3,966 | 131 | 4,011 |
| Souris | 11 | 973 | 17 | 1,261 | 219 | 69,681 | 213 | 69,469 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 230 | 70,654 | 230 | 70,730 |
| Summerside | 4 | 1,521 | 17 | 9,754 | 142 | 17,305 | 130 | 8,876 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 146 | 18,826 | 147 | 18,630 |
| Alberton | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 422 | 13 | 422 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 422 | 13 | 422 |
| Port Borden | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 122 | 6 | 122 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 122 | 6 | 122 |
| Tignish | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 438 | 13 | 364 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 438 | 13 | 364 |
| **Prince Edward Island, Total** | **88** | **27,287** | **142** | **58,579** | **1,680** | **298,378** | **1,619** | **266,468** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | **1,768** | **325,665** | **1,761** | **325,047** |

## NEW BRUNSWICK—NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bathurst | 67 | 6,320 | 67 | 6,328 | 128 | 8,893 | 128 | 8,893 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 195 | 15,213 | 195 | 15,221 |
| Caraquet | 117 | 2,032 | 118 | 2,145 | 69 | 3,641 | 76 | 4,241 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 186 | 5,673 | 194 | 6,386 |
| Shippegan | 33 | 848 | 34 | 425 | 47 | 1,768 | 32 | 2,293 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 80 | 2,616 | 80 | 2,718 |
| Campbellton | 13 | 17,350 | 26 | 27,287 | 100 | 31,207 | 87 | 21,308 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 113 | 48,557 | 113 | 48,595 |
| Dalhousie | 7 | 10,423 | 9 | 8,544 | 33 | 9,519 | 33 | 11,453 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 19,942 | 42 | 19,997 |
| Chatham | 11 | 14,691 | 20 | 26,919 | 102 | 20,477 | 91 | 10,142 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 113 | 35,168 | 111 | 37,061 |
| Buctouche | 3 | 2,795 | 4 | 3,153 | 25 | 1,315 | 24 | 965 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28 | 4,110 | 28 | 4,118 |
| Richibucto | 5 | 5,689 | 7 | 6,858 | 55 | 3,616 | 55 | 3,195 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60 | 9,305 | 62 | 10,053 |
| Moncton | 1 | 282 | 5 | 2,128 | 54 | 3,653 | 50 | 1,782 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 55 | 3,935 | 55 | 3,910 |
| Albert | 10 | 2,382 | 18 | 5,265 | 34 | 5,748 | 34 | 5,872 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 44 | 8,130 | 52 | 11,137 |
| Dorchester | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 186 | 6 | 186 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 186 | 6 | 186 |
| Hillsboro | 13 | 9,225 | 16 | 11,234 | 10 | 3,634 | 7 | 1,625 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23 | 12,859 | 23 | 12,859 |
| Shediac | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | 548 | 28 | 534 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | 548 | 28 | 534 |
| Newcastle | 9 | 11,583 | 30 | 36,129 | 44 | 27,172 | 26 | 2,907 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 53 | 38,755 | 56 | 39,036 |
| Sackville | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Port Elgin | 1 | 340 | ..... | ..... | 52 | 1,476 | 55 | 1,850 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 53 | 1,816 | 55 | 1,850 |
| St. Andrews | 1,298 | 47,021 | 1,221 | 46,028 | 624 | 24,678 | 637 | 25,178 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,922 | 71,699 | 1,858 | 71,206 |
| Campo Bello | 653 | 32,936 | 319 | 29,481 | 178 | 26,648 | 168 | 26,056 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 831 | 59,584 | 487 | 55,537 |
| Lord's Cove | 691 | 12,812 | 645 | 12,899 | 111 | 3,134 | 136 | 4,017 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 802 | 15,946 | 781 | 16,916 |
| North Head | 312 | 26,889 | 310 | 29,096 | 115 | 4,848 | 155 | 7,097 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 427 | 31,737 | 465 | 36,193 |
| St. John | 858 | 1,410,950 | 766 | 1,214,836 | 1,732 | 396,342 | 1,779 | 577,716 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,590 | 1,807,292 | 2,545 | 1,792,552 |
| St. George | 79 | 7,017 | 79 | 8,159 | 40 | 3,051 | 39 | 2,271 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 119 | 10,068 | 118 | 10,430 |
| St. Martins | 99 | 29,785 | 97 | 29,167 | 20 | 800 | 22 | 1,067 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 119 | 30,585 | 119 | 30,234 |
| St. Stephen | 33 | 4,449 | 10 | 398 | 164 | 8,007 | 187 | 12,367 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 197 | 12,456 | 197 | 12,765 |
| **New Brunswick, Total** | **4,313** | **1,655,819** | **3,801** | **1,506,479** | **3,772** | **590,361** | **3,875** | **733,015** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | **8,085** | **2,246,180** | **7,676** | **2,239,494** |

No. 20.—STATEMENT showing the Total Number and Tonnage of all Vessels, Arrived and Departed, by Provinces, Ports and Outports—*Continued*

N° 20.—ÉTAT indiquant le nombre total et le tonnage de tous les navires entrés et sortis, par provinces, ports et ports secondaires—*Suite*

**QUEBEC**

| Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | Sea-going—Long-courriers | | | | Coastwise—Cabotiers | | | | Rivers and Lakes–Rivières et lacs | | | | Total | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | |
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Beebe Junction | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgeville | | | | | | | | | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 |
| Magog | | | | | | | | | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 50 |
| Chicoutimi | 2 | 4,062 | 1 | 2,778 | 99 | 54,418 | 145 | 103,937 | 45 | 48,072 | | | 146 | 106,552 | 146 | 106,715 |
| Port Alfred | 12 | 26,022 | 23 | 43,429 | 68 | 138,813 | 60 | 120,575 | 8 | 8,340 | 7 | 5,943 | 88 | 173,175 | 90 | 169,947 |
| Gaspé | 27 | 30,380 | 24 | 24,509 | 136 | 61,954 | 133 | 61,273 | | | | | 163 | 92,334 | 157 | 85,782 |
| Hull | | | | | | | | | 155 | 17,260 | 204 | 26,871 | 155 | 17,260 | 204 | 26,871 |
| Montreal | 1,029 | 3,658,461 | 1,021 | 3,715,639 | 5,480 | 3,720,026 | 5,216 | 3,473,672 | 1,098 | 972,482 | 1,338 | 1,438,016 | 7,607 | 8,350,969 | 7,575 | 8,627,327 |
| Paspebiac | 4 | 2,518 | 13 | 9,028 | 176 | 28,676 | 161 | 14,722 | | | 7 | 7,985 | 180 | 31,194 | 181 | 31,735 |
| Percé | | | | | 14 | 265 | 14 | 265 | | | | | 14 | 265 | 14 | 265 |
| Chandler | | | | | 2 | 2,449 | 2 | 2,449 | | | | | 2 | 2,449 | 2 | 2,449 |
| Quebec | 350 | 1,889,884 | 237 | 1,077,081 | 1,604 | 1,614,251 | 1,784 | 2,420,994 | 197 | 44,074 | 169 | 43,001 | 2,151 | 3,548,209 | 2,190 | 3,541,076 |
| Amherst Harbour | | | 1 | 92 | 198 | 69,667 | 201 | 70,161 | | | | | 198 | 69,667 | 202 | 70,253 |
| Bonne Espérance | 36 | 6,182 | 30 | 4,965 | 14 | 6,410 | 14 | 6,410 | | | | | 50 | 12,592 | 44 | 11,375 |
| Ellis Bay | | | | | 43 | 13,195 | 43 | 13,195 | | | | | 43 | 13,195 | 43 | 13,195 |
| Havre St. Pierre | | | | | 90 | 34,588 | 91 | 35,111 | | | | | 90 | 34,588 | 91 | 35,111 |
| Lévis | 6 | 17,050 | | | 32 | 61,075 | 82 | 123,512 | 48 | 50,021 | 5 | 5,515 | 86 | 128,146 | 87 | 129,027 |
| Montmagny | | | | | 4 | 300 | 9 | 882 | | | | | 4 | 300 | 9 | 882 |
| Pointe-au-Pic | 2 | 1,224 | 3 | 1,994 | 18 | 14,724 | 5 | 5,961 | | | 12 | 7,993 | 20 | 15,948 | 20 | 15,948 |
| Rivière-du-Loup | | | | | 6 | 2,157 | 6 | 2,157 | | | | | 6 | 2,157 | 6 | 2,157 |
| Trois Pistoles | | | | | 4 | 200 | 5 | 250 | | | | | 4 | 200 | 5 | 250 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rimouski | 23 | 27,244 | 23 | 27,244 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 13,533 | 13 | 13,533 | 36 | 40,777 | 36 | 40,777 |
| **Sorel** | 5 | 14,294 | 2 | 4,056 | 787 | 953,541 | 792 | 956,868 | 78 | 12,335 | 84 | 18 524 | 870 | 980,170 | 878 | 979,448 |
| St John | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 141 | 384 | 47,298 | 551 | 65,767 | 384 | 47,298 | 555 | 65,908 |
| Three Rivers | 67 | 198,267 | 67 | 198,266 | 1,175 | 1,069,653 | 1,178 | 1,063,242 | 141 | 47,496 | 149 | 50,507 | 1,383 | 1,315 416 | 1,394 | 1,312,015 |
| Valleyfield | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 399 | 2 | 399 | 2 | 399 | 2 | 399 | 4 | 798 | 4 | 798 |
| **Quebec, Total** | **1,563** | **5,875,588** | **1,445** | **5,109,081** | **9,952** | **7,846,761** | **9,947** | **8,476,176** | **2,171** | **1,261,410** | **2,543** | **1,684,154** | **13,686** | **14,983,759** | **13,935** | **15,269,411** |
| **ONTARIO** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amherstburg | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 63 | 14,289 | 60 | 14,079 | 1,662 | 388,208 | 1,807 | 402,490 | 1,725 | 402,497 | 1,867 | 416,569 |
| Kingsville | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 224 | 53,647 | 224 | 53,647 | 73 | 25,576 | 73 | 25,576 | 297 | 79,223 | 297 | 79,223 |
| Leamington | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 402 | 97,686 | 402 | 97,686 | 41 | 2,020 | 41 | 2,020 | 443 | 99,706 | 443 | 99,706 |
| West Dock | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 221 | 53,518 | 221 | 53,518 | 233 | 20,778 | 225 | 17,370 | 454 | 74,296 | 446 | 70,888 |
| Belleville | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 78 | 31,727 | 84 | 34,974 | 184 | 39,267 | 178 | 36,031 | 262 | 70,994 | 262 | 71,005 |
| Bowmanville | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 344 | 2 | 344 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 344 | 2 | 344 |
| Bridgeburg | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 250 | 6 | 250 | 9 | 18 | 9 | 18 | 15 | 268 | 15 | 268 |
| Brockville | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 210 | 206,235 | 210 | 206,235 | 639 | 289,496 | 640 | 290,246 | 849 | 495,731 | 850 | 496,481 |
| Chatham | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 53 | 7,943 | 57 | 8,405 | 24 | 4,586 | 21 | 3,800 | 77 | 12,529 | 78 | 12,205 |
| Erieau | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 971 | 6 | 1,747 | 280 | 161,517 | 276 | 157,486 | 286 | 162,488 | 282 | 159,233 |
| Tilbury | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 150 | 30 | 150 | 30 | 150 | 30 | 150 |
| Cobourg | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 4,526 | 4 | 1,297 | 500 | 1,502,694 | 506 | 1,472,989 | 505 | 1,507,220 | 510 | 1,474,286 |
| Collingwood | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 79 | 99,774 | 79 | 97,608 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 79 | 99,774 | 79 | 97,608 |
| Meaford | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | 12,141 | 50 | 12,141 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | 12,141 | 50 | 12,141 |
| Cornwall | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 97 | 50,921 | 66 | 20,022 | 7 | 1,186 | 8 | 570 | 104 | 52,107 | 74 | 20,592 |
| Aultsville | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 58 | 13,124 | 58 | 13,124 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 58 | 13,124 | 58 | 13,124 |
| Deseronto | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 808 | 4 | 787 | 34 | 124 | 40 | 136 | 44 | 932 | 44 | 923 |

No. 20.—STATEMENT showing the Total Number and Tonnage of all Vessels, Arrived and Departed, by Provinces, Ports and Outports—*Continued*

N° 20.—ÉTAT indiquant le nombre total et le tonnage de tous les navires entrés et sortis, par provinces, ports et ports secondaires—*Suite*

**ONTARIO**—Continued—Suite

| Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | Sea-going—Long-courriers | | | | Coastwise—Cabotiers | | | | Rivers and Lakes—Rivières et lacs | | | | Total | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | |
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Fort Frances | | | | | | | | | 3 | 51 | 4 | 63 | 3 | 51 | 4 | 63 |
| Rainy River | | | | | 7 | 154 | 11 | 251 | 82 | 1,207 | 81 | 1,197 | 89 | 1,361 | 92 | 1,448 |
| Fort William | | | | | 868 | 1,864,073 | 852 | 1,969,867 | 705 | 2,250,874 | 620 | 2,022,287 | 1,573 | 4,114,947 | 1,472 | 3,992,154 |
| Gananoque | | | | | 97 | 16,085 | 97 | 16,085 | 669 | 39,935 | 669 | 39,935 | 766 | 56,020 | 766 | 56,020 |
| Rockport | | | | | 68 | 13,008 | 68 | 13,008 | 335 | 13,675 | 335 | 13,675 | 403 | 26,683 | 403 | 26,683 |
| Ivy Lea | | | | | | | | | 241 | 785 | 241 | 785 | 241 | 785 | 241 | 785 |
| Goderich | | | | | 110 | 194,358 | 103 | 178,800 | 26 | 14,847 | 42 | 53,309 | 136 | 209,195 | 145 | 232,109 |
| Kincardine | | | | | 4 | 110 | 5 | 123 | 2 | 2,398 | 2 | 2,398 | 6 | 2,508 | 7 | 2,521 |
| Southampton | | | | | | | | | 2 | 37 | 3 | 62 | 2 | 37 | 3 | 62 |
| Hamilton | | | | | 602 | 548,852 | 541 | 273,230 | 23 | 10,210 | 23 | 10,210 | 625 | 559,062 | 564 | 283,440 |
| Dunnville | | | | | 5 | 138 | 5 | 138 | 5 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 10 | 148 | 10 | 148 |
| Grimsby | | | | | 77 | 23,746 | 77 | 23,746 | | | | | 77 | 23,746 | 77 | 23,746 |
| Port Maitland | | | | | 239 | 9,967 | 237 | 9,906 | | | | | 239 | 9,967 | 237 | 9,906 |
| Kenora | | | | | 8 | 157 | 7 | 125 | 176 | 5,722 | 178 | 5,805 | 184 | 5,879 | 185 | 5,930 |
| Kingston | | | | | 452 | 192,744 | 246 | 75,528 | 1,192 | 586,261 | 1,198 | 598,651 | 1,644 | 779,005 | 1,444 | 674,179 |
| Wolfe Island | | | | | | | | | 31 | 615 | 24 | 248 | 31 | 615 | 24 | 248 |
| Midland | | | | | 215 | 348,506 | 234 | 368,078 | 77 | 188,162 | 92 | 228,633 | 292 | 536,668 | 326 | 596,711 |
| Penetanguishene | | | | | 8 | 844 | 10 | 909 | 3 | 2,051 | 3 | 2,051 | 11 | 2,895 | 13 | 2,960 |
| Morrisburg | | | | | 62 | 14,580 | 62 | 14,580 | 5 | 1,246 | 5 | 1,246 | 67 | 15,826 | 67 | 15,826 |
| Iroquois | | | | | 60 | 13,680 | 60 | 13,680 | 14 | 1,576 | 14 | 1,576 | 74 | 15,256 | 74 | 15,256 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Napanee | | | | | 8 | 696 | 8 | 696 | 8 | 1,480 | 9 | 1,665 | 16 | 2,176 | 17 | 2,361 |
| Bath | | | | | 127 | 11,306 | 128 | 11,364 | 8 | 834 | 6 | 736 | 135 | 12,140 | 134 | 12,100 |
| Niagara Falls | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chippawa | | | | | 5 | 134 | 14 | 108 | 28 | 56 | 25 | 62 | 33 | 190 | 39 | 170 |
| Niagara | | | | | 1,070 | 897,767 | 1,255 | 1,169,748 | 402 | 424,087 | 217 | 153,106 | 1,472 | 1,321,854 | 1,472 | 1,322,854 |
| Queenston | | | | | 530 | 517,164 | 364 | 252,726 | 594 | 491,598 | 760 | 756,036 | 1,124 | 1,008,762 | 1,124 | 1,008,762 |
| North Bay | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Moose Factory | 1 | 1,497 | 1 | 1,497 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,497 | 1 | 1,497 |
| Ottawa | | | | | 94 | 11,727 | 91 | 11,320 | 8 | 796 | | | 102 | 12,523 | 91 | 11,320 |
| Smith's Falls | | | | | 26 | 4,082 | 26 | 4,082 | | | | | 26 | 4,082 | 26 | 4,082 |
| Owen Sound | | | | | 290 | 190,127 | 296 | 178,451 | 8 | 11,405 | 10 | 12,156 | 298 | 201,532 | 306 | 190,607 |
| Wiarton | | | | | 12 | 2,561 | 12 | 3,216 | 2 | 1,670 | 2 | 1,670 | 14 | 4,231 | 14 | 4,886 |
| Parry Sound | | | | | 78 | 30,117 | 76 | 30,041 | 23 | 31,120 | 23 | 31,120 | 101 | 61,237 | 99 | 61,161 |
| Byng Inlet | | | | | 6 | 207 | 13 | 14,492 | 71 | 188,571 | 64 | 171,263 | 77 | 188,778 | 77 | 185,755 |
| Depot Harbour | | | | | | | | | 100 | 231,648 | 100 | 239,164 | 100 | 231,648 | 100 | 239,164 |
| Key Harbour | | | | | | | 2 | 2,680 | 22 | 34,847 | 18 | 31,034 | 22 | 34,847 | 20 | 33,714 |
| Picton | | | | | 233 | 24,381 | 232 | 24,384 | 15 | 2,910 | 13 | 1,834 | 248 | 27,294 | 246 | 26,218 |
| Port Arthur | | | | | 718 | 1,758,494 | 736 | 1,814,048 | 709 | 2,123,744 | 769 | 2,317,072 | 1,427 | 3,882,238 | 1,505 | 4,131,120 |
| Port Hope | | | | | 8 | 3,553 | 11 | 3,599 | 6 | 2,364 | 6 | 1,271 | 14 | 5,917 | 17 | 4,870 |
| Port McNicoll | | | | | 222 | 607,429 | 216 | 585,301 | 34 | 113,225 | 42 | 132,877 | 256 | 720,664 | 258 | 718,178 |
| Prescott | | | | | 293 | 293,309 | 315 | 308,312 | 471 | 142,552 | 423 | 76,091 | 764 | 435,861 | 738 | 378,403 |
| Cardinal | | | | | 3 | 635 | 5 | 2,864 | 80 | 23,841 | 80 | 23,841 | 83 | 24,476 | 85 | 26,705 |
| Sarnia | | | | | 485 | 310,409 | 565 | 337,865 | 1,078 | 347,769 | 1,036 | 357,849 | 1,563 | 658,178 | 1,601 | 695,714 |
| Courtright | | | | | 51 | 55,816 | 49 | 55,801 | 159 | 24,235 | 172 | 23,976 | 210 | 80,051 | 221 | 79,780 |
| Point Edward | | | | | 416 | 366,439 | 471 | 560,763 | 447 | 437,626 | 446 | 316,894 | 863 | 804,065 | 917 | 877,657 |
| Stag Island | | | | | | | | | 179 | 10,167 | 164 | 5,489 | 179 | 10,167 | 164 | 5,489 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | | | | | 1,987 | 1,970,484 | 2,004 | 1,989,623 | 741 | 560,229 | 869 | 550,263 | 2,728 | 2,530,713 | 2,873 | 2,539,886 |
| Blind River | | | | | 74 | 18,806 | 70 | 17,584 | 112 | 43,312 | 118 | 44,718 | 186 | 62,118 | 188 | 62,302 |
| Bruce Mines | | | | | 101 | 12,859 | 99 | 11,157 | 6 | 3,930 | 3 | 5,264 | 107 | 16,789 | 102 | 16,421 |
| Cockburn Island | | | | | 85 | 29,313 | 84 | 29,335 | 29 | 7,011 | 30 | 7,011 | 114 | 36,324 | 114 | 36,346 |
| Cutler | | | | | 260 | 39,685 | 262 | 39,641 | 4 | 1,684 | 4 | 1,684 | 264 | 41,369 | 266 | 41,325 |
| Gore Bay | | | | | 417 | 89,968 | 409 | 88,421 | 4 | 212 | 3 | 191 | 421 | 90,180 | 412 | 88,612 |
| Little Current | | | | | 264 | 72,855 | 267 | 85,540 | 72 | 108,104 | 67 | 93,119 | 336 | 180,959 | 334 | 178,659 |
| Michipicoten Harbour | | | | | 1 | 490 | | | 10 | 10,906 | 10 | 10,906 | 11 | 11,396 | 10 | 10,906 |
| Thessalon | | | | | 224 | 49,583 | 217 | 48,092 | 94 | 27,342 | 98 | 28,422 | 318 | 76,925 | 315 | 76,514 |

No. 20.—STATEMENT showing the Total Number and Tonnage of all Vessels, Arrived and Departed, by Provinces, Ports and Outports—*Continued*

N° 20.—ÉTAT indiquant le nombre total et le tonnage de tous les navires entrés et sortis, par provinces, ports et ports secondaires—*Suite*

**ONTARIO**—Concluded—Fin

| Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | Sea-going—Long-courriers | | | | Coastwise—Cabotiers | | | | Rivers and Lakes—Rivières et lacs | | | | Total | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | |
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Simcoe | | | | | | | | | 25 | 78 | 23 | 46 | 25 | 78 | 23 | 46 |
| Port Dover | | | | | 19 | 499 | 16 | 439 | 127 | 20,847 | 129 | 21,270 | 146 | 21,346 | 145 | 21,709 |
| St. Catharines | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Port Dalhousie | | | | | 618 | 362,338 | 579 | 321,071 | 140 | 12,980 | 151 | 14,668 | 758 | 375,318 | 730 | 335,739 |
| Thorold | | | | | 101 | 110,375 | 3 | 3,462 | 6 | 2,065 | 104 | 108,978 | 107 | 112,440 | 107 | 112,440 |
| St. Thomas | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Port Stanley | | | | | 39 | 9,332 | 35 | 3,767 | 131 | 151,973 | 131 | 151,973 | 170 | 161,305 | 166 | 155,740 |
| Tillsonburg | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Port Burwell | | | | | 16 | 3,039 | 11 | 1,015 | 2 | 66 | 6 | 2,063 | 18 | 3,105 | 17 | 3,078 |
| Toronto | | | | | 1,422 | 486,964 | 1,110 | 617,883 | 1,264 | 767,661 | 1,343 | 1,000,552 | 2,687 | 1,254,625 | 2,453 | 1,618,435 |
| Trenton | | | | | 42 | 5,873 | 38 | 4,160 | 60 | 2,139 | 62 | 2,828 | 102 | 8,012 | 100 | 6,988 |
| Wallaceburg | | | | | 319 | 29,109 | 286 | 38,167 | 937 | 63,562 | 925 | 54,485 | 1,256 | 92,671 | 1,211 | 92,652 |
| Welland | | | | | 48 | 58,355 | 24 | 23,151 | 166 | 62,077 | 194 | 79,720 | 214 | 120,432 | 218 | 102,871 |
| Port Colborne | | | | | 1,319 | 1,782,021 | 1,117 | 1,200,383 | 577 | 371,159 | 785 | 917,961 | 1,896 | 2,153,180 | 1,902 | 2,118,344 |
| Whitby | | | | | 19 | 450 | 3 | 357 | 19 | 518 | 35 | 711 | 38 | 968 | 38 | 1,068 |
| Windsor | | | | | 155 | 91,013 | 156 | 92,010 | 420 | 110,717 | 392 | 90,800 | 575 | 201,730 | 548 | 182,810 |
| Belle River | | | | | | | | | 378 | 1,911 | 383 | 1,783 | 378 | 1,911 | 383 | 1,783 |
| Sandwich | | | | | 115 | 37,632 | 42 | 10,075 | 5,029 | 55,351 | 5,115 | 187,455 | 5,144 | 92,983 | 5,157 | 197,530 |
| Walkerville | | | | | 349 | 294,816 | 314 | 117,625 | 1,693 | 260,461 | 1,692 | 366,100 | 2,042 | 555,277 | 2,006 | 483,725 |
| **Ontario, Total** | 1 | 1,497 | 1 | 1,497 | 17,116 | 14,531,131 | 16,189 | 13,688,740 | 23,805 | 12,848,112 | 24,450 | 13,783,200 | 40,922 | 27,380,740 | 40,631 | 27,473,437 |

## MANITOBA

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Winnipeg (Chesterfield Inlet) | | | 1 | 75 | 5 | 1,814 | 4 | 1,739 | | | | | 5 | 1,814 | 5 | 1,814 |
| York Factory | 1 | 1,497 | 1 | 1,497 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1,497 | 1 | 1,497 |
| **Manitoba, Total** | **1** | **1,497** | **2** | **1,572** | **5** | **1,814** | **4** | **1,739** | | | | | **6** | **3,311** | **6** | **3,311** |

## BRITISH COLUMBIA—COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nanaimo | 692 | 171,003 | 855 | 383,148 | 2,638 | 720,101 | 2,510 | 729,683 | | | | | 3,330 | 891,104 | 3,365 | 1,112,831 |
| Chemainus | 114 | 26,921 | 107 | 53,696 | 174 | 16,662 | 178 | 17,443 | | | | | 288 | 43,583 | 285 | 71,139 |
| Ladysmith | 272 | 115,912 | 268 | 89,637 | 1,856 | 598,513 | 1,871 | 711,416 | | | | | 2,128 | 714,425 | 2,139 | 801,053 |
| Port Alberni | 23 | 47,606 | 41 | 98,297 | 173 | 74,885 | 171 | 74,398 | | | | | 196 | 122,491 | 212 | 172,695 |
| Union Bay | 30 | 56,523 | 84 | 232,764 | 854 | 181,287 | 856 | 187,526 | | | | | 884 | 237,810 | 940 | 420,290 |
| Nelson | | | | | 2,291 | 1,029,941 | 2,096 | 768,337 | | | | | 2,291 | 1,029,941 | 2,096 | 768,337 |
| Kaslo | | | | | 413 | 252,742 | 413 | 253,112 | | | | | 413 | 252,742 | 413 | 253,112 |
| New Westminster | 169 | 454,803 | 172 | 466,681 | 1,365 | 280,164 | 1,423 | 283,393 | | | | | 1,534 | 734,967 | 1,595 | 750,074 |
| Ladner | 2 | 162 | 1 | 24 | 143 | 5,806 | 146 | 5,968 | | | | | 145 | 5,968 | 147 | 5,992 |
| Steveston | 38 | 1,422 | 32 | 1,225 | 365 | 12,133 | 379 | 12,612 | | | | | 403 | 13,555 | 411 | 13,837 |
| White Rock | 144 | 8,109 | 158 | 10,161 | 112 | 2,981 | 114 | 3,019 | | | | | 256 | 11,090 | 272 | 13,180 |
| Prince Rupert | 2,273 | 229,483 | 2,283 | 226,810 | 1,664 | 728,651 | 1,605 | 710,205 | | | | | 3,937 | 958,134 | 3,888 | 937,015 |
| Anyox | 21 | 36,063 | 89 | 92,451 | 598 | 329,283 | 551 | 312,718 | | | | | 619 | 365,346 | 640 | 405,169 |
| Butedale | 141 | 3,833 | 140 | 1,734 | 941 | 338,334 | 943 | 340,024 | | | | | 1,082 | 342,167 | 1,083 | 341,758 |
| Ocean Falls | 34 | 32,712 | 90 | 130,032 | 936 | 548,077 | 879 | 454,351 | | | | | 970 | 580,789 | 969 | 584,383 |
| Stickeen | | | | | | | | | 50 | 1,355 | 47 | 1,152 | 50 | 1,355 | 47 | 1,152 |
| Stewart | 81 | 60,108 | 60 | 82,049 | 227 | 172,765 | 251 | 154,055 | | | | | 308 | 232,873 | 311 | 236,104 |
| Vancouver | 2,054 | 4,799,923 | 2,122 | 4,711,128 | 12,951 | 5,534,911 | 13,058 | 5,734,442 | | | | | 15,005 | 10,334,834 | 15,180 | 10,445,570 |
| Alert Bay | 71 | 4,907 | 80 | 6,870 | 1,155 | 508,299 | 1,191 | 502,317 | | | | | 1,226 | 513,206 | 1,271 | 509,187 |
| Britannia Beach | 82 | 122,089 | 85 | 125,632 | 569 | 167,829 | 564 | 162,871 | | | | | 651 | 289,918 | 649 | 288,503 |
| Powell River | 169 | 156,991 | 242 | 194,863 | 1,863 | 786,922 | 1,801 | 775,862 | | | | | 2,032 | 943,913 | 2,043 | 970,725 |
| Victoria | 2,311 | 3,553,214 | 2,191 | 3,533,664 | 3,437 | 2,725,452 | 3,614 | 2,681,329 | | | | | 5,748 | 6,278,666 | 5,805 | 6,214,993 |
| Bamfield | 25 | 1,105 | 32 | 1,353 | 248 | 79,127 | 246 | 79,276 | | | | | 273 | 80,232 | 278 | 80,629 |
| Port Renfrew | 18 | 142 | 26 | 233 | 129 | 70,163 | 128 | 69,135 | | | | | 147 | 70,305 | 154 | 69,368 |
| Quatsino | 17 | 48,639 | 15 | 26,692 | 95 | 76,407 | 97 | 99,343 | | | | | 112 | 125,046 | 112 | 126,035 |
| Sidney | 808 | 311,302 | 781 | 297,194 | 210 | 74,741 | 225 | 72,867 | | | | | 1,018 | 386,043 | 1,006 | 370,061 |
| **British Columbia, Total** | **9,589** | **10,242,972** | **9,954** | **10,766,338** | **35,407** | **15,316,176** | **35,310** | **15,195,702** | **50** | **1,355** | **47** | **1,152** | **45,046** | **25,560,503** | **45,311** | **25,963,192** |

No. 20.—STATEMENT showing the Total Number and Tonnage of all Vessels, Arrived and Departed, by Provinces, Ports and Outports—*Concluded*

N° 20.—ÉTAT indiquant le nombre total et le tonnage de tous les navires entrés et sortis, par provinces, ports et ports secondaires—*Fin*

**YUKON**

| Ports and Outports — Ports et ports secondaires | Sea-going—Long-courriers | | | | Coastwise—Cabotiers | | | | Rivers and Lakes-Rivières et lacs | | | | Total | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | | Arrived — Arrivés | | Departed — Partis | |
| | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré | Vessels — Navires | Tons register — Tonnage enregistré |
| Dawson | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 71 | 35,134 | 63 | 33,471 | 13 | 5,619 | 15 | 5,623 | 84 | 40,753 | 78 | 39,094 |
| White Horse | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 122 | 40,699 | 121 | 40,585 | 1 | 603 | 1 | 603 | 123 | 41,302 | 122 | 41,188 |
| Carcross | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 91 | 67,289 | 90 | 67,140 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 91 | 67,289 | 90 | 67,140 |
| **Yukon, Total** | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | **284** | **143,122** | **274** | **141,196** | **14** | **6,222** | **16** | **6 226** | **298** | **149,344** | **290** | **147,422** |

**RECAPITULATION—BY PROVINCES—PAR PROVINCES**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nova Scotia | 5,630 | 5,033,060 | 6,008 | 5,373,730 | 20,477 | 3,042,737 | 20,669 | 2,614,139 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26,107 | 8,075,797 | 26,677 | 7,987,869 |
| Prince Edward Island | 88 | 27,287 | 142 | 58,579 | 1,680 | 298,378 | 1,619 | 266,468 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,768 | 325,665 | 1,761 | 325,047 |
| New Brunswick | 4,313 | 1,655,819 | 3,801 | 1,506,479 | 3,772 | 590,361 | 3,875 | 733,015 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,085 | 2,246,180 | 7,676 | 2,239,494 |
| Quebec | 1,563 | 5,875,588 | 1,445 | 5,109,081 | 9,952 | 7,846,761 | 9,947 | 8,476,176 | 2,171 | 1,261,410 | 2,543 | 1,684,154 | 13,686 | 14,983,759 | 13,935 | 15,269,411 |
| Ontario | 1 | 1,497 | 1 | 1,497 | 17,116 | 14,531,131 | 16,180 | 13,688,740 | 23,805 | 12,848,112 | 24,450 | 13,783,200 | 40,922 | 27,380,740 | 40,631 | 27,473,437 |
| Manitoba | 1 | 1,497 | 2 | 1,572 | 5 | 1,814 | 4 | 1,739 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 3,311 | 6 | 3,311 |
| British Columbia | 9,589 | 10,242,972 | 9,954 | 10,766,338 | 35,407 | 15,316,176 | 35,310 | 15,195,702 | 50 | 1,355 | 47 | 1,152 | 45,046 | 25,560,503 | 45,311 | 25,963,192 |
| Yukon | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 284 | 143,122 | 274 | 141,196 | 14 | 6,222 | 16 | 6,226 | 298 | 149,344 | 290 | 147,422 |
| **Grand Total** | **21,185** | **22,837,720** | **21,353** | **22,817,276** | **88,693** | **41,770,480** | **87,878** | **41,117,175** | **26,040** | **14,117,099** | **27,056** | **15,474,732** | **135,918** | **78,725,298** | **136,287** | **79,409,183** |

MINISTÈRE DU COMMERCE
OTTAWA, CANADA

MINISTRE INTÉRIMAIRE
Hon. J. A. ROBB

SOUS-MINISTRE
F. C. T. O'HARA

# TRENTE-QUATRIÈME RAPPORT ANNUEL

DU

# MINISTÈRE DU COMMERCE

POUR

## L'EXERCICE CLOS LE 31 MARS

## 1926

(*Traduit de l'anglais*)

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
1927

Toute demande d'exemplaires de cette publication doit être adressée à l'Imprimeur du Roi, Ottawa.

*Au général, Son Excellence le Très Honorable Lord Byng de Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Gouverneur Général et Commandant en Chef du Dominion du Canada.*

QU'IL PLAISE À VOTRE EXCELLENCE:—

Le soussigné a l'honneur de présenter à Votre Excellence le Rapport du Ministère du Commerce pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1926.

Respectueusement soumis,

JAMES A. ROBB,
*Ministre intérimaire du Commerce.*

MINISTÈRE DU COMMERCE,
OTTAWA.

# Rapport du Sous-Ministre

OTTAWA, le 18 juin 1926.

À l'hon. J. A. ROBB, M.P.,
Ministre intérimaire du Commerce,
Ottawa.

MONSIEUR,—J'ai l'honneur de vous présenter le Trente-quatrième Rapport annuel du Ministère du Commerce, c'est-à-dire le rapport de l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926.

## COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR DU CANADA, 1925-26

Le commerce du Canada durant l'exercice terminé en 1926, tant pour les importations que pour les exportations, mais surtout pour ces dernières, a été beaucoup plus considérable qu'en 1925, indiquant que la situation économique du pays en 1926 s'était grandement améliorée par rapport à l'année précédente. Ce qu'il y a probablement de plus remarquable dans le commerce extérieur canadien en 1926 c'est la continuation de la croissance soutenue du volume aussi bien que de la valeur des exportations, qui s'est traduite par une amélioration de $116,705,299 dans la balance commerciale favorable du Dominion, par rapport à celle de l'année dernière. Les balances commerciales favorables du pays ont été les suivantes pour les cinq derniers exercices:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1922 | $ 6,122,677 |
| 1923 | 142,716,593 |
| 1924 | 165,396,430 |
| 1925 | 284,429,106 |
| 1926 | 401,134,405 |

Le 31 mars 1926, la balance commerciale visible du Dominion se trouvait plus élevée que celle des Etats-Unis, étant de $401,134,000, par rapport à $352,364,000.

Une analyse du commerce extérieur du Canada démontre que le volume physique des importations aussi bien que des exportations de 1926 a été plus considérable que celui de toute autre année de son histoire. L'effet des changements de prix sur la valeur des importations et des exportations canadiennes ne peut pas être estimé d'une façon exacte, mais il est certain que si les prix de 1926 avaient été les mêmes que ceux qui ont prévalu durant toutes les autres années précédentes, la valeur totale du commerce extérieur du Dominion pour l'année qui nous occupe aurait touché un niveau jamais atteint auparavant.

### *Commerce avec tous les pays*

Les importations aussi bien que les exportations de 1926 accusent une avance sur les années 1924 et 1925, celle des exportations étant beaucoup plus marquée. Le commerce d'importation du Canada, en 1926, s'est élevé à une valeur de $927,402,732, en 1925, à $796,932,537, et en 1924, à $893,366,867, l'augmentation de 1926 sur 1925 représentant $130,470,195, ou 16.4 pour cent, et sur 1924, de $34,035,865, ou 3.8 pour cent. Pour les exportations du Dominion le total, en 1926, a atteint $1,328,537,137, comparativement à $1,081,361,643 en 1925, et à $1,058,763,297 en 1924, la plus-value sur 1925 représentant $247,175,494, ou 22.9 pour cent, et sur 1924, $269,773,840, ou 25.5 pour cent. Les exportations de produits domestiques furent de $1,315,192,791 en 1926, de $1,069,067,353 en 1925, et de $1,045,351,056 en 1924, l'augmentation sur 1925

étant de $246,125,438, ou 23.0 pour cent, et sur 1924, de $269,841,735, ou 25.8 pour cent. En une seule autre occasion seulement le commerce d'exportation du Canada a dépassé celui de 1926, à savoir en 1918, alors que sa valeur atteignit $1,586,169,792. Pour 1926, le total des échanges commerciaux du Canada a représenté une valeur de $2,255,939,869, pour 1925, $1,878,294,180, et pour 1924, $1,952,130,164, l'augmentation sur 1925 s'élevant à $377,645,689, ou 20.1 pour cent, et sur 1924, à $303,809,705, ou 15.5 pour cent. Par comparaison avec 1925, les importations de 1926 ont constitué 34.5 pour cent de la plus-value du commerce extérieur du Dominion et les exportations, 65.5 pour cent, tandis que par rapport à 1924 les premières n'ont formé que 11.2 pour cent de la plus-value, et les secondes 88.8 pour cent.

*Importations par groupes principaux de marchandises, en 1926.*—Au cours de 1926, les importations des principaux groupes de produits agricoles et végétaux se sont élevées à $203,417,431, comparativement à un commerce semblable de $173,585,839 en 1925. Les marchandises qui furent la cause de cette augmentation de $29,831,592 furent les suivantes: le caoutchouc brut, une augmentation de $9,793,138 à $31,982,571, soit $22,189,433; les breuvages alcooliques, de $19,123,629 à $25,254,073, soit $6,130,444; les fruits frais, de $17,927,772 à $19,703,278, soit $1,775,506; et les huiles végétales de $8,081,585 à $9,535,575, soit $1,453,990; tandis que le sucre brut subissait une réduction de $35,805,791 à $32,121,839, soit $3,683,952. Pour les deux mêmes années, les animaux et leurs produits ont augmenté de $41,491,969 à $49,259,558, soit $7,767,589 (surtout le beurre, de $74,289 à $2,649,108, soit $2,574,819; les fourrures, de $8,333,571 à $10,660,508, soit $2,326,937; et les peaux brutes, de $8,279,873 à $9,329,543, soit $1,049,670); les fibres et textiles ont passé de $165,440,757 à $184,761,831, soit $19,321,074 (principalement la soie, de $19,875,266 à $25,541,363, soit $5,666,097; le coton brut, de $24,938,251 à $28,858,520, soit $3,920,269; la ficelle d'emballage, de $3,227,847 à $6,710,477, soit $3,482,630; le lin, le chanvre et la jute, de $13,892,860 à $16,887,193, soit $2,994,333; et le chanvre de Manille et l'agave, de $2,183,277 à $4,347,116, soit $2,163,839); le bois et le papier, de $38,185,383 à $40,403,096, soit $2,217,713; le fer et ses produits, de $134,684,441 à $181,196,800, soit $46,512,359 (consistant surtout en pièces d'automobile, de $14,188,715 à $23,111,109, soit $8,922,394; en instruments agricoles, de $6,494,986 à $13,336,650, soit $6,841,664; en machines, de $25,822,215 à $32,031,669, soit $6,209,454; en produits des lamineries, de $34,656,558 à $40,581,492, soit $5,924,934; en automobiles, de $10,091,378 à $15,795,228, soit $5,703,850; et en moteurs et bouilloires (surtout les moteurs d'automobiles), de $7,341,341 à $12,861,592, soit $5,520,251); les métaux non ferreux, de $41,111,550 à $47,692,985, soit $6,581,435 (surtout les appareils électriques, de $14,288,871 à $16,016,003, soit $1,727,132; le cuivre, de $5,963,289 à $7,415,072, soit $1,451,783; le laiton, de $3,534,915 à $4,375,875, soit $840,960; et les lingots d'argent, de $741,097 à $1,080,846, soit $339,749); les minéraux non métalliques, de $131,013,294 à $139,033,940, soit $8,020,646 (le pétrole brut s'étant accru de $24,396,876 à $30,132,936, soit $5,736,060; le coke, de $3,506,717 à $6,505,072, soit $2,998,355; et le pétrole raffiné, de $12,899,153 à $14,983,290, soit $2,084,137; mais le charbon ayant décru de $62,710,473 à $56,109,793, soit $6,600,680); les produits chimiques, de $24,760,237 à $28,404,276, soit $3,644,039; et diverses denrées de $46,659,067 à $53,232,815, soit $6,573,748.

*Exportations par groupes principaux de marchandises, en 1926.*—Les exportations de produits canadiens, de 1925 à 1926, ont subi une avance de $1,069,067,-353 à $1,315,192,791, ou de $246,125,438. Chaque groupe principal, à l'exception de celui des fibres et textiles, s'est signalé par un accroissement. Le premier des groupes, celui des produits agricoles et végétaux, s'est accru de $443,298,877, à $605,895,672, soit $162,596,795 (surtout le blé, de $251,665,844 à $364,201,388,

soit $112,535,544; le sucre raffiné, de $7,939,504 à $19,980,927, soit $12,041,423; les articles en caoutchouc, de $11,358,456 à $20,726,859, soit $9,368,403; l'avoine, de $16,044,436 à $24,237,693, soit $8,193,257; les pommes de terre, de $2,922,290 à $9,327,274, soit $6,404,984; les graines de semence, de $10,211,497 à $16,792,105, soit $6,580,608; l'orge, de $18,120,571 à $23,182,111, soit $5,061,540; et les breuvages alcooliques, de $16,225,533 à $21,207,777, soit $4,982,244; tandis que quelques articles ont subi des diminutions, à savoir: le seigle, de $6,979,414 à $4,971,794, soit $2,007,620; la farine de blé, de $70,638,692 à $69,687,598, soit $951,094; le son, les recoupes et les issues, de $4,507,254 à $3,988,506, soit $518,-748); les animaux et produits animaux ont augmenté de $163,031,415 à $190,-975,417, soit $27,944,002 (surtout le fromage, de $24,112,475 à $33,718,587, soit $9,606,112; les viandes, de $29,032,978, à $37,111,933, soit $8,078,955; les bestiaux, de $13,372,861 à $18,081,479, soit $4,708,618; et le poisson, de $33,237,-745 à $36,531,000, soit $3,293,255); le bois et le papier, de $253,610,024 à $278,-674,960, soit $25,064,936 (principalement le papier, de $99,941,910 à $110,104,929, soit $10,163,019; la pâte de bois, de $41,565,241 à $49,909,870, soit $8,344,629; et les planches et madriers, de $61,356,009 à $66,824,346, soit $5,468,337); le fer et ses produits, de $57,405,940 à $74,735,077, soit $17,329,137 (surtout les automobiles, de $26,030,389 à $35,717,438, soit $9,687,049; les instruments agricoles, de $11,342,712 à $13,628,341, soit $2,285,629; la fonte en gueuse, les blooms et les lingots, de $1,318,358 à $2,167,172, soit $848,814; les machines, de $5,043,587 à $5,669,914, soit $626,327); les métaux non ferreux, de $90,370,788 à $97,476,270, soit $7,105,482 (surtout le plomb, de $10,368,130 à $13,928,572, soit $3,560,442; le nickel, de $10,174,245 à $12,289,244, soit $2,654,999; le cuivre, de $12,722,677 à $14,943,053, soit $2,220,376; et l'aluminium, de $5,910,547 à $6,677,340, soit $766,793; tandis que l'or brut diminuait de $28,793,333 à $25,-968,094, soit $2,825,239); les minéraux non métalliques, de $20,728,986 à $24,-568,845, soit $3,839,859 (dans ce groupe l'amiante brut augmenta de $7,742,739 à $9,920,900, soit $2,178,161; et le ciment, de $200,859 à $1,498,353, soit $1,297,-494); les produits chimiques, de $16,209,820 à $17,498,128, soit $1,288,308; et diverses denrées, de $14,699,783 à $16,428,376, soit $1,728,593. De 1925 à 1926 les exportations de fibres et textiles ont subi une réduction de $9,711,720 à $8,940,046, soit $771,674.

### *Commerce avec le Royaume-Uni*

Les importations canadiennes du Royaume-Uni, en 1926, se sont élevées à une valeur de $163,710,431, par rapport à $151,083,946 en 1925, la plus-value représentant $12,626,485 ou 8.3 pour cent, tandis que les exportations ont atteint $509,278,159, comparativement à $397,168,048, l'année précédente, l'augmentation de 1926 sur 1925 étant de $112,110,111, ou 28.3 pour cent. Les exportations de produits domestiques, en 1926, ont représenté $508,249,576, et en 1925, $395,843,433. Le total des échanges commerciaux du Canada avec le Royaume-Uni, pour l'exercice 1926, a atteint une valeur de $672,988,590, par rapport à $548,251,994 en 1925, ce qui équivaut à une hausse de $124,736,596, ou 22.8 pour cent, durant l'année. La plus-value des importations fut la cause de 10.2 pour cent de l'amélioration de tous les échanges commerciaux, et celle des exportations, de 89.8 pour cent. Si on le compare avec 1921 le commerce total avec le Royaume-Uni fait voir une avance de $144,786,357. Cette avance a été due uniquement aux exportations, puisque les importations furent en régression. L'augmentation des premières a représenté $195,049,488, et la diminution des secondes, $50,263,131.

*Commerce par groupes principaux de marchandises, en 1926.*—Les importations canadiennes du Royaume-Uni, de 1925 à 1926, font voir un accroissement pour chaque groupe principal, sauf celui des fibres et textiles. De 1925 à 1926 le groupe des produits agricoles et végétaux a augmenté de $28,265,980 à

$34,603,501, soit $6,337,521 (surtout les breuvages alcooliques, de $15,770,807 à $21,349,817, soit $5,579,010); les animaux et produits animaux, de $4,653,919 à $5,960,932, soit $1,307,013 (le beurre, le fromage et les fourrures étant surtout responsables de cette plus-value); le bois et le papier, de $3,438,101 à $3,473,664; le fer et ses produits, de $17,794,428 à $17,905,166; les métaux non ferreux, de $4,010,443 à $5,303,872, soit $1,293,429 (l'augmentation étant due à des importations plus considérables d'appareils électriques et d'étain en blocs, en saumons, et en lingots); les minéraux non métalliques, de $9,648,724 à $14,226,799, soit $4,578,075 (surtout le charbon, de $2,752,149 à $6,366,754, soit $3,614,605); les produits chimiques, de $4,146,061 à $4,282,489; et diverses denrées, de $6,999,798 à $7,800,530. Par contre, les importations de fibres et de textiles ont diminué de $72,126,492 à $70,153,478, soit $1,973,014, la baisse des importations de coton et de laine brute étant surtout responsable de cette moins-value.

Les exportations de produits canadiens au Royaume-Uni, de 1925 à 1926, ont accusé une avance de $395,843,433 à $508,249,576, soit $112,406,143. Quatre seulement des principaux groupes d'exportations accusent des plus-values sur un total de neuf, à savoir: les produits agricoles et végétaux, les animaux et leurs produits, le bois et le papier, ainsi que le fer et ses produits. Les produits agricoles et végétaux se sont accrus, en effet, de $264,629,910 à $356,888,044, soit $92,258,134 (surtout le blé, de $189,126,826 à $270,659,763, soit $81,532,937; le sucre raffiné, de $6,584,561 à $16,257,487, soit $9,672,926; et l'orge, de $16,636,960 à $19,052,771, soit $2,415,811); les animaux et leurs produits, de $80,402,251 à $98,784,204, soit $18,381,953 (dans ce groupe le fromage a avancé de $22,658,418 à $31,115,093, soit $8,456,675; les viandes, de $24,613,041 à $30,660,807, soit $6,047,766; et les bestiaux, de $9,125,667 à $12,432,954, soit $3,307,287); le bois et le papier, de $16,359,997 à $19,131,234, soit $2,771,237 (cette avance se manifesta surtout dans la pâte de bois et le papier à journal, la première passant de $1,290,877 à $2,997,888, soit $1,707,011, et le second, de $540,709 à $1,195,915, soit $655,206); et le fer et ses produits, de $6,689,169 à $8,307,441, soit $1,618,272 (surtout les automobiles). D'un autre côté, le groupe des fibres et textiles est tombé de $2,145,762 à $1,244,060; les métaux non ferreux, de $16,868,927 à $15,885,946; les minéraux non métalliques, de $1,276,405 à $1,220,494; les produits chimiques, de $3,805,628 à $3,318,614; et diverses denrées de $3,665,384 à $3,469,539.

### *Commerce avec les Etats-Unis*

En 1926 les importations des Etats-Unis ont représenté une valeur de $609,825,350, et en 1925, de $509,780,009, l'augmentation sur 1925 atteignant $100,045,341, ou 19.6 pour cent, tandis que les exportations totales aux Etats-Unis, dans le cours de 1926, se sont élevées à $485,854,896, par rapport à $427,-184,643, pour l'année antérieure, l'augmentation durant l'année étant de $58,670,-253, ou 13.7 pour cent. Les exportations de produits canadiens furent de $474,-890,028 en 1926, et de $417,417,144 en 1925. Le total des échanges commerciaux avec les Etats-Unis a atteint, en 1926, $1,095,680,246, comparativement à $936,-964,652 en 1925, la plus-value atteignant $158,715,594, ou 16.9 pour cent. Les importations constituaient 63 pour cent de l'augmentation totale des échanges, et les exportations, 37 pour cent. Si on le compare avec celui de l'année 1921, le total du commerce accuse une moins-value de $321,198,510, les importations figurant pour $246,351,470 de cette diminution, et les exportations, pour $74,847,040.

*Commerce par groupes principaux de marchandises, en 1926.*—La plus-value de $100,045,341, de 1925 à 1926, au chiffre des importations des Etats-Unis, s'est manifestée dans huit des neuf groupes principaux mais surtout dans les marchandises les plus importantes, comme le fer et ses produits, les produits agricoles et végétaux ainsi que les fibres et textiles. Les importations de produits agricoles et végétaux se sont accrues de $76,561,849 à $98,530,605, soit $21,968,756 (dans ce groupe le caoutchouc brut a accusé une avance de $7,508,-

145 à $25,885,990, soit $18,377,845; et les fruits frais, de $17,089,028 à $18,-683,864, soit $1,594,836); les animaux et produits animaux, de $28,588,214 à $32,996,830, soit $4,408,616 (surtout les peaux brutes, de $5,069,914 à $6,839,246, soit $1,769,332; les fourrures, de $6,579,312 à $8,216,543, soit $1,637,231; et les viandes, de $3,886,742 à $4,542,025, soit $655,283); les fibres et textiles, de $64,002,595 à $79,115,464, soit $15,112,869 (l'augmentation portant surtout sur le coton brut, de $24,903,707 à $28,824,721, soit $3,921,014; la soie, de $5,100,616 a $8,025,223, soit $2,924,607; la ficelle d'engerbage, de $2,901,827 à $5,448,706, soit $2,546,879; les cotonnades, de $10,951,046 à $12,791,963, soit $1,840,917; le chanvre de Manille et l'agave, de $1,841,427 à $3,505,346, soit $1,663,919; ainsi que le lin, le chanvre et la jute, de $3,784,630 à $5,085,959, soit $1,301,329); le bois et le papier, de $32,653,591 à $34,715,231, soit $2,061,640; le fer et ses produits, de $113,541,924 à $158,029,982, soit $44,488,058 (surtout les pièces d'automobiles, de $14,114,959 à $23,010,491, soit $8,895,532; les instruments agricoles, de $6,270,141 à $13,051,503, soit $6,781,362; les produits des lamineries, de $25,454,164 à $31,384,417, soit $5,930,253; les automobiles, de $9,879,-766 à $15,543,180, soit $5,663,414; les moteurs et bouilloires, de $6,608,912 à $12,108,770, soit $5,499,858; et les machines, de $22,211,345 à $27,177,066, soit $4,965,721); les métaux non ferreux, de $33,297,222 à $38,911,300, soit $5,614,-078 (surtout le cuivre, de $5,789,936 à $7,206,837, soit $1,416,901; les appareils électriques, de $12,528,021 à $13,744,765, soit $1,216,744; l'oxyde de manganèse, de $290,751 à $1,170,760, soit $880,009; et le laiton, de $2,923,380 à $3,579,461; soit $656,081); les produits chimiques, de $16,366,165 à $18,754,942, soit $2,388,-777, et diverses denrées, de $32,797,543 à $38,084,745, soit $5,287,192. D'un autre côté, les importations de minéraux non métalliques ont décru de $11,-970,906 à $110,686,261, soit $1,284,645, une chute des importations de charbon étant en grande partie responsable de cette diminution. Ces dernières, en effet, sont tombées de $59,945,986 à $49,449,136, soit $10,496,850; tandis que les achats aux Etats-Unis de coke ont baissé de $3,494,804 à $6,421,886, soit $2,927,082; le pétrole brut, de $20,625,509 à $23,173,062, soit $2,547,553, et le pétrole raffiné, de $12,877,741 à $14,898,793, soit $2,021,052.

Les exportations de produits domestiques du Canada aux Etats-Unis, au cours de l'année 1925-26, ont augmenté de $57,472,884, passant de $417,417,144 à $474,890,028. Cette avance s'est manifestée dans huit des neuf groupes principaux, celui des fibres et textiles étant le seul à subir un recul. Les produits agricoles et végétaux se sont accrus de $42,587,129 à $65,964,214, soit $23,377,-085 (les principaux accroissements affectant les merchandises suivantes: les semences, de $9,390,028 à $16,340,565, soit $6,950,537; les breuvages alcooliques, de $11,610,169 à $17,995,758, soit $6,385,589; le blé, de $6,395,847 à $12,510,257, soit $6,114,410; et les pommes de terre de $260,662 à $5,161,253, soit $4,900,591); les animaux et leurs produits, de $57,833,090 à $63,559,623, soit $5,726,533 (surtout le lait et la crème, de $6,079,168 à $7,843,920, soit $1,764,752; les viandes, de $2,801,467 à $4,429,024, soit $1,627,557; et les bestiaux, de $3,757,292 à $5,338,737, soit $1,581,445); le bois et le papier de $220,056,988 à $237,898,269, soit $17,841,381 (principalement le papier à journal, de $89,121,407 à $96,072,-497, soit $6,951,090, les planches et madriers, de $48,140,607 à $53,457,655, soit $5,317,048; et la pâte de bois, de $37,528,245 à $42,854,431, soit $5,326,186); le fer et ses produits, de $5,063,148 à $7,582,833, soit $2,519,685 (dans ce groupe les instruments agricoles ont avancé, de $1,259,184 à $2,122,749, et les saumons, les lingots et les blooms, de $1,259,184 à $2,122,749); les minéraux non métalliques, de $12,943,809 à $17,244,986, soit $4,301,177 (l'amiante brut augmentant, de $5,073,720 à $6,819,255, soit $1,745,535; le ciment, de $84,361 à $1,180,841, soit $1,096,480; et le charbon de $1,565,651 à $2,136,975, soit $571,324); les produits chimiques, de $7,826,076 à $9,204,155, soit $1,378,079; et diverses denrées, de $8,878,087 à $10,258,431, soit $1,380,344. La réduction des exportations de fibres et de textiles fut de $4,894,415 à $4,621,774.

Le tableau qui suit indique l'orientation du commerce canadien de 1914 à 1926, (*a*) avec tous les pays; (*b*) avec le Royaume-Uni; et (*c*) avec les Etats-Unis.

## ORIENTATION DU COMMERCE CANADIEN, DE 1914 À 1926

(Valeurs en millions de dollars)

| Exercice clos le 31 mars | Importations au Canada | | | | Exportations du Canada | | | Excédent des importations (i) exportations (e) | Pourcentage des exportations par rapport aux importations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Marchandises imposables | Marchandises non imposables | Importations totales | Pourcentage non imposable | Produits canadiens | Produits étrangers | Exportations totales | | |
| **(*a*) Avec tous les pays** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1914 | 410·3 | 208·9 | 619·2 | 33·7 | 431·6 | 23·8 | 455·4 | (i) 163·8 | 73·5 |
| 1915 | 279·8 | 176·1 | 455·9 | 38·6 | 409·4 | 52·0 | 461·4 | (e) 5·5 | 101·2 |
| 1916 | 289·4 | 218·8 | 508·2 | 43·0 | 741·6 | 37·7 | 779·3 | (e) 271·1 | 153·3 |
| 1917 | 461·7 | 384·7 | 846·4 | 45·4 | 1,151·4 | 27·8 | 1,179·2 | (e) 332·8 | 139·3 |
| 1918 | 542·3 | 421·2 | 963·5 | 43·7 | 1,540·0 | 46·1 | 1,586·1 | (e) 622·6 | 164·6 |
| 1919 | 526·5 | 393·2 | 919·7 | 42·7 | 1,216·4 | 52·3 | 1,268·7 | (e) 349·0 | 137·9 |
| 1920 | 693·6 | 370·9 | 1,064·5 | 34·8 | 1,239·5 | 47·1 | 1,286·6 | (e) 222·1 | 120·9 |
| 1921 | 847·5 | 392·6 | 1,240·1 | 31·6 | 1,189·2 | 21·2 | 1,210·4 | (i) 29·7 | 97·6 |
| 1922 | 495·6 | 252·2 | 747·8 | 33·7 | 740·2 | 13·7 | 753·9 | (e) 6·1 | 100·8 |
| 1923 | 537·3 | 265·3 | 802·6 | 33·0 | 931·5 | 13·8 | 945·3 | (e) 142·7 | 117·7 |
| 1924 | 591·3 | 302·1 | 893·4 | 33·8 | 1,045·4 | 13·4 | 1,058·8 | (e) 165·4 | 118·5 |
| 1925 | 516·0 | 280·9 | 796·9 | 35·1 | 1·069·1 | 12·3 | 1,081·4 | (e) 284·5 | 135·7 |
| 1926 | 583·1 | 344·3 | 927·4 | 37·1 | 1,315·2 | 13·3 | 1,328·5 | (e) 401·1 | 143·1 |
| **(*b*) Avec le Royaume-Uni** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1914 | 102·4 | 29·7 | 132·1 | 22·5 | 215·2 | 7·1 | 222·3 | (e) 90·2 | 167·5 |
| 1915 | 68·0 | 22·1 | 90·1 | 24·5 | 186·6 | 25·1 | 211·7 | (e) 121·6 | 234·9 |
| 1916 | 52·0 | 25·4 | 77·4 | 32·8 | 451·9 | 11·2 | 463·1 | (e) 385·7 | 598·3 |
| 1917 | 75·5 | 31·6 | 107·1 | 29·5 | 742·1 | 13·9 | 756·0 | (e) 648·9 | 705·9 |
| 1918 | 58·0 | 23·3 | 81·3 | 28·6 | 845·5 | 15·6 | 861·1 | (e) 779·8 | 1,059·1 |
| 1919 | 50·0 | 23·0 | 73·0 | 31·5 | 540·7 | 20·1 | 560·8 | (e) 487·8 | 768·2 |
| 1920 | 93·2 | 33·1 | 126·3 | 26·2 | 489·2 | 6·8 | 496·0 | (e) 369·7 | 392·7 |
| 1921 | 170·1 | 43·8 | 213·9 | 20·5 | 312·8 | 1·4 | 314·2 | (e) 100·3 | 146·9 |
| 1922 | 95·1 | 22·0 | 117·1 | 18·8 | 299·4 | 1·0 | 300·4 | (e) 183·3 | 256·5 |
| 1923 | 116·2 | 25·1 | 141·3 | 17·7 | 379·1 | 0·8 | 379·9 | (e) 238·6 | 268·8 |
| 1924 | 126·1 | 27·5 | 153·6 | 17·8 | 360·1 | 1·1 | 361·2 | (e) 207·6 | 235·1 |
| 1925 | 124·7 | 26·4 | 151·1 | 17·5 | 395·9 | 1·3 | 397·2 | (e) 246·1 | 362·8 |
| 1926 | 133·1 | 30·6 | 163·7 | 18·6 | 508·2 | 1·1 | 509·3 | (e) 345·6 | 311·1 |
| **(*c*) Avec les États-Unis** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1914 | 249·5 | 146·8 | 396·3 | 37·0 | 163·4 | 13·6 | 177·0 | (i) 219·3 | 44·6 |
| 1915 | 168·6 | 128·5 | 297·1 | 43·2 | 173·3 | 13·0 | 186·3 | (i) 110·8 | 62·7 |
| 1916 | 199·5 | 171·4 | 370·9 | 46·2 | 201·1 | 15·6 | 216·7 | (i) 154·2 | 58·4 |
| 1917 | 332·0 | 333·3 | 665·3 | 50·1 | 280·6 | 10·0 | 290·6 | (i) 374·7 | 43·7 |
| 1918 | 429·3 | 363·6 | 792·9 | 45·8 | 417·2 | 23·6 | 440·8 | (i) 352·1 | 55·6 |
| 1919 | 416·5 | 333·7 | 750·2 | 44·5 | 454·9 | 22·8 | 477·7 | (i) 272·5 | 63·7 |
| 1920 | 499·7 | 301·4 | 801·1 | 37·6 | 464·0 | 37·1 | 501·1 | (i) 300·0 | 62·5 |
| 1921 | 544·0 | 312·2 | 856·2 | 36·5 | 542·3 | 18·4 | 560·7 | (i) 295·5 | 65·5 |
| 1922 | 312·1 | 203·9 | 516·0 | 39·5 | 292·6 | 11·5 | 304·1 | (i) 211·9 | 58·9 |
| 1923 | 332·2 | 208·8 | 541·0 | 38·6 | 369·1 | 11·2 | 380·3 | (i) 160·7 | 70·3 |
| 1924 | 355·9 | 245·3 | 601·2 | 40·8 | 430·7 | 10·9 | 441·6 | (i) 159·6 | 73·4 |
| 1925 | 287·1 | 222·7 | 509·8 | 43·7 | 417·4 | 9·8 | 427·2 | (i) 82·6 | 83·8 |
| 1926 | 338·0 | 271·8 | 609·8 | 44·5 | 474·9 | 11·0 | 485·9 | (i) 123·9 | 79·7 |

Le tableau suivant montre l'orientation du commerce canadien, par groupes principaux de marchandises, en 1914 (année d'avant guerre), en 1921 (année où le boom d'après-guerre atteignit son sommet) et en 1926, (*a*) avec tous les pays, (*b*) avec le Royaume-Uni, et (*c*) avec les Etats-Unis.

## ANALYSE DU COMMERCE DU CANADA PAR GROUPES PRINCIPAUX DE MARCHANDISES, EN 1914, EN 1921 ET EN 1926

(Valeurs en millions de dollars)

| Groupes principaux | Valeur des importations | | | Valeur des exportations domestiques | | | Pourcentage—1926 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Importations | | Exportations | |
| | 1914 | 1921 | 1926 | 1914 | 1921 | 1926 | 1914 | 1921 | 1914 | 1921 |
| **(a) Avec tous les pays** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Produits agricoles et végétaux | 97·6 | 259·4 | 203·4 | 201·2 | 482·1 | 606·1 | 208·4 | 78·4 | 301·2 | 125·7 |
| Animaux et leurs produits | 41·1 | 61·7 | 49·3 | 76·6 | 188·4 | 191·0 | 119·9 | 79·9 | 249·3 | 101·4 |
| Fibres et textiles | 109·2 | 243·6 | 184·8 | 1·9 | 18·8 | 8·9 | 169·2 | 75·8 | 468·4 | 47·3 |
| Bois et papier | 37·4 | 57·5 | 40·4 | 63·2 | 284·6 | 278·7 | 108·0 | 70·3 | 440·9 | 97·9 |
| Fer et ses produits | 143·8 | 245·6 | 181·2 | 15·5 | 76·5 | 74·7 | 126·0 | 73·3 | 481·9 | 97·6 |
| Métaux non ferreux | 35·6 | 55·7 | 47·7 | 53·3 | 45·9 | 97·5 | 134·0 | 85·6 | 182·9 | 212·4 |
| Minéraux non métalliques | 85·3 | 206·1 | 139·0 | 9·3 | 40·1 | 24·6 | 162·9 | 67·4 | 264·5 | 61·3 |
| Produits chimiques et dérivés | 17·1 | 37·9 | 28·4 | 4·9 | 20·4 | 17·3 | 166·1 | 75·0 | 353·1 | 84·8 |
| Denrées diverses | 52·1 | 72·7 | 53·2 | 5·7 | 32·4 | 16·4 | 102·1 | 73·2 | 287·7 | 50·6 |
| Total | 619·2 | 1,240·2 | 927·4 | 431·6 | 1,189·2 | 1,315·2 | 149·7 | 74·8 | 304·7 | 110·6 |
| **(b) Avec le Royaume-Uni** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Produits agricoles et végétaux | 16·2 | 38·7 | 34·6 | 146·8 | 141·2 | 356·9 | 213·5 | 89·4 | 241·3 | 252·7 |
| Animaux et leurs produits | 5·7 | 5·2 | 5·9 | 35·4 | 91·3 | 98·8 | 103·5 | 113·5 | 279·1 | 109·3 |
| Fibres et textiles | 60·6 | 111·3 | 70·2 | 0·2 | 2·6 | 1·2 | 115·8 | 67·3 | 600·0 | 46·1 |
| Bois et papier | 3·7 | 3·1 | 3·5 | 12·8 | 36·8 | 19·1 | 94·6 | 112·9 | 149·2 | 51·9 |
| Fer et ses produits | 17·3 | 16·7 | 17·9 | 1·4 | 17·6 | 8·3 | 103·4 | 107·2 | 592·8 | 47·1 |
| Métaux non ferreux | 4·8 | 6·7 | 5·3 | 16·6 | 9·9 | 15·9 | 110·4 | 79·1 | 95·8 | 160·6 |
| Minéraux non métalliques | 6·3 | 9·1 | 14·2 | 6·4 | 3·1 | 1·2 | 225·4 | 156·0 | 300·0 | 38·7 |
| Produits chimiques et dérivés | 4·3 | 6·0 | 4·3 | 0·6 | 3·4 | 3·3 | 100·0 | 71·6 | 555·5 | 97·2 |
| Denrées diverses | 13·2 | 17·1 | 7·8 | 1·0 | 6·9 | 3·5 | 59·1 | 45·6 | 350·0 | 50·2 |
| Total | 132·1 | 213·9 | 163·7 | 215·2 | 312·8 | 508·2 | 123·9 | 76·5 | 236·1 | 162·4 |
| **(c) Avec les États-Unis** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Produits agricoles et végétaux | 44·1 | 119·6 | 98·5 | 34·1 | 146·5 | 65·9 | 223·3 | 82·4 | 193·3 | 44·9 |
| Animaux et leurs produits | 23·3 | 42·9 | 33·1 | 32·3 | 75·8 | 63·6 | 142·1 | 77·1 | 196·9 | 83·9 |
| Fibres et textiles | 32·5 | 101·7 | 79·1 | 1·2 | 7·1 | 4·6 | 243·4 | 77·7 | 383·3 | 64·8 |
| Bois et papier | 31·7 | 52·4 | 34·7 | 45·2 | 216·0 | 237·9 | 109·4 | 64·3 | 526·3 | 110·2 |
| Fer et ses produits | 121·4 | 226·9 | 158·0 | 2·0 | 19·7 | 7·6 | 130·1 | 69·6 | 380·0 | 38·6 |
| Métaux non ferreux | 27·7 | 46·0 | 38·9 | 34·2 | 30·0 | 58·6 | 140·4 | 84·6 | 171·3 | 195·3 |
| Minéraux non métalliques | 74·2 | 188·4 | 110·7 | 7·2 | 22·3 | 17·2 | 149·2 | 58·8 | 238·8 | 77·1 |
| Produits chimiques et dérivés | 9·6 | 28·1 | 18·7 | 3·2 | 12·2 | 9·2 | 194·8 | 66·6 | 287·5 | 75·4 |
| Denrées diverses | 31·8 | 50·2 | 38·1 | 4·0 | 12·7 | 10·3 | 119·8 | 75·9 | 257·5 | 81·1 |
| Total | 396·3 | 856·2 | 609·8 | 163·4 | 542·3 | 474·9 | 153·8 | 71·2 | 290·6 | 87·6 |

### DISTRIBUTION GÉOGRAPHIQUE DU COMMERCE DU CANADA

On verra par le tableau suivant du "Commerce canadien par Continents en 1925 et en 1926" que l'Europe et l'Amérique du Nord ont fourni au Canada 93.6 pour cent de ses importations en 1926, et ont absorbé 88.5 pour cent de ses exportations. La proportion du commerce reçu de l'Europe fut de 24.1 pour cent, et de l'Amérique du Nord, de 69.5 pour cent, tandis que celle des envois à l'Europe fut de 49.3 pour cent, et à l'Amérique du Nord, de 29.2 pour cent. En 1926 le Royaume-Uni a absorbé 38.6 pour cent des exportations canadiennes, par comparaison avec 37.0 pour cent en 1925, et les Etats-Unis 36.1 pour cent en 1926, par rapport à 39.1 pour cent en 1925. Pour ce qui est des importations, le Royaume-Uni a fourni au Canada 17.6 pour cent des importations du pays en 1926, et les Etats-Unis 65.7 pour cent, alors que l'année précédente ces proportions étaient de 19.0 pour cent pour le Royaume-Uni, et de 64.0 pour cent pour les Etats-Unis.

COMMERCE CANADIEN PAR CONTINENTS, 1925 ET 1926

(Avec proportion du commerce pour chaque Continent)

| Continents | Importations pour consommation | | | | Exportations canadiennes | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Valeur (Millions $) | | Pourcentage du total | | Valeur (Millions $) | | Pourcentage du total | |
| | 1925 | 1926 | 1925 | 1926 | 1925 | 1926 | 1925 | 1926 |
| Europe— | | | | | | | | |
| Royaume-Uni | 151·1 | 163·7 | 19·0 | 17·6 | 395·9 | 508·2 | 37·0 | 38·6 |
| Europe continentale | 51·4 | 59·7 | 6·4 | 6·5 | 116·1 | 140·3 | 10·9 | 10·7 |
| Amérique du Nord— | | | | | | | | |
| Etats-Unis | 509·8 | 609·8 | 64·0 | 65·7 | 417·4 | 474·9 | 39·1 | 36·1 |
| Autres pays | 31·1 | 34·9 | 3·9 | 3·8 | 39·7 | 41·3 | 3·7 | 3·1 |
| Amérique du Sud | 20·1 | 17·1 | 2·5 | 1·9 | 20·6 | 27·4 | 1·9 | 2·1 |
| Asie | 27·5 | 32·7 | 3·4 | 3·5 | 39·5 | 77·2 | 3·7 | 5·9 |
| Océanie | 4·6 | 8·7 | 0·6 | 0·9 | 27·7 | 32·6 | 2·6 | 2·5 |
| Afrique | 1·3 | 0·8 | 0·2 | 0·1 | 12·2 | 13·3 | 1·1 | 1·0 |
| Total | 796·9 | 927·4 | 100·0 | 100·0 | 1,069·1 | 1,315·2 | 100·0 | 100·0 |

Depuis 1882 les Etats-Unis ont occupé le premier rang dans le commerce d'importation du Dominion, le Royaume-Uni arrivant immédiatement ensuite. En 1926, les achats canadiens aux Etats-Unis ont représenté une valeur de $609,825,350, ou 65.7 pour cent des importations totales. Viennent ensuite par ordre d'importance: le Royaume-Uni, $163,710,431 ou 17.6 pour cent; la France, $19,162,420 ou 2.0¾ pour cent; Cuba, $11,063,284, ou 1.2 pour cent; l'Allemagne, $9,981,019 ou 1.0¾ pour cent; le Japon, $9,564,074 ou 1.0½ pour cent; l'Inde anglaise, $9,477,453 ou 1.0¼ pour cent; la Suisse, $7,459,809 ou 0.8 pour cent; la Belgique, $6,957,668 ou 0.7¾ pour cent; les Pays-Bas, $6,854,219 ou 0.7½ pour cent; St-Domingue, $6,791,339 ou 0.7½ pour cent; le Pérou, $5,700,109 ou 0.6 pour cent; les Etablissements du Détroit, $4,674,388 ou 0.5 pour cent; la Guyane anglaise, $4,501,912 ou 0.5 pour cent; la Barbade, $4,130,822 ou 0.4½ pour cent; la Jamaïque, $3,783,481 ou 0.4 pour cent; le Mexique, $2,684,460 ou 0.4 pour cent; l'Argentine, $3,411,748 ou 0.3¾ pour cent; l'Australie, $3,042,054 ou 0.3¼ pour cent; Ceylan, $2,747,442 ou 0.3 pour cent: la Nouvelle-Zélande, $2,725,235 ou 0.3 pour cent; et l'Italie, $2,596,469 ou 0.2¾ pour cent.

Au champ des exportations, le Royaume-Uni a une fois de plus passé au premier rang. En 1925 et aussi en 1924, les Etats-Unis arrivaient en premier lieu pour le commerce d'exportation du Canada. Les exportations de produits canadiens au Royaume-Uni ont représenté, en 1926, une valeur de $508,249,576, ou 38.6 pour cent de toutes les exportations domestiques du Dominion. Par ordre d'importance viennent ensuite: les Etats-Unis $474,890,028 ou 36.1 pour cent; le Japon, $34,694,862 ou 2.6½ pour cent; l'Allemagne, $30,744,210 ou 2.3½ pour cent; la Chine, $24,473,446 ou 1.8½ pour cent; les Pays-Bas, $23,476,607 ou 1.8¼ pour cent; la Belgique, $22,706,945 ou 1.7¼ pour cent; la Nouvelle-Zélande, $16,561,344 ou 1.2¾ pour cent; l'Australie, $15,436,025 ou 1.1¾ pour cent; la France, $13,952,262 ou 1.0½ pour cent; l'Italie, $12,788,653 ou 0.9¾ pour cent; l'Argentine, $12,639,706 ou 0.9½ pour cent; Terre-Neuve, $11,277,182 ou 0.8½ pour cent; l'Afrique du Sud britannique, $9,078,462 ou 0.6¾ pour cent; Cuba, $8,524,713 ou 0.6½ pour cent; l'Inde anglaise, $7,420,708 ou 0.5¾ pour cent; la Norvège, $6,767,887 ou 0.5¼ pour cent; le Danemark, $6,215,226 ou 0.4¾ pour cent; le Brésil, $4,832,391 ou 0.3¼ pour cent; l'Etat Libre d'Irlande, $4,708,689 ou 0.3½ pour cent; la Jamaïque, $3,976,210 ou 0.3 pour cent; et les Indes Néerlandaises, $3,881,792 ou 0.3 pour cent. La caractéristique peut-être la plus remarquable dans la distribution du commerce d'exportation du Canada, ce fut l'ascension de la Chine, du quinzième au cinquième rang. Le Japon occupe maintenant le troisième rang, où il est monté du quatrième, tandis que l'Allemagne est descendue au quatrième.

*Développement du commerce d'exportation du Canada*

Au cours des quelques dernières années la production du blé au Canada a atteint de telles proportions que le Dominion s'est définitivement classé comme

l'un des plus importants exportateurs de blé du monde. Le rendement du blé, en 1925, a été si élevé que la valeur des exportations de ce produit en 1926 ($364,201,388) a été plus considérable que celle de toutes les denrées canadiennes exportées durant l'année 1913 ($355,754,600). Le Canada a fait de grands progrès en ces dernières années dans la production et l'exportation d'un grand nombre d'autres marchandises comme le fait voir le tableau suivant des "Principales Marchandises canadiennes exportées en 1926, avec le Volume expédié au Royaume-Uni et aux Etats-Unis." On remarquera, en examinant ce tableau, que lés principales exportations au Royaume-Uni consistaient en blé, fromage, viandes, orge, farine de blé, sucre raffiné, bestiaux et avoine, tandis que les plus importantes expéditions aux Etats-Unis étaient formées de papier, planches et madriers, pâte de bois, or brut, poisson, graine de lin, cuivre, whisky, blé, fourrures brutes et lattes.

PRINCIPALES MARCHANDISES CANADIENNES EXPORTÉES

(Avec volumes expédiés au Royaume-Uni et aux Etats-Unis)

NOTE.—Les marchandises sont classées d'après l'importance de leurs exportations totales.

| Ordre | Marchandises | Exportations totales (canadiennes) | Exportations | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Royaume-Uni | Etats-Unis |
| | | $ | $ | $ |
| 1 | Blé | 364,201,388 | 270,659,763 | 12,510,257 |
| 2 | Papier | 110,104,929 | 3,275,252 | 98,403,122 |
| 3 | Farine de blé | 69,687,598 | 18,920,338 | 94,797 |
| 4 | Planches et madriers | 66,824,346 | 9,109,876 | 53,457,655 |
| 5 | Pâte de bois | 49,909,870 | 2,997,888 | 42,854,431 |
| 6 | Viandes | 37,111,933 | 30,660,807 | 4,429,024 |
| 7 | Poisson | 36,531,000 | 7,136,695 | 13,439,379 |
| 8 | Automobiles | 35,717,438 | 3,934,250 | 51,045 |
| 9 | Fromage | 33,718,587 | 31,115,093 | 62,035 |
| 10 | Or brut | 25,968,094 | 11,360 | 25,956,734 |
| 11 | Avoine | 24,237,693 | 10,813,929 | 264,748 |
| 12 | Orge | 23,182,111 | 19,052,771 | 2,799 |
| 13 | Sucre raffiné | 19,980,927 | 16,257,487 | 1,600 |
| 14 | Bestiaux | 18,081,479 | 12,432,954 | 5,338,737 |
| 15 | Fourrures brutes | 17,197,666 | 6,366,743 | 10,561,717 |
| 16 | Whisky | 15,712,222 | 27,044 | 12,572,011 |
| 17 | Pneumatiques et bandages en caoutchouc | 14,003,701 | 2,243,367 | 17,278 |
| 18 | Minerai de cuivre et cuivre ampoulé | 13,945,637 | 1,129,985 | 12,815,652 |
| 19 | Outillages agricoles | 13,628,341 | 679,955 | 2,535,992 |
| 20 | Plomb en saumons | 13,292,720 | 6,017,173 | 1,097 |
| 21 | Bois de pulpe | 13,056,057 | ..... | 13,056,057 |
| 22 | Graine de lin | 12,883,015 | ..... | 12,883,015 |
| 23 | Nickel | 12,829,244 | 4,018,617 | 6,841,351 |
| 24 | Minerai et lingots d'argent | 12,365,576 | 827,388 | 6,822,182 |
| 25 | Lattes de bois | 10,586,131 | 763 | 10,512,968 |
| 26 | Amiante brut | 9,920,900 | 574,483 | 6,819,255 |
| 27 | Bardeaux de bois | 9,540,674 | 1,258 | 9,466,849 |
| 28 | Pommes de terre | 9,327,274 | ..... | 5,161,253 |
| 29 | Beurre | 8,773,125 | 6,747,115 | 594,303 |
| 30 | Effets de colons | 7,545,351 | 487,095 | 6,474,064 |
| 31 | Cuir non manufacturé | 7,260,261 | 1,102,274 | 5,838,481 |
| 32 | Pièces d'automobiles | 7,121,747 | 419,220 | 632,848 |
| 33 | Cuirs et peaux, bruts | 7,111,735 | 48,087 | 6,753,147 |
| 34 | Crème fraîche | 6,989,295 | ..... | 6,989,295 |
| 35 | Pommes vertes | 6,250,186 | 5,743,009 | 144,653 |
| 36 | Aluminium en saumons, etc | 6,006,390 | 1,433,022 | 3,097,767 |
| 37 | Machines | 5,669,914 | 1,069,056 | 507,063 |
| 38 | Engrais | 5,399,088 | ..... | 4,609,347 |
| 39 | Ale, bière et porter | 5,156,103 | ..... | 5,114,860 |
| 40 | Seigle | 4,971,794 | 2,167,140 | 21,381 |
| 41 | Zinc du commerce | 4,876,525 | 1,528,063 | ..... |
| 42 | Chaussures caoutchoutées | 4,862,943 | 1,963,583 | 7,256 |
| 43 | Lait condensé | 4,856,965 | 1,121,040 | 992,155 |
| 44 | Billes de bois | 4,855,522 | 71,005 | 3,651,904 |
| 45 | Charbon | 4,083,713 | 96,619 | 2,136,975 |
| 46 | Films cinématographiques | 4,048,624 | 1,852,250 | 1,726,789 |
| 47 | Son, recoupes et issues | 3,988,506 | 27,884 | 3,863,159 |
| 48 | Foin | 3,711,840 | 451,965 | 3,050,269 |
| 49 | Graine de trèfle | 3,700,077 | 273,399 | 3,330,414 |
| 50 | Soude et composés sodiques | 3,682,103 | 16 | 1,815,643 |
| | Total des marchandises ci-dessus | 1,214,468,358 | 484,867,081 | 428,284,813 |
| | Total des exportations canadiennes | 1,315,192,791 | 508,249,576 | 474,890,028 |
| | Pourcentage représenté | 93·3 | 95·4 | 90·2 |

*Commerce du Canada avec les pays d'outre-mer par voie des Etats-Unis*

En ces dernières années les importations canadiennes des pays d'outre-mer, et surtout du Royaume-Uni, par la voie des Etats-Unis ont diminué constamment, tandis que les exportations ont augmenté sensiblement. En 1914, les importations totales des pays d'outre-mer par la voie des Etats-Unis s'étaient élevées à $22,798,268, et en 1926 elles n'étaient plus que de $14,219,285, tandis que les exportations par la même voie avaient représenté un total de $114,994,166 en 1914, pour monter à $329,951,986 en 1926, les importations accusant, par conséquent une diminution de $8,578,983, et les exportations, une augmentation de $214,957,820. Les statistiques du tableau suivant des " Importations canadiennes par la voie des Etats-Unis " indiquent en outre qu'il s'est produit un léger accroissement dans les importations par la voie américaine en 1926 par rapport à 1925, causé principalement par les expéditions venant de l'Empire, l'augmentation des produits reçus du Royaume-Uni représentant $1,298,534, et celle des autres parties de l'Empire, $2,480,828.

IMPORTATIONS CANADIENNES PAR LA VOIE DES ÉTATS-UNIS

| Importations venant | Exercices clos le 31 mars | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Du Royaume-Uni par voie des Etats-Unis | 2,914,881 | 932,224 | 554,532 | 1,853,066 |
| Pourcentage des importations totales du Royaume-Uni | 2·1 | 0·6 | 0·4 | 1·1 |
| Des autres pays de l'Empire britannique par voie des Etats-Unis | 4,524,595 | 4,925,615 | 3,779,361 | 6,260,189 |
| Pourcentage des importations totales des autres pays de l'Empire britannique | 11·8 | 11·8 | 8·6 | 14·2 |
| Des pays étrangers par voie des Etats-Unis | 5,419,297 | 8,032,644 | 7,281,781 | 6,106,030 |
| Pourcentage des importations totales des pays étrangers | 6·6 | 8·3 | 7·9 | 5·5 |
| Importations totales par voie des Etats-Unis | 12,858,773 | 13,890,483 | 11,615,674 | 14,219,285 |
| Pourcentage des importations totales des pays d'outre-mer | 4·9 | 4·7 | 4·2 | 4·5 |

Les exportations aux pays d'outre-mer par la voie des Etats-Unis constituent une moyenne de près de 40 pour cent de toutes les exportations aux pays d'outre-mer. Les chiffres du tableau suivant, faisant voir les " Exportations canadiennes par la voie des Etats-Unis," indiquent que la proportion expédiée aux pays d'outre-mer par la voie des Etats-Unis fut de 41.1 pour cent en 1923, et de 39.2 pour cent en 1926. De 1924 à 1926, les exportations au Royaume-Uni par la voie des Etats-Unis accusent un accroissement de valeur de $85,051,150, les exportations aux autres parties de l'Empire, de $1,341,554, et aux pays étrangers, de $19,880,892.

EXPORTATIONS CANADIENNES PAR LA VOIE DES ÉTATS-UNIS

| Exportations destinées | Exercices clos le 31 mars | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Au Royaume-Uni par voie des Etats-Unis | 178,966,431 | 152,276,836 | 173,556,264 | 237,327,986 |
| Pourcentage des exportations totales au Royaume-Uni | 47·1 | 42·1 | 43·7 | 46·6 |
| Aux autres pays de l'Empire britannique par voie des Etats-Unis | 13,983,246 | 20,815,847 | 18,350,573 | 22,157,401 |
| Pourcentage des exportations totales aux autres pays de l'Empire britannique | 22·9 | 26·9 | 23·1 | 24·3 |
| Aux pays étrangers par voie des Etats-Unis | 39,369,092 | 50,585,707 | 65,452,730 | 70,466,599 |
| Pourcentage des exportations totales aux pays étrangers | 31·8 | 28·3 | 36·9 | 29·1 |
| Exportations totales par voie des Etats-Unis | 232,318,769 | 223,678,390 | 257,359,567 | 329,951,986 |
| Pourcentage des exportations totales aux pays d'outre-mer | 41·1 | 36·2 | 39·3 | 39·2 |

Comme on peut le voir par les statistiques contenues dans le tableau suivant, relatif aux " Principales marchandises canadiennes exportées au Royaume-Uni avec proportions expédiées par voie des Etats-Unis," la valeur des exportations par cette dernière voie s'est accrue, entre 1925 et 1926, de $173,556.264 à $237,327,986, les pourcentages respectifs étant de 43.7 et de 46.6. Quant au volume des mêmes exportations, il fut également plus élevé en 1926 qu'en 1925. Les principaux envois au Royaume-Uni par la voie des Etats-Unis consistent en blé, orge, lard fumé et jambon, avoine, farine de blé, sucre raffiné et seigle.

PRINCIPALES MARCHANDISES CANADIENNES EXPORTÉES AU ROYAUME-UNI PAR LA VOIE DES ÉTATS-UNIS

(Années terminées les 31 mars 1925 et 1926)

NOTE.—Les marchandises sont classées d'après l'importance de leurs exportations en 1926.

| Marchandises | | Exportations totales au Royaume-Uni | | Exportations au Royaume-Uni par voie des Etats-Unis | | Pourcentage du total par voie des Etats-Unis | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1925 | 1926 | 1925 | 1926 | 1925 | 1926 |
| Blé | boiss. | 142,975,859 | 186,287,041 | 91,706,382 | 139,013,388 | 64·1 | 74·6 |
| | $ | 189,126,826 | 270,659,763 | 118,780,524 | 188,831,543 | 62·8 | 69·7 |
| Fromage | qtx. | 1,204,544 | 1,388,366 | 52,917 | 41,002 | 4·3 | 3·0 |
| | $ | 22,658,418 | 31,115,093 | 1,369,053 | 950,499 | 6·0 | 3·5 |
| Lard fumé et jambons | qtx. | 1,193,186 | 1,232,926 | 468,444 | 446,453 | 39·2 | 36·2 |
| | $ | 22,034,323 | 27,944,472 | 9,257,778 | 10,878,069 | 42·0 | 38·9 |
| Orge | boiss. | 21,108,364 | 28,423,811 | 14,853,092 | 23,621,512 | 70·3 | 83·1 |
| | $ | 16,636,960 | 19,052,771 | 11,729,520 | 15,119,595 | 70·5 | 79·3 |
| Farine de blé | barils. | 3,274,976 | 2,791,646 | 1,124,739 | 731,768 | 34·3 | 26·2 |
| | $ | 20,123,850 | 18,920,338 | 7,266,429 | 4,857,987 | 36·1 | 25·6 |
| Sucre raffiné | qtx. | 871,845 | 2,642,642 | ..... | 752,976 | ..... | 28·4 |
| | $ | 6,584,561 | 16,257,487 | ..... | 4,625,645 | ..... | 28·4 |
| Avoine | boiss. | 21,205,638 | 21,916,404 | 13,164,593 | 12,653,983 | 62·0 | 57·7 |
| | $ | 10,071,613 | 10,813,929 | 5,908,400 | 5,282,185 | 58·6 | 48·8 |
| Planches et madriers | M.pds. | 235,248 | 239,336 | ..... | 27,627 | ..... | 11·5 |
| | $ | 9,224,366 | 9,109,876 | ..... | 792,856 | ..... | 8·7 |
| Pommes vertes | barils | 1,271,922 | 1,290,050 | 17,242 | 36,635 | 1·3 | 2·6 |
| | $ | 5,667,291 | 5,743,009 | 90,100 | 160,674 | 1·5 | 2·8 |
| Saumon en conserves | qtx. | 265,761 | 165,887 | ..... | 48 | ..... | ..... |
| | $ | 4,737,824 | 4,319,260 | ..... | 1,050 | ..... | ..... |
| Seigle | boiss. | 4,670,708 | 2,623,547 | 4,512,962 | 2,459,754 | 96·6 | 93·5 |
| | $ | 4,416,956 | 2,167,140 | 4,270,906 | 1,998,608 | 96·8 | 92·2 |
| Farine d'avoine | qtx. | 627,034 | 451,971 | 89,245 | 52,108 | 14·2 | 11·5 |
| | $ | 2,341,981 | 1,823,516 | 369,921 | 210,998 | 15·7 | 11·5 |
| Total des marchandises ci-dessus | $ | 313,624,969 | 417,926,654 | 159,042,631 | 233,709,709 | 50·7 | 55·7 |
| Exportations totales | $ | 395,843,433 | 508,249,576 | 173,556,264 | 237,327,986 | 43·7 | 46·6 |
| Pourcentage représenté | $ | 79·2 | 82·2 | 91·6 | 98·4 | ..... | ..... |

## *Place du Canada dans le commerce international*

Le Canada a grandement amélioré sa position dans le commerce international depuis 1913. Cette année-là le Dominion occupait le huitième rang parmi les principaux pays importateurs du monde, et en 1925 il se trouvait encore au même rang, n'étant dépassé que par le Royaume-Uni, les Etats-Unis, l'Allemagne, la France, l'Italie, le Japon et les Pays-Bas. Les chiffres à ce sujet sont les suivants:—

| Année civile 1913 | | Année civile 1925 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pays | $ | Pays | $ |
| Royaume-Uni | 3,207,951,000 | Royaume-Uni | 5,641,099,000 |
| Allemagne | 2,563,331,000 | Etats-Unis | 4,136,870,000 |
| Etats-Unis | 1,756,863,000 | Allemagne | 2,957,899,000 |
| France | 1,625,317,000 | France | 2,097,670,000 |
| Pays-Bas | 1,575,036,000 | Italie | 1,042,353,000 |
| Belgique | 894,865,000 | Japon | 1,037,681,000 |
| Italie | 703,608,000 | Pays-Bas | 986,514,000 |
| Canada | 659,064,000 | Canada | 878,155,000 |

D'un autre côté, parmi les premiers pays exportateurs du monde, le Canada, qui était au dixième rang en 1913, s'est avancé au sixième en 1925, venant immédiatement après les Etats-Unis, le Royaume-Uni, la France, l'Allemagne et l'Inde anglaise. Les chiffres dans ce dernier cas sont les suivants:—

| Année civile 1913 | | Année civile 1925 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pays | $ | Pays | $ |
| Royaume-Uni | 2,556,234,000 | Etats-Unis | 4,818,271,000 |
| Etats-Unis | 2,448,284,000 | Royaume-Uni | 3,732,351,000 |
| Allemagne | 2,402,967,000 | France | 2,166,227,000 |
| France | 1,327,882,000 | Allemagne | 2,094,024,000 |
| Pays-Bas | 1,230,368,000 | Inde anglaise | 1,456,661,000 |
| Inde anglaise | 781,947,000 | Canada | 1,270,987,000 |
| Belgique | 701,475,000 | Japon | 894,693,000 |
| Italie | 484,746,000 | Argentine | 837,552,000 |
| Argentine | 465,582,000 | Australie | 739,590,000 |
| Canada | 436,218,000 | Italie | 728,244,000 |

Pour le commerce d'exportation par tête de population, le Canada est arrivé au second rang parmi les principaux pays exportateurs en 1925, au lieu du septième rang en 1913. En 1925 le Dominion n'était plus surpassé que par la Nouvelle-Zélande, comme on peut le voir par le tableau suivant:—

| Année civile 1913 | | Année civile 1925 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pays | $ | Pays | $ |
| Pays-Bas | 201 71 | Nouvelle-Zélande | 188 32 |
| Nouvelle-Zélande | 97 01 | Canada | 135 73 |
| Belgique | 92 55 | Australie | 124 74 |
| Australie | 74 78 | Danemark | 113 42 |
| Suisse | 70 25 | Suisse | 100 63 |
| Danemark | 61 55 | Pays-Bas | 98 71 |
| Canada | 57 35 | Belgique | 89 57 |

## RÉSUMÉS DU COMMERCE DU CANADA

Les tableau suivants, fournis par M. W. A. Warne, Chef de la Section des Statistiques du Commerce extérieur, donnent des résumés du commerce du Canada et une comparison du commerce des principaux pays du monde:—

1. Le commerce du Canada par groupes principaux de marchandises, exercices 1914, 1921, 1924, 1925 et 1926.
2. Le commerce du Canada avec le Royaume-Uni, par groupes principaux de marchandises, exercices 1914, 1921, 1924, 1925 et 1926.
3. Le commerce du Canada avec les Etats-Unis, par groupes principaux de marchandises, exercices 1914, 1921, 1924, 1925 et 1926.
4. Le commerce du Canada avec les principaux pays, exercices 1914, 1921, 1924, 1925 et 1926.
5. Les exportations canadiennes aux principaux pays, exercices 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1914, 1921, 1924, 1925 et 1926.
6. Une comparaison des échanges commerciaux des principaux pays du monde, années civiles 1913 et 1925.

## 1. COMMERCE DU CANADA, PAR GROUPES PRINCIPAUX

| Groupes principaux | Exercices terminés le 31 mars | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1914 | 1921 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 |
| *Importations pour consommation* | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Produits agricoles et végétaux | 97,617,642 | 259,431,110 | 186,468,685 | 173,585,839 | 203,417,431 |
| Animaux et produits animaux | 41,092,915 | 61,722,390 | 45,026,734 | 41,491,969 | 49,259,558 |
| Fibres, textiles et produits textiles | 109,153,861 | 243,608,342 | 173,795,660 | 165,440,757 | 184,761,831 |
| Bois, produits du bois et papier | 37,397,394 | 57,449,384 | 40,976,833 | 38,185,383 | 40,403,096 |
| Fer et ses produits | 143,864,735 | 245,625,703 | 173,473,503 | 134,684,441 | 181,196,800 |
| Produits métalliques non ferreux | 35,574,404 | 55,651,319 | 43,432,617 | 41,111,550 | 47,692,985 |
| Produits minéraux non métalliques | 85,288,957 | 206,095,113 | 155,899,393 | 131,013,294 | 139,033,940 |
| Produits chimiques et dérivés | 17,072,924 | 37,887,449 | 26,088,041 | 24,760,237 | 28,404,276 |
| Denrées diverses | 52,131,166 | 72,688,072 | 48,205,401 | 46,659,067 | 53,232,815 |
| Importations totales | 619,193,998 | 1,240,158,882 | 893,366,867 | 796,932,537 | 927,402,732 |
| Importations imposables | 410,258,744 | 847,561,406 | 591,299,094 | 516,014,455 | 583,051,670 |
| Importations en franchise | 208,935,254 | 392,597,476 | 302,067,773 | 280,918,082 | 344,351,062 |
| Droits perçus sur les importations | 107,180,578 | 174,775,787 | 135,122,345 | 120,222,454 | 143,933,111 |
| *Exportations canadiennes* | | | | | |
| Produits agricoles et végétaux | 201,189,775 | 482,140,444 | 430,932,150 | 443,298,877 | 605,895,672 |
| Animaux et produits animaux | 76,591,015 | 188,359,937 | 140,423,284 | 163,031,415 | 190,975,417 |
| Fibres, textiles et produits textiles | 1,933,513 | 18,783,884 | 8,055,083 | 9,711,720 | 8,940,046 |
| Bois, produits du bois et papier | 63,201,624 | 284,561,478 | 273,354,778 | 253,610,024 | 278,674,960 |
| Fer et ses produits | 15,483,491 | 76,500,741 | 66,975,571 | 57,405,940 | 74,735,077 |
| Produits métalliques non ferreux | 53,304,267 | 45,939,377 | 65,911,171 | 90,370,788 | 97,476,270 |
| Produits minéraux non métalliques | 9,263,643 | 40,121,892 | 26,776,330 | 20,728,986 | 24,568,845 |
| Produits chimiques et dérivés | 4,889,913 | 20,366,279 | 15,559,956 | 16,209,820 | 17,498,128 |
| Denrées diverses | 5,731,198 | 32,389,669 | 17,362,733 | 14,699,783 | 16,428,376 |
| Total des exportations canadiennes | 431,588,439 | 1,189,163,701 | 1,045,351,056 | 1,069,067,353 | 1,315,192,791 |
| *Exportations étrangères* | | | | | |
| Produits agricoles et végétaux | 13,075,791 | 1,818,545 | 2,026,788 | 1,603,678 | 1,811,768 |
| Animaux et produits animaux | 1,560,400 | 1,433,501 | 1,684,513 | 1,790,095 | 1,498,160 |
| Fibres, textiles et produits textiles | 426,609 | 2,626,801 | 1,555,639 | 2,217,273 | 1,320,099 |
| Bois, produits du bois et papier | 926,844 | 551,189 | 498,111 | 419,992 | 391,619 |
| Fer et ses produits | 2,923,929 | 8,582,412 | 3,345,889 | 2,713,317 | 2,893,093 |
| Produits métalliques non ferreux | 500,292 | 846,500 | 572,560 | 484,726 | 626,856 |
| Produits minéraux non métalliques | 249,485 | 888,775 | 731,566 | 780,468 | 1,197,070 |
| Produits chimiques et dérivés | 234,848 | 1,111,680 | 173,012 | 349,012 | 890,867 |
| Denrées diverses | 3,950,587 | 3,405,015 | 2,824,163 | 1,935,729 | 2,914,814 |
| Total des exportations étrangères | 23,848,785 | 21,264,418 | 13,412,241 | 12,294,290 | 13,344,346 |
| Exportations totales | 455,437,224 | 1,210,428,119 | 1,058,763,297 | 1,081,361,643 | 1,328,537,137 |
| Excédent des importations sur les exportations | 163,756,774 | 29,730,763 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Excédent des exportations sur les importations | ..... | ..... | 165,396,430 | 284,429,106 | 401,134,405 |

## 2. COMMERCE DU CANADA AVEC LE ROYAUME-UNI, PAR GROUPES PRINCIPAUX

| Groupes principaux | Exercices terminés le 31 mars | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1914 | 1921 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 |
| *Importations pour consommation* | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Produits agricoles et végétaux | 16,202,873 | 38,724,082 | 28,602,525 | 28,265,980 | 34,603,501 |
| Animaux et produits animaux. | 5,737,729 | 5,148,783 | 4,287,455 | 4,653,919 | 5,960,932 |
| Fibres, textiles et produits textiles | 60,577,216 | 111,348,051 | 72,284,366 | 72,126,492 | 70,153,478 |
| Bois, produits du bois et papier | 3,704,340 | 3,144,574 | 3,061,219 | 3,438,101 | 3,473,664 |
| Fer et ses produits | 17,262,813 | 16,698,085 | 18,241,866 | 17,794,428 | 17,905,166 |
| Produits métalliques non ferreux | 4,800,589 | 6,682,748 | 4,209,506 | 4,010,443 | 5,303,872 |
| Produits minéraux non métalliques | 6,283,304 | 9,118,403 | 10,451,716 | 9,648,724 | 14,226,799 |
| Produits chimiques et dérivés | 4,276,936 | 6,046,972 | 4,203,326 | 4,146,061 | 4,282,489 |
| Denrées diverses | 13,224,606 | 17,061,864 | 8,244,711 | 6,999,798 | 7,800,530 |
| Importations totales | 132,070,406 | 213,973,562 | 153,586,690 | 151,083,946 | 163,710,431 |
| Importations imposables | 102,375,867 | 170,135,906 | 126,047,103 | 124,665,804 | 133,115,575 |
| Importations en franchise | 29,694,539 | 43,837,656 | 27,539,587 | 26,418,142 | 30,594,856 |
| *Exportations canadiennes* | | | | | |
| Produits agricoles et végétaux | 146,777,482 | 141,169,556 | 244,838,591 | 264,629,910 | 356,888,044 |
| Animaux et produits animaux. | 35,419,016 | 91,291,301 | 64,421,808 | 80,402,251 | 98,784,204 |
| Fibres, textiles et produits textiles | 234,364 | 2,643,202 | 1,596,930 | 2,145,762 | 1,244,060 |
| Bois, produits du bois et papier | 12,805,898 | 36,761,384 | 20,598,494 | 16,359,997 | 19,131,234 |
| Fer et ses produits | 1,430,560 | 17,653,826 | 9,872,536 | 6,689,169 | 8,307,441 |
| Produits métalliques non ferreux | 16,566,632 | 9,873,516 | 10,246,235 | 16,868,927 | 15,885,946 |
| Produits minéraux non métalliques | 429,758 | 3,127,338 | 1,184,312 | 1,276,405 | 1,220,494 |
| Produits chimiques et dérivés | 573,799 | 3,399,815 | 3,188,187 | 3,805,628 | 3,318,614 |
| Denrées diverses | 1,016,460 | 6,924,933 | 4,110,689 | 3,665,384 | 3,469,539 |
| Total des exportations canadiennes | 215,253,969 | 312,844,871 | 360,057,782 | 395,843,433 | 508,249,576 |
| *Exportations étrangères* | | | | | |
| Produits agricoles et végétaux | 5,747,652 | 33,737 | 15,722 | 21,686 | 11,067 |
| Animaux et produits animaux. | 141,914 | 56,437 | 24,456 | 74,027 | 55,876 |
| Fibres, textiles et produits textiles | 142,070 | 742,410 | 348,983 | 552,249 | 223,930 |
| Bois, produits du bois et papier | 590,698 | 132,242 | 31,238 | 25,449 | 17,734 |
| Fer et ses produits | 127,197 | 245,744 | 160,840 | 133,099 | 156,983 |
| Produits métalliques non ferreux | 36,925 | 14,221 | 68,725 | 41,163 | 72,764 |
| Produits minéraux non métalliques | 2,144 | 16,655 | 180,002 | 258,552 | 345,909 |
| Produits chimiques et dérivés | 9,588 | 22,317 | 26,289 | 23,735 | 30,701 |
| Denrées diverses | 270,135 | 120,037 | 246,765 | 194,655 | 111,619 |
| Total des exportations étrangères | 7,068,323 | 1,383,800 | 1,103,020 | 1,324,615 | 1,028,583 |
| Exportations totales | 222,322,292 | 314,228,671 | 361,160,802 | 397,168,048 | 509,278,159 |
| Excédent des exportations sur les importations | 90,251,886 | 100,255,109 | 207,574,112 | 246,084,102 | 345,567,728 |

## 3. COMMERCE DU CANADA AVEC LES ÉTATS-UNIS, PAR GROUPES PRINCIPAUX

| Groupes principaux | Exercices terminés le 31 mars | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1914 | 1921 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 |
| *Importations pour consommation* | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Produits agricoles et végétaux | 44,109,596 | 119,614,933 | 81,368,503 | 76,561,849 | 98,530,605 |
| Animaux et produits animaux | 23,295,875 | 42,911,179 | 32,357,873 | 28,588,214 | 32,996,830 |
| Fibres, textiles et produits textiles | 32,535,525 | 101,738,045 | 74,763,836 | 64,002,595 | 79,115,464 |
| Bois, produits du bois et papier | 31,723,052 | 52,359,847 | 36,062,769 | 32,655,591 | 34,715,231 |
| Fer et ses produits | 121,342,038 | 226,855,725 | 152,176,749 | 113,541,924 | 158,029,982 |
| Produits métalliques non ferreux | 27,732,909 | 45,959,914 | 36,204,118 | 33,297,222 | 38,911,300 |
| Produits minéraux non métalliques | 74,170,853 | 188,459,045 | 135,701,384 | 111,970,906 | 110,686,261 |
| Produits chimiques et dérivés | 9,568,529 | 28,128,104 | 18,409,812 | 16,366,165 | 18,754,942 |
| Denrées diverses | 31,823,761 | 50,150,028 | 34,211,403 | 32,797,543 | 38,084,735 |
| Importations totales | 396,302,138 | 856,176,820 | 601,256,447 | 509,780,009 | 609,825,350 |
| Importations imposables | 249,482,610 | 544,010,980 | 355,934,430 | 287,037,214 | 338,007,999 |
| Importations en franchise | 146,819,528 | 312,165,840 | 245,322,017 | 222,742,795 | 271,817,351 |
| *Exportations canadiennes* | | | | | |
| Produits agricoles et végétaux | 34,095,266 | 146,539,883 | 51,337,733 | 42,587,129 | 65,964,214 |
| Animaux et produits animaux | 32,320,872 | 75,751,046 | 55,800,064 | 57,833,090 | 63,559,623 |
| Fibres, textiles et produits textiles | 1,201,699 | 7,122,882 | 3,948,445 | 4,894,415 | 4,621,774 |
| Bois, produits du bois et papier | 45,186,230 | 216,011,556 | 230,177,833 | 220,056,988 | 237,898,369 |
| Fer et ses produits | 2,044,031 | 19,630,413 | 9,091,971 | 5,063,148 | 7,582,833 |
| Produits métalliques non ferreux | 34,224,094 | 30,029,799 | 43,431,937 | 57,334,402 | 58,555,643 |
| Produits minéraux non métalliques | 7,156,496 | 22,270,447 | 17,782,983 | 12,943,809 | 17,244,986 |
| Produits chimiques et dérivés | 3,168,518 | 12,236,087 | 7,598,432 | 7,826,076 | 9,204,155 |
| Denrées diverses | 3,975,619 | 12,730,854 | 11,538,146 | 8,878,087 | 10,258,431 |
| Total des exportations canadiennes | 163,372,825 | 542,322,967 | 430,707,544 | 417,417,144 | 474,890,028 |
| *Exportations étrangères* | | | | | |
| Produits agricoles et végétaux | 4,646,950 | 1,409,327 | 1,601,724 | 1,311,566 | 1,523,098 |
| Animaux et produits animaux | 1,282,640 | 1,292,437 | 1,627,120 | 1,626,469 | 1,428,275 |
| Fibres, textiles et produits textiles | 240,155 | 1,654,561 | 1,056,250 | 1,416,176 | 853,367 |
| Bois, produits du bois et papier | 301,100 | 394,128 | 453,563 | 356,830 | 354,548 |
| Fer et ses produits | 2,729,014 | 8,228,079 | 3,110,396 | 2,482,894 | 2,646,486 |
| Produits métalliques non ferreux | 452,125 | 815,210 | 494,054 | 425,451 | 510,092 |
| Produits minéraux non métalliques | 177,308 | 664,194 | 472,255 | 346,821 | 572,728 |
| Produits chimiques et dérivés | 215,663 | 1,047,216 | 132,303 | 296,793 | 631,562 |
| Denrées diverses | 3,530,519 | 2,873,817 | 1,987,700 | 1,504,499 | 2,444,712 |
| Total des exportations étrangères | 13,575,474 | 18,378,969 | 10,935,365 | 9,767,499 | 10,964,868 |
| Total des exportations | 176,948,299 | 560,701,936 | 441,642,909 | 427,184,643 | 485,854,896 |
| Excédent des importations sur les exportations | 219,353,839 | 295,474,884 | 159,613,538 | 82,595,366 | 123,970,454 |

## COMMERCE DU CANADA AVEC LES PRINCIPAUX PAYS

| — | Exercices terminés le 31 mars | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1914 | 1921 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 |
| *Importations pour consommation* | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Pays d'origine— | | | | | |
| Royaume-Uni | 132,070,406 | 213,973,562 | 153,586,690 | 151,083,946 | 163,710,431 |
| Australie | 713,111 | 791,980 | 1,037,451 | 2,634,713 | 3,042,054 |
| Bermudes | 7,539 | 76,959 | 51,534 | 74,839 | 77,097 |
| Indes Orientales anglaises | 7,218,987 | 14,307,404 | 14,391,482 | 12,941,598 | 16,927,102 |
| Guyane anglaise | 3,179,112 | 9,085,108 | 6,221,841 | 6,938,760 | 4,501,912 |
| Afrique du Sud anglaise | 477,823 | 146,798 | 98,410 | 86,144 | 129,579 |
| Afrique Occidentale anglaise | 29,118 | 104,719 | 284,294 | 195,785 | 406,723 |
| Antilles anglaises | 4,347,310 | 14,833,746 | 13,832,439 | 14,882,713 | 9,972,152 |
| Hong-Kong | 1,010,021 | 3,516,760 | 1,971,350 | 1,829,869 | 1,546,166 |
| Terre-Neuve | 1,840,523 | 2,886,203 | 1,474,920 | 1,643,162 | 1,615,132 |
| Nouvelle-Zélande | 3,192,900 | 4,219,965 | 2,181,028 | 1,191,299 | 2,725,235 |
| Autres pays britanniques | 439,996 | 2,059,484 | 259,262 | 1,485,327 | 3,043,380 |
| Argentine | 2,603,128 | 2,552,831 | 4,191,774 | 6,262,738 | 3,411,748 |
| Belgique | 4,490,476 | 4,693,368 | 5,344,773 | 5,067,866 | 6,957,668 |
| Brésil | 1,163,875 | 2,151,066 | 1,439,497 | 1,818,213 | 1,848,758 |
| Chine | 913,262 | 1,897,349 | 2,720,372 | 2,529,880 | 2,547,995 |
| Cuba | 3,952,887 | 30,743,239 | 10,781,047 | 7,798,128 | 11,063,284 |
| France | 14,276,535 | 19,138,062 | 15,767,851 | 18,460,625 | 19,162,420 |
| Allemagne | 14,586,223 | 1,547,685 | 5,382,506 | 6,787,611 | 9,981,019 |
| Grèce | 445,036 | 817,157 | 507,916 | 433,442 | 334,909 |
| Italie | 2,090,387 | 1,745,330 | 1,849,844 | 1,930,492 | 2,596,469 |
| Japon | 2,604,216 | 11,360,821 | 6,298,201 | 6,985,056 | 9,564,074 |
| Mexique | 1,471,182 | 2,185,399 | 2,647,184 | 2,676,815 | 3,684,460 |
| Pays-Bas | 3,015,456 | 4,237,791 | 5,359,980 | 5,082,842 | 6,854,219 |
| Norvège | 486,379 | 616,978 | 698,547 | 741,153 | 630,781 |
| Russie | 482,809 | 688 | 344,770 | 2,807 | 7,207 |
| Suède | 603,401 | 555,927 | 1,056,551 | 1,242,735 | 1,125,720 |
| Suisse | 4,314,805 | 14,143,448 | 8,420,673 | 7,801,575 | 7,459,809 |
| Etats-Unis | 396,302,138 | 856,176,820 | 601,256,447 | 509,780,009 | 609,825,350 |
| Autres pays étrangers | 10,865,047 | 19,592,235 | 23,908,233 | 16,542,395 | 22,649,879 |
| Total des importations | 619,193,998 | 1,240,158,882 | 893,366,867 | 796,932,537 | 927,402,732 |
| *Exportations canadiennes* | | | | | |
| Destination— | | | | | |
| Royaume-Uni | 215,253,969 | 312,844,871 | 360,057,782 | 395,843,433 | 508,249,576 |
| Australie | 4,673,997 | 18,112,861 | 19,923,997 | 12,035,086 | 15,436,025 |
| Bermudes | 383,151 | 1,523,992 | 1,424,596 | 1,733,606 | 1,140,630 |
| Indes Orientales anglaises | 686,324 | 6,388,898 | 4,847,863 | 6,155,522 | 11,596,133 |
| Guyane anglaise | 649,675 | 3,594,118 | 2,528,960 | 2,422,524 | 2,256,556 |
| Afrique du Sud anglaise | 3,831,270 | 14,648,879 | 8,019,853 | 9,276,502 | 9,078,462 |
| Afrique Occidentale anglaise | 39,011 | 666,576 | 312,618 | 394,911 | 587,083 |
| Antilles anglaises | 4,469,329 | 13,030,225 | 11,051,712 | 10,848,437 | 13,295,160 |
| Hong-Kong | 1,879,261 | 2,000,825 | 3,809,977 | 1,709,739 | 1,885,838 |
| Terre-Neuve | 4,508,090 | 16,676,728 | 10,507,963 | 12,701,428 | 11,277,182 |
| Nouvelle-Zélande | 1,933,698 | 11,873,000 | 12,735,620 | 15,079,451 | 16,561,344 |
| Autres pays britanniques | 334,742 | 2,091,246 | 1,375,428 | 6,932,074 | 7,229,265 |
| Argentine | 2,134,522 | 8,171,980 | 7,305,866 | 10,322,373 | 12,639,706 |
| Belgique | 4,269,394 | 40,252,487 | 17,452,442 | 16,639,869 | 22,706,945 |
| Brésil | 767,858 | 2,835,191 | 2,624,310 | 3,417,249 | 4,832,391 |
| Chine | 473,074 | 4,906,570 | 12,998,248 | 7,838,187 | 24,473,446 |
| Cuba | 1,815,414 | 6,573,768 | 6,776,605 | 7,142,406 | 8,524,713 |
| France | 3,632,444 | 27,428,308 | 18,879,097 | 10,290,063 | 13,952,262 |
| Allemagne | 4,044,019 | 8,215,337 | 16,153,650 | 24,234,685 | 30,744,210 |
| Grèce | 11,934 | 20,834,577 | 6,095,301 | 5,369,933 | 3,709,798 |
| Italie | 514,660 | 57,758,343 | 18,501,578 | 14,142,975 | 12,788,653 |
| Japon | 1,587,467 | 6,414,920 | 26,991,860 | 22,046,486 | 34,694,862 |
| Mexique | 51,747 | 1,086,197 | 3,510,397 | 2,856,409 | 2,987,128 |
| Pays-Bas | 3,985,987 | 20,208,418 | 9,488,881 | 12,644,245 | 23,476,607 |
| Norvège | 845,331 | 5,119,365 | 5,252,239 | 2,091,195 | 6,767,887 |
| Russie | 1,430,426 | 3,801,584 | 115,980 | 11,669,352 | 3,788,266 |
| Suède | 177,313 | 5,528,361 | 3,716,603 | 3,906,572 | 3,542,709 |
| Suisse | 21,439 | 1,410,777 | 1,289,581 | 745,174 | 1,218,616 |
| Etats-Unis | 163,372,825 | 542,322,967 | 430,707,544 | 417,417,144 | 474,890,028 |
| Autres pays étrangers | 3,810,068 | 22,842,332 | 20,894,505 | 21,160,323 | 30,921,310 |
| Exportations totales | 431,588,439 | 1,189,163,701 | 1,045,351,056 | 1,069,067,353 | 1,315,192,791 |

## 5. EXPORTATIONS CANADIENNES AUX PRINCIPAUX PAYS

(Exercices 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1914, 1921, 1924, 1925 et 1926)

| — | Exercices terminés le 30 juin | | | Exercices terminés le 31 mars | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 | 1910 | 1914 | 1921 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 |
| *Empire britannique* | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Royaume-Uni | 35,208,031 | 41,499,149 | 96,562,875 | 139,482,945 | 215,253,969 | 312,844,871 | 360,057,782 | 395,843.433 | 508,249,576 |
| Australie | 139,750 | 471,028 | 1,622,531 | 3,561,075 | 4,673,997 | 18,112,861 | 19,923,997 | 12,035,086 | 15,436,025 |
| Afrique anglaise | 82,094 | 22,552 | 1,204,093 | 2,349,159 | 3,927,384 | 15,556,593 | 8,653,410 | 10,299,214 | 10,706,012 |
| Indes Orientales anglaises | 9,015 | 9,038 | 41,693 | 58,180 | 686,324 | 6,388,898 | 4,847,863 | 6,155,522 | 11,596,133 |
| Guyane anglaise | 260,633 | 192,398 | 281,383 | 584,631 | 649,675 | 3,594,118 | 2,528,960 | 2,422,524 | 14,435,790 |
| Antilles anglaises y compris les Bermudes | 1,888,726 | 1,460,668 | 1,673,163 | 3,534,766 | 4,852,480 | 14,554,217 | 12,476,308 | 12,582,043 | 2,256,556 |
| Hong-Kong | ..... | 7,254 | 9,117 | 508,551 | 1,879,261 | 2,000,825 | 3,809,977 | 1,709,739 | 1,885,838 |
| Terre-Neuve | 1,356,388 | 982,154 | 2,029,723 | 3,806,962 | 4,508,090 | 16,676,728 | 10,507,963 | 12,701,428 | 11,277,182 |
| Nouvelle-Zélande | 15,903 | 19,679 | 26,395 | 887,058 | 1,933,698 | 11,873,000 | 12,735,620 | 15,079,451 | 16,561,344 |
| Autres pays britanniques | 5,846 | 5,603 | 11,571 | 164,130 | 277,639 | 1,850,108 | 1,054,489 | 6,304,273 | 6,188,798 |
| *Pays étrangers* | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentine | ..... | 763,121 | 473,395 | 2,867,785 | 2,134,522 | 8,171,980 | 7,305,866 | 10,322,373 | 12,639,706 |
| Belgique | 475,420 | 41,421 | 859,715 | 1,840,156 | 4,269,394 | 40,252,487 | 17,452,442 | 16,639,869 | 22,706,945 |
| Brésil | ..... | 352,046 | 480,241 | 823,402 | 767,858 | 2,835,191 | 2,624,310 | 3,417,249 | 4,832,391 |
| Chine | 10,619 | 32,143 | 254,814 | 1,249,189 | 473,074 | 4,906,570 | 12,998,248 | 7,838,187 | 24,473,446 |
| Cuba et Porto Rico | 1,318,587 | 1,163,507 | 1,110,251 | 2,194,118 | 2,358,376 | 7,889,484 | 7,469,268 | 7,826,321 | 9,391,401 |
| France | 694,228 | 277,827 | 1,372,359 | 2,601,097 | 3,632,444 | 27,428,308 | 18,879,097 | 10,290,063 | 13,952,262 |
| Allemagne | 75,892 | 461,011 | 1,108,163 | 2,065,768 | 4,044,019 | 8,215,337 | 16,153,650 | 24,234,685 | 30,744,210 |
| Grèce | 7,000 | ..... | 2,382 | 1,424 | 11,934 | 20,834,004 | 6,095,301 | 5,369,933 | 3,709,798 |
| Italie | 163,787 | 81,059 | 260,456 | 345,984 | 514,660 | 57,758,343 | 18,501,578 | 14,142,975 | 12,788,653 |
| Japon | 26,891 | 26,530 | 110,753 | 659,118 | 1,587,461 | 6,414,920 | 26,991,860 | 22,046,486 | 34,694,862 |
| Mexique | 33,554 | 9,480 | 149,590 | 895,934 | 51,747 | 1,086,197 | 3,510,397 | 2,856,409 | 2,987,128 |
| Pays-Bas | 74,080 | 1,042 | 187,158 | 1,376,807 | 3,985,987 | 20,208,418 | 9,488,881 | 12,644,245 | 23,476,607 |
| Roumanie | ..... | 251 | ..... | 69,564 | 69,800 | 3,801,584 | 12,860 | 32,882 | 305,169 |
| Russie | 905 | 10,250 | 70,530 | 598,435 | 1,430,426 | 246,719 | 115,980 | 11,669,352 | 3,788,266 |
| Pays scandinaves | 49,482 | 380,696 | 123,305 | 1,033,872 | 1,659,930 | 11,171,211 | 12,718,641 | 10,276,729 | 16,525,822 |
| Espagne | 48,277 | 69,788 | 86,456 | 51,942 | 63,995 | 5,110,725 | 794,720 | 178,096 | 832,547 |
| Suisse | ..... | 400 | 386 | 6,185 | 21,439 | 1,410,777 | 1,289,581 | 745,174 | 1,218,616 |
| Etats-Unis | 29,566,211 | 36,213,279 | 57,996,488 | 104,199,675 | 163,372,825 | 542,322,967 | 430,707,544 | 417,417,144 | 474,890,028 |
| Autres pays étrangers | 1,388,288 | 704,212 | 863,315 | 1,429,639 | 2,496,025 | 15,646,260 | 15,644,463 | 15,986,468 | 22,641,680 |
| Exportations totales | 72,899,697 | 85,257,586 | 168,972,301 | 279,247,551 | 431,588,439 | 1,189,163,701 | 1,045,351,056 | 1,069,067,353 | 1,315,192,791 |
| A l'Empire britannique | 38,966,386 | 44,669,523 | 103,462,544 | 154,937,457 | 238,642,517 | 403,452,219 | 436,596,369 | 475,132,713 | 598,593,254 |
| Aux pays étrangers | 33,933,311 | 40,588,063 | 65,509,757 | 124,310,094 | 192,945,922 | 785,711,482 | 608,754,687 | 593,934,640 | 716,599,537 |

## 6. COMPARAISON DES ÉCHANGES COMMERCIAUX DES PRINCIPAUX PAYS DU MONDE

(Années terminées le 31 déc. 1913 et 1925)

| Pays | Commerce extérieur (marchandises seulement) | | | | Augmentation (+) Diminution (−) en 1925 sur 1913 | | Commerce par tête | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Importations pour consommation | | Exportations domestiques | | | | Importations | | Exportations | |
| | 1913 | 1925 | 1913 | 1925 | Importations | Exportations | 1913 | 1925 | 1913 | 1925 |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | % | % | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Allemagne | 2,563,331,000 | 2,957,899,000 | 2,402,967,000 | 2,094,024,000 | (+) 15·4 | (−) 12·8 | 38 62 | 46 78 | 36 22 | 33 12 |
| Argentine | 406,605,000 | 846,158,000 | 465,582,000 | 837,552,000 | (+) 108·1 | (+) 79·9 | 46 74 | 86 00 | 53 61 | 85 13 |
| Australie | 370,624,000 | 702,338,000 | 354,002,000 | 739,590,000 | (+) 89·5 | (+) 108·9 | 78 30 | 118 46 | 74 78 | 124 74 |
| Belgique | 894,865,000 | 846,418,000 | 701,475,000 | 688,268,000 | (−) 5·4 | (−) 1·9 | 118 07 | 110 15 | 92 55 | 89 57 |
| Brésil | 325,981,000 | 420,305,000 | 314,732,000 | 491,702,000 | (+) 28·9 | (+) 56·2 | 13 41 | 12 51 | 12 94 | 14 64 |
| Canada | 659,064,000 | 878,155,000 | 436,218,000 | 1,270,987,000 | (+) 33·2 | (+) 191·4 | 87 55 | 93 78 | 57 95 | 135 73 |
| Danemark | 208,349,000 | 407,505,000 | 170,811,000 | 380,183,000 | (+) 95·6 | (+) 122·6 | 75 08 | 121 57 | 61 55 | 113 42 |
| Espagne | 252,069,000 | 322,060,000 | 204,123,000 | 226,874,000 | (+) 27·8 | (+) 11·1 | 12 64 | 14 66 | 10 23 | 10 33 |
| Etats-Unis | 1,756,863,000 | 4,136,870,000 | 2,448,284,000 | 4,818,271,000 | (+) 135·4 | (+) 96·8 | 18 10 | 35 86 | 25 23 | 41 76 |
| France | 1,625,317,000 | 2,097,670,000 | 1,327,882,000 | 2,166,227,000 | (+) 29·1 | (+) 63·1 | 41 04 | 52 61 | 33 53 | 54 33 |
| Inde anglaise | 594,121,000 | 814,369,000 | 781,947,000 | 1,456,661,000 | (+) 37·1 | (+) 86·3 | 1 88 | 2 55 | 2 48 | 4 57 |
| Italie | 703,608,000 | 1,042,353,000 | 484,746,000 | 728,244,000 | (+) 48·1 | (+) 50·2 | 20 28 | 27 71 | 13 97 | 19 36 |
| Japon | 363,257,000 | 1,037,681,000 | 313,504,000 | 894,693,000 | (+) 185·6 | (+) 185·5 | 6 94 | 17 74 | 5 99 | 15 29 |
| Norvège | ..... | 248,020,000 | ..... | 184,512,000 | (+) 67·6 | (+) 80·7 | 60 11 | 90 03 | 41 46 | 66 97 |
| Nouvelle-Zélande | 104,101,000 | 249,620,000 | 102,123,000 | 260,647,000 | (+) 138·8 | (+) 155·2 | 98 89 | 180 36 | 97 01 | 188 32 |
| Pays-Bas | 1,575,036,000 | 986,514,000 | 1,239,368,000 | 726,331,000 | (−) 37·3 | (−) 41·4 | 256 35 | 134 07 | 201 71 | 98 71 |
| Royaume-Uni | 3,207,951,000 | 5,641,099,000 | 2,556,234,000 | 3,732,351,000 | (+) 75·9 | (+) 46·0 | 69 68 | 125 56 | 55 52 | 83 08 |
| Suède | 226,872,000 | 385,853,000 | 219,049,000 | 364,637,000 | (+) 70·0 | (+) 66·5 | 40 44 | 64 08 | 39 05 | 60 56 |
| Suisse | 370,525,000 | 509,419,000 | 265,645,000 | 394,272,000 | (+) 37·5 | (+) 48·4 | 97 99 | 130 02 | 70 25 | 100 63 |
| Union de l'Afrique du Sud | 196,516,000 | 305,797,000 | 133,970,000 | 380,860,000 | (+) 5o·6 | (+) 184·4 | 28 72 | 43 34 | 19 58 | 53 98 |

## OFFICE DES RENSEIGNEMENTS COMMERCIAUX

L'Office des Renseignements Commerciaux est la section du Ministère du Commerce destinée à aider les exportateurs canadiens dans la recherche et le développement de débouchés à l'étranger. C'est essentiellement un organisme du Gouvernement canadien dont le but est de rendre service. Son principal objet est de mettre en relations le vendeur domestique et l'acheteur étranger pour provoquer la vente des produits canadiens, et de coopérer avec les commerçants pour édifier le volume du commerce extérieur du Canada.

Ce qui manque surtout à l'exportateur, ce sont des sources constantes d'informations sûres concernant la nature et l'étendue des marchés extérieurs qui l'intéressent. Les conditions locales et les tendances sur les marchés étrangers; les chiffres de la production étrangère; les statistiques des importations et des exportations; les moyens d'approche et les voies distributrices; des détails sur les tarifs, les mouvements des monnaies, les lois corporatives, les lois relatives aux brevets et aux marques de commerce; les règlements concernant les voyageurs de commerce et ceux relatifs à l'étiquetage et à l'emballage des denrées alimentaires; l'état des embargos; les taxes de vente et de timbre; les tarifs de transport et de fret; sur toutes ces questions et autres semblables pas une firme canadienne —et même aucun groupe de firmes—n'est en mesure de fournir un tel service de spécialisation dans la recherche des faits d'une part, et d'active coopération d'autre part, nécessaires à tous ceux qui désirent profiter pleinement des occasions qui se présentent de développer le commerce du pays dans les territoires étrangers. Et ce sont là les motifs pour lesquels l'Office des Renseignements Commerciaux a été organisé.

### *Service actuel*

A l'heure actuelle le Ministère maintient vingt-trois Commissariats du Commerce, situés à divers endroits stratégiques et couvrant tous les principaux marchés du monde. Chaque Commissariat est sous la direction d'un Commissaire du Commerce bien au courant des méthodes d'affaires et des questions économiques, et connaissant à fond les ressources et les industries canadiennes aussi bien que l'état du marché du territoire qui lui est confié. Il se trouve ainsi en mesure de faire bénéficier les exportateurs canadiens de ses conseils relativement à la faculté d'absorption des marchandises canadiennes par ce marché.

Outre l'aide accordée par les Commissaires du Commerce il existe un arrangement spécial, conclu en 1912 avec le Secrétaire d'Etat pour les Colonies, grâce auquel les services des officiers du corps diplomatique commercial de la Grande-Bretagne, aussi bien que ceux des Consuls britanniques, sont à la disposition des firmes canadiennes qui recherchent des débouchés d'affaires outre-mer, dans des pays où le Canada n'est représenté par aucun Commissaire.

Grâce aux ramifications étendues que possède ainsi le Ministère celui-ci jouit de deux grands avantages: le premier, c'est celui d'un système mondial d'information commerciale et le second, c'est la distribution de cette information aux endroits mêmes où elle est le plus en mesure de rendre service à l'exportateur canadien.

Toute firme ou tout individu pratiquant de bonne foi le commerce d'exportation des produits canadiens a droit de bénéficier gratuitement et en tout temps, de l'aide accordée par l'Office des Renseignements Commerciaux. Le but de celui-ci, en effet, est d'aider le fabricant ou l'exportateur canadien en lui fournissant des renseignements spécifiques sur les marchés étrangers sans se mêler en aucune façon à la véritable transaction des affaires, ce qui ne regarde naturellement que chacun des exportateurs.

### *Service extérieur*

Le service extérieur comprend trois classes d'officiers, celle des Commissaires juniors du Commerce, celle des Sous-commissaires du Commerce, et celle des

Commissaires du Commerce. Les Commissaires juniors du Commerce sont comme les cadets du service et ils occupent ce rang durant leur stage d'épreuve et d'entraînement au Canada, lequel dure généralement une ou deux années. La Commission du Service civil opère leur recrutement à la suite d'examens de concours. Ils doivent être des gradués d'université, posséder une connaissance générale des ressources et des industries du Dominion, avoir la personnalité ainsi que le tact nécessaires, de préférence une expérience de trois années dans les affaires, et être pénétrés de l'ambition patriotique de servir le Canada sans réserve. Comme fonctions, ils doivent poursuivre un cours d'études sur le commerce extérieur sous la direction du Directeur de l'Office des Renseignements Commerciaux, dans le but de se qualifier pour remplir le poste de Sous-commissaire du Commerce. Durant ce cours, ils s'occupent de la correspondance et d'autres travaux du même genre, au Ministère, à Ottawa; ils se familiarisent avec les industries canadiennes et particulièrement avec les produits susceptibles de vente sur les marchés étrangers; ils préparent des rapports de nature statistique et autres sur le commerce des pays étrangers et le commerce et les industries du Canada, et ils visitent personnellement les fabricants et les exportateurs canadiens.

Après une période satisfaisante de service en cette capacité les Commissaires juniors du Commerce sont attachés, comme assistants, à des Commissariats à l'étranger, où ils subissent un nouvel apprentissage aux mains d'un Commissaire du Commerce. En temps opportun et à mesure que les vacances se produisent, ils sont promus au grade de Commissaires du Commerce et mis à la tête d'un Commissariat à l'étranger, poste où le Commissaire du Commerce joue le rôle d'un véritable missionnaire par rapport au développement du commerce d'exportation du Dominion.

Afin de pouvoir se tenir encore mieux au courant de la situation au Canada, les Commissaires du Commerce reviennent au pays à des intervalles déterminés, pour y faire une tournée et se familiariser de nouveau avec les industries, en visitant les fabricants et les exportateurs dans l'intérêt du commerce canadien avec les pays où ils se trouvent.

### *Fonctions limitées des Commissaires du Commerce*

Il est inutile d'ajouter que les Commissaires du Commerce ne peuvent prendre la place des représentants individuels de chaque firme et qu'ils ne peuvent eux-mêmes conclure des négociations. Le Commissaire du Commerce est un simple fonctionnaire et il ne doit pas engager son Gouvernement dans des transactions commerciales qui tombent en dehors de ses fonctions. Son rôle est d'encourager le commerce—et non de commercer. Comme Commissaire du Commerce il n'a pas de proposition définie ou de bon marché à offrir, il ne peut pas créer lui-même le commerce, mais seulement, indiquer la façon dont il peut être créé.

### *Les vingt-trois Commissariats*

L'Office des Renseignements Commerciaux maintient en permanence vingt-trois Commissariats du Commerce dans les principaux pays commerciaux du monde. La liste suivante comprend les divisions régionales et les pays, ainsi que les villes, où les Commissariats sont situés:—

*Grande-Bretagne, ses Dominions, Colonies et dépendances:*

Royaume-Uni, Londres: (couvrant les comtés du Centre, du Sud-est et de l'Est de l'Angleterre).
Liverpool (couvrant le Nord de l'Angleterre, le Lincolnshire, les Midlands du Nord et le Nord du Pays de Galles).
Bristol (couvrant l'Ouest de l'Angleterre, la Galles du Sud et les Midlands du Sud).
Glasgow (couvrant l'Ecosse et le Nord de l'Irlande).
Etat Libre d'Irlande (Dublin).
Australie (Melbourne).
Nouvelle-Zélande (Auckland).
Afrique du Sud (Cape Town).

Antilles Anglaises—Port d'Espagne, la Trinité (couvrant les Barbades, les Iles du Vent et les Iles sous le Vent, la Guyane anglaise, Porto Rico et le Venezuela).
Jamaïque (couvrant les Bermudes et les Bahamas, Cuba, Haïti, St-Domingue, l'Amérique Centrale et la Colombie).
Inde et Ceylan (Calcutta).

*Amérique:*

Etats-Unis (New-York).
Mexique (Mexico).
Argentine (Buenos-Aires).
Brésil (Rio de Janeiro).

*Europe:*

France (Paris).
Belgique (Bruxelles).
Allemagne (Hambourg: couvrant la Russie, les pays des rives orientales de la Baltique, la Pologne et la Tchécoslovaquie).
Hollande (Rotterdam).
Italie (Milan: couvrant tous les pays méditerranéens à l'exception de la France).

*Asie:*

Chine (Shanghaï).
Japon (Kobé).
Indes Néerlandaises—Batavia, Java: couvrant les Etablissements fédérés Malais, l'Indo-Chine et Siam.

Quoique, dans bien des cas, les Commissaires du Commerce aient des territoires étendus à couvrir, il faut noter que leur siège est localisé de façon à faciliter grandement leur tâche. Hambourg, par exemple, qui est une ville libre, avec un havre aux facilités sans rivales, est la porte d'entrée de tout le Centre de l'Europe, et des bureaux d'achat de nombreuses firmes importantes, d'origine allemande, autrichienne, tchécoslovaque et même balkanique, y sont établis. C'est ainsi que le Commissariat de l'endroit est particulièrement bien situé par rapport à tous ces pays. De même La Trinité, aux Antilles anglaises, a été particulièrement bien choisie comme point de distribution pour tout le groupe oriental des îles et le littoral adjacent de l'Amérique du Sud.

Chaque Commissaire du Commerce fait une tournée périodique de son territoire, dans le but spécial de susciter des relations avec les firmes canadiennes, d'étudier les possibilités de vente des produits canadiens, et d'établir une liaison avec les officiers du corps diplomatique commercial de la Grande-Bretagne ainsi que les officiers consulaires britanniques des différents centres.

### *Organisation à Ottawa*

Outre l'organisation de l'Office des Renseignements Commerciaux en pays étrangers, il existe à Ottawa un personnel de direction. Celui-ci est présidé par le Directeur, qui se trouve à la tête de l'Office et qui administre et unifie le travail assigné aux divers Commissaires du Commerce. De plus, il y a un Inspecteur des Commissariats du Commerce et les sections suivantes: le Secrétariat, les demandes commerciales, la rédaction, les tarifs étrangers, et la section s'occupant de l'Annuaire des Exportateurs canadiens et des Importateurs étrangers.

### *Le Directeur et l'Inspecteur*

Le poste de Directeur de l'Office des Renseignements Commerciaux, qui était vacant depuis le 1er avril 1924, a été rempli le 3 octobre 1925 par la nomination de M. W. McL. Clarke, auparavant Commissaire du Commerce à Milan.

M. A. E. Bryan, autrefois Commissaire du Commerce, à Kobé, Japon, a été promu au poste d'Inspecteur des Commissariats du Commerce Canadien, le 9 septembre 1925, pour remplacer celui qui occupait cette position, M. W. J. Egan, maintenant Sous-ministre du Ministère de l'Immigration et de la Colonisation.

*Promotions*

M. C. M. Croft, Sous-commissaire du Commerce à Auckland, Nouvelle-Zélande, qui dirigeait le Commissariat depuis la retraite de M. W. A. Beddoe, le 31 mars 1924, a été promu à la position de Commissaire du Commerce, le 1er septembre 1925.

M. Yves Lamontagne, Sous-commissaire du Commerce, a été nommé Commissaire du Commerce à Bruxelles, le 16 novembre 1925, pour succéder à M. A. S. Bleakney, transféré à Rio de Janeiro.

M. J. A. Langley, Sous-commissaire du Commerce, a été promu au poste de Commissaire du Commerce à Kobé, le 16 novembre 1925, pour remplacer M. A. E. Bryan, nommé Inspecteur des Commissariats du Commerce.

M. R. S. O'Meara, Sous-commissaire du Commerce au Cap, a été promu au poste de Commissaire du Commerce à Batavia, Java, le 20 janvier 1926.

*Transferts*

M. H. R. Poussette, Commissaire du Commerce à Port d'Espagne, La Trinité, vient d'être transféré à Calcutta et est en route pour les Indes, par voie du Canada, afin de rencontrer les firmes canadiennes qu'intéresse le commerce avec les Antilles anglaises et l'Inde.

M. A. S. Bleakney, Commissaire du Commerce à Bruxelles, a été envoyé à Rio de Janeiro, le 26 décembre 1925.

M. A. B. Muddiman, Commissaire du Commerce à Singapour, Etablissements du Détroit, vient d'être transféré à Rotterdam et a passé par le Canada avant d'aller prendre charge de son nouveau poste.

M. F. H. Palmer, Commissaire du Commerce à Rotterdam, vient d'être transféré à Milan et se dirigera vers ce pays à l'arrivée de M. Muddiman en Hollande.

M. P. W. Cook, Commissaire du Commerce à Rio de Janeiro, a été transféré à Kingston, Jamaïque, le 2 février 1926.

M. James Cormack, Commissaire du Commerce à Kingston, a été transféré à Port d'Espagne, le 26 février 1926.

*Nominations de Commissaires juniors*

Durant l'année messieurs F. W. Fraser, J. C. Macgillivray, C. S. Bissett, Richard Grew et H. C. Suydam ont été choisis par la Commission du Service civil pour remplir les fonctions de Commissaires juniors du Commerce.

*Retraites*

M. H. A. Chisholm, Commissaire du Commerce à Calcutta, Inde, s'est retiré du service le 1er octobre 1925 pour faire partie du Département étranger de la *Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada.*

*Nouveaux Commissariats*

Le Commissariat de Singapour avait été ouvert en novembre 1921 et le Commissaire du Commerce en charge avait comme territoire les Etablissements du Détroit, le Bornéo anglais, les Indes Néerlandaises et Siam. Comme Batavia est tout aussi accessible du Canada que Singapour, et suivant en cela la politique d'autres Gouvernements comme la Grande-Bretagne, les Etats-Unis, l'Australie, le Japon et la France, qui ont déménagé leurs bureaux de commerce dans le Moyen Orient de Singapour à Batavia, on a décidé, l'année dernière, de fermer le Commissariat de Singapour et d'en ouvrir un autre à Batavia. Java dessert un territoire d'une population de plus de 35,000,000 par comparaison avec les trois millions et demi des Etablissements du Détroit, et ce même territoire peut être surveillé tout aussi avantageusement de Java que de l'autre centre.

M. A. B. Muddiman, qui avait succédé à M. Ward (le premier Commissaire du Commerce à Singapour), en février 1923, sera transféré à Rotterdam et a été remplacé par M. R. S. O'Meara, auparavant Sous-commissaire du Commerce à Cape Town.

*Visites officielles de Commissaires du Commerce au Canada*

M. L. D. Wilgress, Commissaire du Commerce à Hambourg, est arrivé au Canada le 26 avril 1925 et, après une tournée officielle, est retourné en Allemagne, le 5 août.

Le Lt-Col. Hercule Barré, Commissaire du Commerce à Paris, a visité officiellement le Canada du 8 mai au 6 juillet 1925, alors qu'il est retourné en France.

M. H. A. Chisholm, Commissaire du Commerce à Calcutta, a parcouru le Canada du 15 juin au 1er septembre 1925.

M. A. B. Muddiman, autrefois Commissaire du Commerce à Singapour, est arrivé à Vancouver le 24 février 1926 et a fait une visite officielle de tout le pays avant d'entrer en fonctions comme Commissaire du Commerce à Rotterdam.

M. H. R. Poussette, autrefois Commissaire du Commerce à Port d'Espagne, est arrivé à St. John le 24 mars 1926 et a fait une visite des divers centres de l'Est, du Centre et de l'Ouest du Canada avant de se diriger vers Calcutta par Vancouver.

M. D. H. Ross, Commissaire du Commerce à Melbourne, après avoir terminé une visite officielle du Canada en 1924, a été envoyé en mission spéciale aux Antilles anglaises et est retourné en Australie le 13 mai 1925.

*Tournées spéciales de Commissaires du Commerce*

M. James Cormack, Commissaire du Commerce à Kingston, a visité les Bahama et le Honduras britannique du 17 août au 7 septembre 1925.

M. A. B. Muddiman, Commissaire du Commerce à Singapour, a parcouru le Penang (Etablissements du Détroit), le Bangkok (Siam) et l'Indo-Chine française entre le 15 août et le 30 septembre 1925.

M. L. D. Wilgress, Commissaire du Commerce à Hambourg, a accompli une mission commerciale spéciale au Danemark, durant une partie de février et mars 1926.

M. E. L. McColl, Commissaire du Commerce à Buenos-Aires, a quitté son poste le 14 février 1926 dans le but de faire une enquête spéciale sur les perspectives d'affaires du Canada au Pérou, mission qui a duré tout le mois de mars 1926.

M. H. R. Poussette, autrefois Commissaire du Commerce à Port d'Espagne, La Trinité, a visité la Barbade, la Guyane anglaise, les Iles du Vent et les Iles sous le Vent, ainsi que les Antilles françaises, entre octobre 1925 et la fin de février 1926.

*Négociations spéciales*

M. W. McL. Clarke, anciennement Commissaire du Commerce à Milan et aujourd'hui Directeur de l'Office des Renseignements Commerciaux, s'est rendu à Madrid, où il s'est occupé, en avril et mai 1925, de la négociation d'une entente commerciale entre le Canada et l'Espagne. Après de nombreuses délibérations un *modus vivendi* était signé le 11 avril 1925, en vertu duquel le Canada échangeait son tarif intermédiaire pour la seconde colonne du tarif espagnol. Les exportations canadiennes à l'Espagne se sont accrues de $178,096, durant les douze mois terminés avec mars 1925, à $832,547 pour la présente année budgétaire (1926).

M. Clarke était par la suite envoyé à Athènes, en juin 1925, pour tenter d'obtenir du Gouvernement grec le rappel des restrictions chimiques imposées sur la farine importée, restrictions qui nuisaient sérieusement aux exportations de farine canadienne en Grèce. Au mois d'août 1925, le Gouvernement grec enlevait les restrictions sur les variétés patentes et, en janvier 1926, toutes celles affectant les autres variétés de farine.

*Missions spéciales*

M. J. Forsyth Smith, Commissaire du Commerce à Liverpool, fut l'un des deux délégués canadiens au Comité Économique Impérial qui a tenu des sessions régulières à Londres, chaque semaine, durant tout le cours de l'année dernière.

M. D. H. Ross, Commissaire du Commerce à Melbourne, a représenté le Ministère de l'Immigration et de la Colonisation en qualité de Commissaire d'Exposition du Gouvernement canadien à l'Exposition Internationale de la Nouvelle-Zélande et des Mers du Sud.

M. Yves Lamontagne, Sous-commissaire du Commerce à Bruxelles, a été chargé de fonctions spéciales en rapport avec l'Exposition de l'Empire britannique à Wembley, où il dirigea le Bureau d'Information. Tous les visiteurs qui s'intéressèrent à l'achat de marchandises canadiennes furent reçues par M. Lamontagne. Les demandes commerciales qui en résultèrent furent confiées au Commissaire du Commerce des pays concernés pour y être menées à bonne fin. Cette méthode eut le double avantage d'assurer à l'importateur étranger le concours du Ministère, qui est basé sur la connaissance des fabricants et des exportateurs canadiens, tout en permettant au Commissaire du Commerce intéressé de faire une enquête sur la situation de la firme faisant la demande avant que celle-ci soit transmise au Canada.

Les renseignements désirés le plus souvent convraient une grande variété de questions, dont les droits de douane, les facilités de transport, l'état des ports, les usages des fabriques, les matières premières, les produits partiellement ouvrés, les taxes, les lois du Gouvernement fédéral, la procédure en affaires, les banques, l'emballage, etc. De plus les associations commerciales et autres du même genre du Royaume-Uni usèrent largement des données que le Ministère avait mises à leur disposition.

M. C. M. Croft, Commissaire du Commerce à Auckland, fut chargé d'ouvrir un bureau temporaire à Dunedin, pendant la durée de l'Exposition de la Nouvelle-Zélande et des Mers du Sud. Son travail fut identique à celui de M. Lamontagne, à Wembley.

M. Palmer a représenté le Gouvernement canadien à la Conférence de l'Union Internationale pour la Protection de la Propriété Industrielle, à La Haye, en octobre 1925.

M. Frederick Hudd, Commissaire du Commerce à New-York, a représenté le Canada au Congrès Commercial Pan-américain, à New-York, du 14 au 17 décembre 1925.

M. J. J. Guay, Commissaire intérimaire du Commerce à Milan, a représenté le Ministère du Commerce à la Conférence Internationale de la Statistique, tenue à Rome durant le mois d'octobre 1925.

M. A. E. Fortington, Chef de la Section des Demandes commerciales de l'Office des Renseignements Commerciaux, à Ottawa, a été envoyé en mission spéciale à Cuba, au mois de septembre 1925, dans le but de faire une étude sur les conditions relatives à la vente des pommes de terre canadiennes. Il revint à Ottawa le 10 février 1926.

*Travail accompli par l'Office des Renseignements Commerciaux*

L'Office des Renseignements Commerciaux a préparé et transmis pour publication dans le *Bulletin des Renseignements Commerciaux* plus de 500 rapports détaillés sur des questions commerciales et économiques, et a fait parvenir directement à des fabricants canadiens au delà de 600 études ou enquêtes. Les Commissaires du Commerce ont, durant l'année 1925, porté à l'attention d'à peu près 1,600 firmes étrangères certains produits intéressant les exportateurs canadiens, et ont communiqué à des producteurs et des fabricants du Canada le même nombre d'occasions d'affaires à l'étranger, supplémentant chacune de celles-ci

par des renseignements sur la situation de la firme désirant commercer avec le Canada. De la sorte, ils ont contribué à établir, à travers le monde, en faveur des exportateurs canadiens, environ 700 relations d'affaires. Les Commissaires du Commerce ont accordé près de 30,000 entrevues à des hommes d'affaires étrangers, dont un gros pourcentage en langues étrangères, et si l'on comprend les activités du siège même de l'Office, plus de 100,000 lettres d'affaires, toutes destinées à promouvoir le commerce d'exportation du Canada ont été dictées en langues diverses durant le cours de l'année.

Un des Commissaires du Commerce canadien dans le Royaume-Uni a réussi à obtenir des commandes pour diverses firmes canadiennes, représentant une valeur de plus de $600,000; un autre, de $420,000; un autre encore, de $200,000; un autre, de $100,000, et ainsi de suite dans tout le service. Dans ces estimations, nous ne comptons pas les répétitions d'ordre qui ont résulté de relations établies durant les années antérieures avec l'aide de nos Commissaires du Commerce. Dans un cas particulier, une commande initiale de $18,000 de produits canadiens, obtenue grâce à l'un d'eux en 1925, a entraîné des renouvellements de commandes qui se sont évaluées à un total de $300,000, l'année dernière.

*Ce que les exportateurs pensent du service*

Chaque jour devient de plus en plus évident le fait que les hommes d'affaires du Canada comprennent mieux les divers modes d'exportation, de crédit, d'agences à l'étranger, et toutes les questions complexes qui se présentent dans le commerce d'exportation. Les demandes d'information reçues au Ministère ont un caractère plus étendu et plus pratique tandis que l'intérêt éveillé par les occasions d'affaires qui s'offrent aux exportateurs canadiens est de plus en plus soutenu. Ceci est le cas surtout de la part d'un grand nombre de petites firmes, qui n'avaient jusqu'ici manifesté que peu d'ambition de sortir des bornes du champ domestique.

Le *Bulletin des Renseignements Commerciaux,* avec ses rapports détaillés et complets concernant les possibilités d'affaires sur tous les marchés étrangers de quelque importance, tient l'homme d'affaires canadien bien au courant d'informations commerciales pratiques recueillies dans tout l'univers, et son appréciation des services obtenus de ce chef offre des preuves évidentes de sa valeur.

Quoiqu'il soit le plus souvent impossible d'évaluer en dollars et cents les résultats obtenus avec le concours de l'Office des Renseignements Commerciaux il est clair que le service des Commissariats du Commerce est apprécié par un plus grand nombre d'exportateurs, à en juger par les lettres de félicitations toujours plus nombreuses que le Ministère recevait d'eux durant cette dernière année. Quelques extraits de ces témoignages d'estime non sollicités ne manquent pas d'éloquence.

Un de nos Commissaires du Commerce qui avait réussi à faire placer une commande de $84,875 de produits chimiques chez une firme canadienne reçut de celle-ci une lettre renfermant le passage suivant: —

"Cette commande nous est parvenue quand nous avions un besoin urgent d'affaires et nous vous sommes profondément reconnaissants de la façon dont la transaction a été effectuée. Il vous intéressera sans doute de savoir que cette demande commerciale a passé par les mains de trois fabricants et de trois courtiers d'un autre pays. Dans ces conditions nous avons été réellement bien chanceux d'obtenir cette commande et nous reconnaissons le fait que c'est vous seul que nous devons en remercier."

Une grosse firme de fabricants de pneus et d'articles en caoutchouc que le Ministère avait aidé à établir des relations d'affaires avec l'étranger écrivait: —

"Nous désirons maintenant vous exprimer notre sincère appréciation de l'excellente coopération reçue de vous pour nous aider à placer nos marchandises et de toute la peine que vous avez prise afin de sauvegarder nos intérêts. Nous sommes convaincus que, même si nous avions eu notre propre représentant sur les lieux, il aurait été incapable de procéder avec plus de soin dans le choix de débouchés pour nous."

Un officier d'une compagnie manufacturière canadienne faisait récemment les remarques suivantes à une assemblée convoquée pour l'étude de certaines questions relatives au commerce d'exportation: —

"Nos Commissaires du Commerce sont tous des vendeurs de première classe entraînés dans la recherche des débouchés les plus avantageux pour les produits canadiens. D'après notre propre expérience, dans bien des cas ces Commissaires du Commerce ont réussi à établir pour nous des relations d'affaires bien supérieures à celles que nous aurions pu former nous-mêmes, sans parler de l'épargne de temps et d'argent ainsi réalisée. Le résultat de cette politique dans notre cas a été une production continuelle de notre établissement, jour et nuit durant les trois dernières années. Nous vendons plus de 30 pour cent de notre production à l'étranger bien que nous n'y ayons jamais vu l'un de nos représentants ou clients actuels."

Le Ministère a reçu la lettre suivante du directeur d'une importante corporation ontarienne à son retour d'un voyage d'affaires à l'étranger: —

"Le soussigné, qui est de retour d'un voyage de cinq mois à l'étranger, désire saisir cette occasion pour vous exprimer son appréciation de la façon dont il a été reçu par les Commissaires du Commerce des divers pays qu'il a visités et il est d'avis que les Canadiens ne tirent pas plein avantage des services que votre Ministère est en mesure de leur donner."

Un fabricant de denrées alimentaires écrit: —

"Les efforts inlassables de votre Commissaire du Commerce pour nous mettre en relations avec les gens désirés nous ont rendu un immense service."

Un fabricant de confiseries s'exprimait ainsi: —

"Nous expédions aujourd'hui nos marchandises dans presque toutes les colonies britanniques aussi bien qu'à de nombreux pays étrangers. Nous apprécions hautement ce que vos Commissaires du Commerce des différents pays ont déjà accompli pour nous puisque, grâce à eux, nous avons pu créer notre commerce d'exportation."

Une maison de comestibles et de salaisons écrivait ce qui suit: —

"Nous voulons déclarer ici que nous apprécions à un très haut degré les services que nous a rendus votre Ministère. Sans ces services nous ne pourrions pratiquer aucun commerce d'exportation puisque nos affaires ne nous permettent pas financièrement d'aller à la recherche de débouchés."

Un exportateur de pommes nous adressait les lignes suivantes:—

"Je désire vous offrir mes sincères remerciements pour les diverses 'Demandes commerciales de Pommes canadiennes' que vous m'avez envoyées de temps en temps. J'ai répondu à toutes et elles m'ont permis de vendre la totalité de ma récolte de 3,000 barils de cette année, aussi bien que 5,000 barils d'autres vergers. Je suis à édifier graduellement un bon commerce d'exportation et je vous serais une fois de plus obligé de bien vouloir continuer à me faire parvenir toutes les demandes que vous recevrez en rapport avec des pommes fraîches ou séchées, et aussi du fromage et des œufs canadiens."

Un fabricant de cidre concentré nous écrit: —

"Relativement au cidre concentré, nous devons vous dire que nous apprécions certainement le travail effectué par votre Commissaire du Commerce. Grâce à lui nous avons pu placer près de 100,000 gallons de cidre tel qu'il sort de la presse, c'est-à-dire qu'à l'état concentré cela prendra tout notre surplus de cette année, tandis que par les années passées nous devions vendre notre cide à perte. Cette vente de notre cidre concentré nous rapportera un joli profit sur notre production saisonnière et nous vous serions obligés de bien vouloir écrire à votre Commissaire du Commerce pour lui exprimer notre appréciation du travail qu'il s'est imposé pour nous aider à placer cette marchandise."

### *Pratique moderne de l'exportation*

Dans l'accroissement du volume du commerce extérieur du Canada et dans l'extension du commerce d'exportation du Dominion à de nouveaux territoires, on recommande aux exportateurs canadiens de suivre des voies modernes et pratiques, n'oubliant pas que des concurrents plus voisins se disputent un bon nombre des débouchés et que l'esprit d'adaptation qui dirige nos efforts est dans une

grande mesure ce qui déterminera notre succès en territoire étranger. C'est s'exposer à des échecs dans le champ d'exportation que de commettre certaines erreurs dont on peut citer parmi les principales: écrire en anglais à des pays où cette langue n'est pas comprise; ne pas accorder une attention suffisante à la correspondance étrangère; coter, pour des pays où le système métrique est l'étalon de mesure adopté, en verges, pieds et pouces, ou bien encore, coter f. à. b. Oshawa, Sherbrooke ou autres points de l'intérieur du pays; réclamer invariablement du comptant avec la commande; manquer au contrat sous le rapport des livraisons à faire; ne pas accorder une coopération raisonnable à un agent soigneusement choisi à l'étranger, ou n'exporter que d'une façon intermittente. Il existe trois facteurs principaux et décisifs dans le champ d'exportation: le prix, la qualité et le service, et celui qui n'est pas le moindre est bien " le service ".

## CONVENTIONS TARIFAIRES ET COMMERCIALES

Le volume de la nouvelle législation tarifaire adoptée dans tout l'univers au cours du dernier exercice est considérable. De plus, les droits de douane de divers pays étrangers, surtout en Europe, ont subi des modifications importantes comme résultat de traités de commerce, ces derniers leur permettant d'imposer sur certaines marchandises des droits plus bas que ceux de leur tarif général. Ces traités, vu leurs clauses relatives à certaines nations plus favorisées, affectent considérablement les tarifs ordinaires en modifiant le niveau des droits applicables aux importations.

Parmi les pays qui ont adopté des revisions complètes de leur tarif durant la période sous revue on peut mentionner: l'Union Sud-africaine, nouveau tarif soumis et appliqué le 8 avril 1925, avec adoption finale le 30 juillet; Terre-Neuve, nouveau tarif soumis et mis en vigueur le 9 avril 1925, avec adoption finale le 7 mai; la Yougoslavie, avec application du nouveau tarif le 20 juin 1925; les Pays-Bas, application du nouveau tarif le 1er juillet 1925; la Grèce, où la loi tarifaire du 22 décembre 1923 est entrée en vigueur le 1er janvier 1926.

Les revisions partielles des tarifs sont parfois si étendues qu'il est très difficile d'établir une distinction entre la revision et un nouveau tarif. Un amendement tarifaire fut présenté en Australie le 2 septembre 1925 et rendu exécutoire le jour suivant, dans le but d'introduire des droits plus élevés que ceux jusque là en vigueur. L'amendement modifiait les taux d'environ 75 articles principaux, dont quelques-uns renferment de nombreuses subdivisions. Tout près de 400 articles du tarif allemand se trouvèrent affectés comme conséquence d'une revision devenue applicable, dans la plupart des cas, à partir du 1er octobre 1925. Un bill fut soumis à la Chambre des députés, en France, le 23 février 1926*, comportant une augmentation de 30 pour 100 des droits spécifiques. Au Japon, une liste de nouveaux droits d'importations est entrée en vigueur le 29 mars 1926, modifiant substantiellement le tarif basique de ce pays.

La loi tarifaire sud-africaine, mentionnée plus haut, offrait une importance toute spéciale pour le Canada, vu qu'elle renferme un nouveau système pour l'accord des préférences. Jusque là, le tarif consistait en une seule colonne de droits. Une réduction préférentielle était prévue sur presque tous les articles et dans le cas des marchandises assujetties au droit ad valorem, cette réduction était de 3 pour 100 ad valorem. Le Canada jouissait du bénéfice de toutes les préférences. Le tarif revisé est formé de deux colonnes, dont l'une est une liste maximum et l'autre, une liste minimum de droits. Sous le nouveau système, la préférence accordée au Canada est le taux minimum sur une liste choisie de marchandises, représentant treize articles du tarif. Les anciennes concessions sur les marchandises de toutes sortes ont pris fin le 30 juin 1925, lors de la pleine entrée en vigueur de la nouvelle loi tarifaire.

*Finalement adopté le 6 avril 1926.

Aux Etats-Unis, quelques modifications de droits furent effectuées en vertu des dispositions, qualifiées de "flexibles", de la Loi tarifaire de 1922. D'un intérêt tout particulier pour le Canada était l'augmentation des droits sur le beurre, de 8 cents la livre à 12 cents, annoncée par la proclamation du 6 mars 1926, avec force exécutoire 30 jours plus tard.

Les "droits McKenna" dans le Royaume-Uni, qu'on avait laissés expirer le 2 août 1924, sont redevenus applicables le 1er juillet 1925. Ils consistent en un prélèvement de 33⅓ pour 100 ad valorem sur les automobiles, les motocyclettes, les instruments de musique, les montres et les horloges, ainsi que les parties de ces articles, aussi bien qu'un droit spécifique sur les films cinématographiques. Il y a une préférence tarifaire de un tiers du plein taux sur ces articles quand ils sont d'origine impériale. Le budget de 1925 du Royaume-Uni a, en outre, établi de nouveaux droits, avec préférence de un tiers sur la dentelle et la broderie, et d'autres droits avec préférence de un sixième sur la soie naturelle et la soie artificielle, ainsi que leurs produits. En vertu de la Loi de Protection des Industries (Droits douaniers) entrée en vigueur le 22 décembre 1925, un droit de 33⅓ pour 100 était imposé sur certaines coutelleries et sur des gants, tandis que les manchons pour l'éclairage à incandescence étaient assujettis à des droits spécifiques. Une préférence impériale de un tiers fut également concédée sur ces articles.

*La Nouvelle-Zélande modifie ses conditions préférentielles*

La Nouvelle-Zélande a publié le 26 novembre 1925 une revision des règlements gouvernant l'application du tarif préférentiel britannique, lesquels sont entrés en vigueur le 1er avril 1926. Les nouveaux règlements pourvoient à une augmentation de 25 à 50 pour 100 de la proportion minimum de main-d'œuvre ou de matériel britannique, ou des deux combinés (c'est-à-dire du prix de revient) réclamée généralement pour les articles fabriqués, de façon à satisfaire aux exigences préférentielles. A cause du fait que toute la liste préférentielle britannique du tarif néo-zélandais est applicable au Canada, cette modification des règlements intéresse les fabricants canadiens faisant l'exportation sur ce marché. Le 50 pour 100 requis ne s'applique pas à tous les produits sans distinction. Les marchandises fabriquées entièrement de *matières premières non manufacturées*, et celles entièrement fabriquées de *certaines matières premières partiellement manufacturées*, reçoivent aussi une préférence quand elles remplissent les autres conditions nécessaires.

Il n'y a qu'un seul autre endroit de l'Empire où l'on exige un pourcentage supérieur à 25 pour 100 comme condition de l'accord de la préférence britannique et c'est en Australie, où les marchandises fabriquées, à moins qu'elles ne tombent sous des dispositions spéciales, doivent avoir une origine britannique dans la proportion de 75 pour 100 au moins, tel que défini pour fins tarifaires.

*Entente commerciale entre le Canada et l'Australie*

Un arrangement tarifaire réciproque est entré en vigueur entre le Canada et l'Australie, le 1er octobre 1925. Bien que le Canada accordait aux produits australiens le plus bas taux applicable à tout pays non britannique, il n'y avait eu jusque là aucune entente commerciale spéciale entre les deux pays, et les marchandises canadiennes entrant en Australie y étaient, par conséquent, assujetties aux taux du tarif général.

Le tarif australien, comme le canadien, consiste en trois listes de droits, à savoir, les droits généraux, les droits intermédiaires et les droits préférentiels britanniques. Comme conséquence de l'entente, le Canada reçoit en Australie les bénéfices du tarif préférentiel britannique sur certains articles, dont les principaux sont le poisson (conservé, séché, etc.), le papier à journal et quelques autres sortes de papier, les gants en tissu, les caisses enregistreuses, les dactylographes et certaines autres machines. De plus, le Canada obtient le tarif inter-

médiaire australien sur les corsets, les snow-boots et quelques autres chaussures en caoutchouc, les tubes de fer et d'acier tels que définis, les châssis d'automobiles et certaines autres pièces de véhicules. En retour, le Canada accorde des taux spécifiés de droits à des produits australiens renfermés sous vingt numéros du tarif. L'une des concessions ainsi faites à l'Australie est une préférence de 3 cents la livre sur les raisins secs et les raisins de Corinthe. D'autres marchandises sur lesquelles l'Australie jouit d'avantages tarifaires au Canada sont certaines viandes et leurs produits, le beurre, les œufs, le fromage, le sucre, les conserves de légumes, les fruits secs et évaporés, tel qu'énoncé aux numéros du tarif affectés.

Les réductions tarifaires concédées à l'Australie devinrent également applicables à la Nouvelle-Zélande.

*Arrangement avec les Antilles anglaises en vue d'une augmentation des préférences*

Une nouvelle convention commerciale était signée à Ottawa le 6 juillet 1925, entre les représentants du Gouvernement canadien et les délégués des Antilles anglaises, des Bermudes, de la Guyane anglaise et du Honduras anglais. Par cette convention, le Canada accordait aux colonies une augmentation des préférences tarifaires sur certains produits qui les intéressent plus particulièrement et, en échange, obtenait des concessions additionnelles sur de nombreuses marchandises canadiennes.

Nous mentionnerons ici quelques-unes des augmentations de préférences échangées comme résultat du nouveau traité de réciprocité. La Barbade, la Trinité, la Guyane anglaise, la Jamaïque, les Bahama et le Honduras britannique doivent accorder une préférence de deux shillings le baril (196 livres) sur la farine canadienne, au lieu d'un shilling que comportait la convention de 1920. Trois de ces colonies, à savoir, la Barbade, la Trinité et la Guyane anglaise, chez lesquelles la préférence de 1920 était une réduction de 50 pour cent de leurs tarifs généraux respectifs, doivent augmenter cette réduction à 66 2/3 pour cent dans le cas des pommes, du poisson (conservé, séché, etc.), du bœuf et du porc (salé ou mariné), du saindoux, du lait condensé, du beurre, du fromage, du cacao préparé, des confiseries, des chaussures, des cordages, du ciment, du bois tel que défini, y compris les bardeaux et les lattes. Pour ce qui regarde la plupart de ces marchandises, il existe, en outre, un montant spécifique alternatif de préférence basé sur une unité de quantité, qui s'applique, s'il est plus favorable que la préférence, sur une base de pourcentage. Les Iles du Vent et les Iles sous le Vent doivent aussi s'efforcer d'accorder ces préférences.

Les Bahama, la Jamaïque et le Honduras britannique, dont les obligations préférentielles en vertu de l'arrangement réciproque de 1920 étaient des réductions sur leurs tarifs généraux de 10 pour cent, de 25 pour cent et de 33 1/3 pour cent respectivement, conviennent d'accorder une diminution de 50 pour cent dans le cas du beurre, du fromage, du saindoux, du lait condensé, des viandes de toutes sortes, du poisson (conservé, séché, etc.), des pommes et des pommes de terre. Sur les marchandises non mentionnées comme ayant droit à un traitement spécial, les préférences coloniales sont de 50 pour cent à la Barbade, à la Guyane anglaise et à la Trinité; de 33 1/3 pour cent aux Iles du Vent et aux Iles sous le Vent, ainsi qu'au Honduras anglais; de 25 pour cent à la Jamaïque et aux Bahama, ces dernières devant s'efforcer d'élever ce pourcentage à 50. Quant aux Bermudes, cette colonie devait abolir ses surtaxes de 10 pour cent du droit sur le tarif général en vigueur.

Les nouvelles concessions réciproques du Canada comprennent une préférence de $1 les 100 livres sur le sucre de 96 degrés de polarisation (les autres degrés en proportion), comparativement à 83.7 pour cent dans la convention de 1920; une préférence entièrement nouvelle de 50 cents le régime sur les bananes, et une augmentation de $1.50 à $2 dans la préférence sur les fèves de

cacao, comparativement au tarif général. Il y a, en outre, des préférences canadiennes sur le jus de limon, les limons, l'arrowroot, les noix de coco, les pamplemousses, le rhum, les oignons, le beurre de cacao, le café, le gingembre, les muscades et macis, l'ananas en conserves, les amers d'angusture et les éponges. Sur les marchandises non placées dans une catégorie spéciale le Canada doit continuer d'appliquer aux produits des Antilles anglaises un taux non supérieur à la moitié du tarif général.

La nouvelle Convention était assujettie à la ratification par les divers corps législatifs intéressés. A la fin de l'année budgétaire 1925-26 elle avait reçu la sanction des Bermudes, du Honduras anglais, de la Guyane anglaise, de la Trinité, de la Jamaïque, des Iles du Vent et des Iles sous le Vent. Le 23 mars 1926, une loi canadienne fut introduite* à la Chambre des Communes, pourvoyant à la sanction nécessaire de la convention par le Dominion. Une fois que l'approbation de tous les intéressés aura été obtenue la convention entrera en vigueur à une date qui sera annoncée par proclamation.

### *Le Canada obtient les bénéfices du traité anglo-finlandais*

Le Parlement canadien, pendant sa session de 1925, a adopté une loi relative au Traité du 14 décembre 1923, entre le Royaume-Uni et la Finlande. Ce traité, entre autres choses, pourvoit à un échange, entre les Etats contractants, du traitement de la nation la plus favorisée en matière de douane, avec certaines exceptions dans le cas de préférences finlandaises possibles sur les importations de l'Esthonie, de la Lettonie ou de la Lithuanie. En vertu de l'Article 23 du traité, les Dominions britanniques peuvent obtenir les avantages tarifaires que la Finlande concède au Royaume-Uni, s'ils accordent le traitement de la nation la plus favorisée aux marchandises finlandaises. La loi canadienne mentionnée était une acceptation de l'offre de l'Article 23 du traité. Elle est entrée en vigueur à la suite d'une proclamation, le 1er août 1925, l'arrangement réciproque canado-finlandais prenant effet à partir de la même date. Il résulte que les concessions tarifaires que le Canada et la Finlande échangent grâce à ce traitement mutuel de la nation la plus favorisée sont surtout celles qui découlent de conventions commerciales antérieures conclues par chacun de ces pays avec la France, à savoir, la convention commerciale franco-finlandaise de 1921, et la convention de commerce franco-canadienne de 1912.

### *Entrée en vigueur de la Convention avec les Pays-Bas*

La Convention de Commerce entre le Canada et les Pays-Bas, conclue le 11 juillet 1924, a été approuvée de la part du Canada par une Loi du Parlement, adoptée le 12 juin 1925. Les ratifications de la Convention furent échangées entre les deux pays et cette dernière est entrée en vigueur le 28 octobre 1925. Les Pays-Bas, comme partie à cette entente, comprennent aussi les Indes Néerlandaises, Surinam et Curaçao. Cette convention commerciale comporte l'échange mutuel, en matières tarifaires, du traitement de la nation la plus favorisée entre les pays contractants.

### *Information tarifaire fournie aux exportateurs*

Les tarifs et les règlements douaniers sont des questions d'une grande importance pour le commerce d'exportation. Les demandes de cette nature reçues durant la période qui nous occupe ont accusé une augmentation considérable sur l'année précédente. Ce Ministère a fourni aux exportateurs et aux autres intéressés au commerce international une grosse somme d'information et d'avis relativement aux tarifs et aux règlements d'importation des pays britanniques et étrangers, où les marchandises canadiennes se vendent ou sont susceptibles d'être vendues.

*Loi finalement adoptée par le Parlement canadien le 15 juin 1926.

*Bureau International des Tarifs Douaniers*

Le 31 mars 1926, le Bureau International des Tarifs Douaniers de Bruxelles, Belgique, a terminé sa trente-cinquième année d'existence—c'est-à-dire sa cinquième période septennale. Ce Bureau fut fondé comme résultat de la Convention Internationale signée à Bruxelles le 5 juillet 1890. Il commença à fonctionner en 1891. Son objet est de traduire, publier et distribuer aux divers Etats contractants les tarifs douaniers du monde, avec les amendements qui y sont apportés de temps en temps. L'entente originale, qui était pour une durée de sept années devait, à l'expiration de cette période, être maintenue durant des termes successifs de sept années jusqu'à sa dénonciation. Comme la Convention n'a pas été dénoncée, le Bureau de Bruxelles entreprend sa sixième période septennale et fonctionne de la façon accoutumée.

Le Bureau publie les tarifs en cinq langues, à savoir, en anglais, en français, en espagnol, en italien et en allemand. Afin de faire une répartition équitable pour défrayer les frais du service, les pays qui le maintiennent furent classifiés d'après leur volume respectif de commerce. Sur cette base on prélève des sommes proportionnelles sur chacun des Etats adhérents, qui reçoit sa quote-part de tarifs d'après le montant de sa contribution. Tout pays dont le Bureau ne se sert pas de la langue a droit à une réduction de deux cinquièmes de la taxe autrement réclamée.

Trente-neuf pays signèrent la Convention originale et, à l'heure actuelle, on calcule que cette Convention ou Union en comprend une cinquantaine.

Le Canada a fait partie de l'Union depuis son organisation. La contribution canadienne pour 1925-26 a été de $659.40. La quote-part d'exemplaires de tarifs fournis annuellement au Canada est de 207. Le grand nombre d'exemplaires supplémentaires permet au Ministère du Commerce de communiquer aux bureaux de douane, aux Chambres de Commerce, aux Boards of Trade, etc., de tout le Canada une documentation tarifaire (en anglais ou en français) qui peut être étudiée dans les divers centres par les fabricants ou les exportateurs canadiens intéressés. L'une des conditions réclamées de ces institutions pour qu'on leur fournisse les publications du Bureau des Douanes de Bruxelles est que les documents soient classés régulièrement et mis à la disposition de tous les intéressés qui désirent les consulter dans le district environnant. La distribution est, en outre, restreinte aux endroits d'où émanent les demandes de renseignements sur les tarifs mondiaux et où une documentation de ce genre promet d'être particulièrement utile.

Au début de la présente année (1926) la liste d'expédition par la poste des tarifs de Bruxelles a été complètement revisée. Il fut découvert, après enquête, qu'en un certain nombre d'endroits on ne manifestait pas pour les tarifs étrangers un intérêt suffisant pour justifier la continuation du service, et on retira les publications pour les distribuer ailleurs. Sur la quote-part de tarifs que le Canada reçoit il y en a encore qui sont disponibles pour un plus grand nombre de Chambres de Commere, de Boards of Trade ou d'associations similaires s'intéressant au commerce international, qu'il y en a déjà d'inscrits sur la liste d'expédition par la poste. Ces institutions feraient donc bien de s'adresser au Ministère du Commerce, à Ottawa, afin d'en obtenir régulièrement les tarifs et les suppléments aux tarifs publiés à Bruxelles. On ne réclame de ces associations aucuns frais pour ce service.

SUCCURSALES DES BANQUES CANADIENNES À L'ÉTRANGER

Nous avons attiré l'attention, dans des rapports antérieurs, sur l'aide précieuse qu'apportent au commerce d'exportation du Canada les nombreuses succursales maintenues à l'étranger par des banques canadiennes. Ceux que la chose intéresse seront heureux de noter que le nombre de succursales de banques canadiennes dans les pays britanniques et étrangers ne cesse d'augmenter, multipliant ainsi les facilités pour la transaction des affaires outre-mer.

Les succursales étrangères de banques canadiennes ont été d'un grand secours aux exportateurs canadiens et on doit les considérer comme ayant contribué au développement du commerce du Canada avec les pays où elles sont établies. Leur valeur ne réside pas tant dans le service ordinaire des recouvrements dont elles se chargent, puisqu'un tel service pourrait être rendu par des correspondants étrangers, mais dans l'intérêt personnel qu'elles ont à aider les affaires canadiennes. Le fait qu'elles sont sous le contrôle d'un bureau chef au Canada permet à l'exportateur canadien d'entrer directement en relations avec l'établissement qui s'occupe de ses affaires à l'étranger, et cette faculté s'est révélée comme avantageuse en cas de difficultés. Dans ces circonstances on peut compter sur les banques canadiennes pour accorder tout leur appui aux exportateurs canadiens.

Les bureaux chefs des banques qui ont des succursales à l'étranger sont toujours en mesure de fournir les meilleurs renseignements disponibles sur le crédit des firmes dans les pays où elles sont situées et, d'après leur connaissance de ces marchés, de fournir aux exportateurs les conseils demandés.

Avec l'aide de leurs gérants de succursales, les bureaux chefs des banques canadiennes ont maintes fois réussi à mettre les vendeurs canadiens en relations avec des acheteurs en perspective à l'étranger et il n'y a aucun doute qu'il s'est effectué un volume considérable d'affaires comme résultat de ces prises de contact.

La compilation suivante des succursales étrangères des banques canadiennes, faite récemment, devrait offrir un certain intérêt aux exportateurs canadiens:—

*Terre-Neuve*

*Banque Canadienne du Commerce—*

Belleoran,
Burin,
St. John.

*Banque de la Nouvelle-Ecosse—*

Bay Roberts,
Bell Island,
Bonavista,
Burin,
Carbonear,
Catalina,
Channel,
Fogo,
Grand Bank,
Harbour Grace,
St. John,
Twillingate.

*Banque de Montréal—*

Corner Brook,
Curling,
Grand Falls,
St. Georges,
St. John.

*Banque Royale du Canada—*

Heart's Content,
Placentia,
St. John,
St. John, West End,
Trinité.

*Grande-Bretagne*

*Banque Canadienne du Commerce—*

London, England—2 Lombard street, E.C. 3.

*Banque de la Nouvelle-Ecosse—*

London, England—108 Old Broad street, E.C. 2.

*Banque de Montréal—*

London, England—47 Threadneedle street, E.C. 2, et 9 Waterloo place, S.W. 1.

*Banque Dominion—*
London, England—3 King William street, E.C. 4.

*Banque Royale du Canada—*
London, England—Bank Bldgs., Princes street, E.C. 2.

*France*

*Banque Canadienne Nationale (France)—*
Paris—14 rue Auber.

*Banque de Montréal (France)—*
Paris—6 Place Vendôme.

*Banque Royale du Canada (France)—*
Paris—28 rue du Quatre-Septembre.

*États-Unis*

*Banque Canadienne du Commerce—*
Agence de New-York—16 Exchange place.
Portland, Ore.
San Francisco, Cal.—450 Calfornia street.
Seattle.

*Banque de la Nouvelle-Ecosse—*
Agence de New-York—49 Wall street.
Boston.
Chicago.

*Banque de Montréal—*
Agence de New-York—64 Wall street.
Chicago—27 South LaSalle street.
San Francisco Auxil.—British American Bank, 264 California street.

*Banque Dominion—*
Agence de New-York—49 Wall street.

*Banque Royale du Canada—*
Agence de New-York—68 William street.

*Mexique*

*Banque Canadienne du Commerce—*
Mexico—Calle de Capuchnias 40, Apartado 102 bis.

*Banque de Montréal—*
Mexico—Avenida Isabel la Catolica n° 40.
Guadalajara—Esquina Lopez Cotilla y Colon.
Monterrey—Doctor Mier 116.
Puebla, Pue.—Avenida Reforma n° 106.
Veracruz—Avenida Independencia n° 23.
Tampico.

*St-Pierre et Miquelon*

*Banque Canadienne du Commerce—*
St-Pierre.

*Antilles*

*Banque Canadienne du Commerce*—

Cuba—Havane.
La Trinité—
Port d'Espagne,
San Fernando.
Jamaïque—Kingston.
Barbade—Bridgetown.

*Banque de la Nouvelle-Ecosse*—

Cuba—
Cienfuegos,
Havane,
Avenida de Italia, Havana,
Oficios St., Havana,
Padre Varela, Havana,
Manzanillo,
Santiago de Cuba.

Porto Rico—
Fajardo,
San Juan.

Dominique—
Santo Domingo,
San Pedro de Macoris,
Santiago de los Caballeros.

Jamaïque—
Black River,
Kingston,
Mandeville,
Montego Bay,
Morant Bay,
Port Antonio,
Port Maria,
St. Ann's Bay,
Savanna-la-Mar,
Spanish Town.

*Banque de Montréal*—

*Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas)*, anciennement *The Colonial Bank* (dans laquelle la Banque de Montréal est intéressée).

*Banque Royale du Canada*—

Cuba—
Antilla,
Artemisa,
Banes,
Bayamo,
Cabaiguan,
Caibarien,
Camaguey,
" Avellaneda,
Camajuani,
Cardenas,
Ciego de Avila,
Cienfuegos,
Colon,
Cruces,
Cueto,
Encrucijada,
Florida,
Guanabacoa,
Guanajay,
Guantanamo,
Guines,
Jobabo,
Jovellanos,
La Esmeralda,
Majagua,
Manzanillo,
Marianao,
Matanzas,
Miranda,
Moron,
Nuevitas,
Palma Soriano,
Pinar del Rio,
Placetas del Norte,
Puerto Padre,
Ranchuelo,
Sagua la Grande,
Sancti Spiritus,
Santa Clara,
Santiago de Cuba,
Muralla 52,
Parque de la India,

Havane—
Avenida de Italia 92,
Avenida de Italia 134,
Belascoain 26,
Lonja del Comercio,
Manzana de Gomez,
Monte 238.
Monte y Carmen,
Holguin,
Jatibonico,
Prado 79A,
Toyo,
Vedado,
Vibora,
Trinité,
Union de Reyes,
Victoria de las Tunas,
Yaguajay,
Zaza del Medio,
Zulueta.

Porto Rico—
Mayaguez,
Ponce,
San Juan.

Dominique—
La Romana,
Puerto Plata,
Sanchez,
San Pedro de Macoris,
Santiago de los Caballeros,
Santo Domingo.

Haiti—
Aux Cayes,
Cap Haitien,
Port-au-Prince.
Martinique—Fort de France.

Guadeloupe—
Basse Terre,
Pointe-à-Pitre.
Antigua—St. John.
Bahama—Nassau.
Barbade—Bridgetown.
Dominique—Roseau.
Grenade—St-Georges.

Jamaïque—
Cross Roads,
Kingston,
Montego Bay.
Montserrat—Plymouth.
St-Kitts—Basseterre.
St. Lucia—Castries.

Trinité—
Port d'Espagne,
San Fernando.

*Amérique Centrale et Amérique du Sud*

*Banque Canadienne du Commerce—*
Brésil—Rio de Janeiro.

*Amérique Centrale et Amérique du Sud*—Suite

*Banque Royale du Canada*—

Argentine—

Buenos-Aires,
Buenos-Aires, Calle Callao.

Brésil—

Rio de Janeiro,
Santos,
Sao Paulo.

Guyane anglaise—

Georgetown,
New Amsterdam.

Honduras anglais—Belize.

Colombie—

Barranquilla,
Bogota,
Cali,
Cartagena,
Girardot,
Manizales,
Medellin.

Costa Rica—San Jose.

Pérou—

Chiclayo,
Lima,
Piura,
Trujillo.

Uruguay—Montevideo.

Venezuela—

Caracas,
Ciudad Bolivar,
Maracaibo,
Valencia.

*Espagne*

*Banque Royale du Canada*—

Barcelona, Plaza de Cataluna 6.

BUREAU FÉDÉRAL DE LA STATISTIQUE

Nous donnons ci-après un exposé succinct du travail accompli par le Bureau Fédéral de la Statistique durant l'exercice 1925-26:—

*Démographie.*—Dans cette section les volumes II (âges, lieu de naissance, nationalité, etc.) et V (agriculture) du recensement ont été publiés, et les volumes III (familles, ouvriers et journaliers, etc.) et IV (occupations) ont progressé vers leur stage final. On a terminé les arrangements pour commencer le recensement quinquennal des Provinces des Prairies le 1er juin 1926, l'étendue et la méthode générale de ce travail étant décidées durant les mois d'été et d'automne, tandis que presque tous les arrangements relatifs au travail sur les lieux mêmes avaient été terminés à la fin de l'année budgétaire. A la section des Statistiques Vitales, l'évènement le plus remarquable a été l'addition de la province de Québec au territoire inscrit pour fins statistiques, permettant à ces importantes statistiques, qui couvrent maintenant tout le Canada, d'être publiées pour l'ensemble du Dominion. Le Bureau fait aussi maintenant une compilation des statistiques mensuelles de l'immigration conformément à un plan de coordination entre ces statistiques et celles du recensement ainsi que des naissances, mariages et décès.

*Agriculture.*—Le Bulletin Mensuel de la Statistique Agricole a été publié comme par les années passées et on a continué à émettre la série habituelle de rapports sur les récoltes. Le personnel chargé de faire parvenir ceux-ci a été

augmenté par l'addition des fonctionnaires des banques et des chemins de fer. Un rapport spécial de l'année traitait des coûts de production et de transport du grain, tandis qu'un rapport sommaire quinquennal faisait voir les statistiques générales, par comtés et districts de récoltes, pour l'ensemble du Canada. On a, en outre, amélioré les statistiques fruitières du Bureau, en coopération avec la Section des Fruits du Ministère de l'Agriculture.

*Pêcheries, Fourrures, etc.*—Comme en 1924, on a maintenu ces statistiques ainsi que celles des produits dérivés des animaux de toutes sortes.

*Forêts, Scieries, Pâtes et Papier, etc.*—Cette section couvre la production forestière, le bois, les industries de la pâte et du papier, de même que les diverses fabriques qui se servent du bois, de la pâte et du papier comme matières premières principales.

*Industries Minières, Métallurgiques et Chimiques.*—On a conclu avec le Bureau des Mines du Québec des arrangements pour le recueillement et la coordination des statistiques minières, tandis qu'on inaugurait des arrangements partiels de la même nature avec le Ministère des Mines de la Colombie-Britannique, de sorte qu'il y a maintenant coordination à peu près entière entre le Bureau et les Ministères des Mines de toutes les provinces du Dominion. Dans le travail de cette section se rapportant aux industries dérivées des mines ou utilisant des minéraux comme matière première principale, les améliorations de l'année portèrent surtout sur les statistiques automobiles et sur l'addition des chiffres de la production du coke au bulletin mensuel sur le charbon.

*Manufactures de toutes sortes.*—On a maintenu la série de rapports adoptés les années précédentes. Le rapport sur les manufactures de toutes sortes en 1924 contiendra des analyses et des renseignements supplémentaires précieux qui devraient ajouter à la valeur de ces statistiques, plus spécialement pour fins de discussion économique.

*Statistiques du Commerce Extérieur.*—Le Rapport Préliminaire Condensé sur le Commerce du Canada, publié en juin, a été augmenté d'une étude particulière des principaux articles du commerce d'environ vingt-sept pays. Le Rapport Annuel ordinaire sur le Commerce du Canada renfermait quelques analyses supplémentaires qui en accroîtront l'utilité. Une caractéristique du travail de l'année dans cette division fut le rapport spécial sur le commerce canadien avec les Antilles britanniques, qui a été préparé en rapport avec la Conférence Commerciale Canada-Antilles britanniques, tenue en juin 1925.

*Commerce Intérieur.*—Les rapports annuels sur le commerce des grains et sur celui du bétail et des produits animaux ont été l'objet d'améliorations de détails. Le rapport mensuel sur les entrepôts frigorifiques a été élargi de façon à comprendre les chiffres totaux pour l'ensemble du Canada, le dix de chaque mois, le second relevé, publié le quinze de chaque mois, indiquant les totaux pour chacune des provinces. Comme essai sur l'étude des échanges commerciaux entre les provinces, un bulletin spécial touchant la Situation Economique des Provinces des Prairies a été publié durant l'année.

*Prix.*—On a commencé le 1er janvier 1926 la publication d'un nombre-indice mensuel couvrant les prix de détail et les coûts de certains services en rapport avec leur importance économique, ainsi qu'un relevé hebdomadaire faisant voir les nombres-indices des prix, les ventes et la valeur des transactions dans vingt-cinq des titres principaux.

*Transports et utilités publiques.*—On a publié les rapports annuels et mensuels ordinaires sur les statistiques des chemins de fer et des tramways électriques, des canaux, du téléphone, du télégraphe, des messageries, de l'enregistrement des véhicules moteurs et des usines centrales électriques. On a ajouté de

nouveaux tableaux relatifs à la distance parcourue par les locomotives et les wagons, tandis que le rapport sur les chemins de fer mentionnait les taxes imposées sur ce mode de transport, que des analyses concernant le fret et les navires étaient placées dans le rapport concernant les canaux, et que le nombre-indice des taux d'éclairage électrique était incorporé au rapport sur les usines centrales d'électricité.

*Finances publiques.*—Le rapport annuel sur les Finances Provinciales a introduit d'autres détails concernant les recettes des taxes, ainsi que la dette flottante et les déboursés des provinces. Aux statistiques municipales, des bulletins ont été publiés concernant l'évaluation imposable des cités, villes, villages et municipalités rurales, ainsi que sur leur dette consolidée. Des statistiques du Service Civil du Canada ont été préparées pour 1925, conformément au système de fiches établi en 1924.

*Statistiques Judiciaires.*—En plus des rapports annuels sur les statistiques criminelles, on a publié un bulletin sur les homicides, les meurtres, etc.; on a aussi accordé une attention toute spéciale à la question des jeunes délinquants, afin de rendre les rapports encore plus complets.

*Travail général.*—L'édition de 1925 de l'Annuaire du Canada était terminée et sous presse à la fin de l'exercice. Cette publication a reçu d'importantes améliorations de détails. A partir du 1er janvier 1926, un relevé des statistiques d'affaires au Canada a été inauguré sur une base mensuelle, conformément à une amélioration des méthodes d'indication de l'orientation économique générale; les statistiques en question avaient été jusque là compilées à divers intervalles dans le but de permettre au Bureau de répondre à des demandes de toutes sortes, mais leur publication a comblé une lacune qui se faisait depuis longtemps sentir dans le monde des affaires.

*Bibliothèque.*—La bibliothèque du Bureau, qui renferme presque uniquement des publications et des ouvrages sur les divers procédés statistiques, est devenue de plus en plus indispensable; elle comprend aujourd'hui près de 30,000 publications relatives aux statistiques courantes les plus importantes dans les divers pays du monde.

## COMMISSION DES GRAINS DU CANADA

En vertu d'une proclamation du Gouverneur en Conseil C.P. 1185, du 29 juillet 1925—la Loi des Grains canadienne de 1925 est entrée en vigueur le 1er août 1925, en remplacement de celle de 1912. En même temps, les règles et règlements gouvernant le commerce des marchés sur échantillons et l'emmagasinage en compartiment spécial aux élévateurs de tête de ligne, non compris dans la nouvelle loi, furent abrogés à partir du 1er août 1925, à la suite d'une proclamation du Gouverneur en Conseil C.P. 1428. La nouvelle loi renferme des dispositions concernant l'émission de permis par la Commission, à des élévateurs privés où le mélange des grains est autorisé; l'émission de permis aux élévateurs exploités par des sociétés de vente collective pour l'avantage des membres de ces sociétés; le maintien d'un laboratoire de recherches sur les grains dans le but d'aider l'Inspecteur en Chef des Grains et le Bureau des Etalons des Grains à déterminer les classes et la valeur meunière des grains; et l'établissement de Comités d'Appel des Grains, où cette mesure est jugée utile.

### *Plaintes*

Dans son administration de la Loi des Grains du Canada, la Commission a, durant l'année, enquêté sur 250 plaintes, 37 séances étant tenues, un cas par défaut—celui de la *McMillan Grain Company Limited, de Winnipeg*—étant jugé, la distance parcourue par la Commission représentant environ 61,802 milles.

### *Emission des permis*

Le nombre total des permis accordés durant l'année de récolte 1925-26 a été le suivant:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Elévateurs publics de tête de ligne | 18 |
| Elévateurs publics | 16 |
| Elévateurs privés | 63 |
| Elévateurs de minoterie | 10 |
| Elévateurs régionaux | 4,233 |
| Emmagasinages en compartiments spéciaux | 3 |
| Marchands commissionnaires | 94 |
| Acheteurs sur voie | 95 |
| Commerçants initiaux de grain | 3 |
| Total | 4,535 |

### *Récolte du grain*

De très abondantes récoltes de grain furent moissonnées dans les Provinces des Prairies en 1925, la production d'orge dépassant celle de toutes les années antérieures et celle de blé se classant au quatrième rang de toutes celles jamais produites dans l'Ouest. Durant les quelques premières semaines de la saison de la moisson la température fut très favorable et le grain battu à cette époque était de la plus haute qualité. Une période de température humide et froide survint ensuite, avec d'abondantes chutes de neige en quelques districts du pays et de grosses gelées, de sorte que l'on dut suspendre tous les travaux au dehors. Durant plusieurs semaines presque toutes les récoltes laissées sur le champ semblaient devoir se gâter complètement mais, avec les premiers jours de novembre, une température douce fit son apparition et l'on se remit à battre le grain avec tant de diligence qu'il fut possible d'engranger presque toute la production.

La mauvaise température fut, toutefois, responsable de deux faits importants. Tout d'abord, elle survint à une époque où les rapports concernant les récoltes européennes et argentines étaient si favorables que les importateurs différèrent tout achat, et que le surplus du Canada commença à alourdir le marché et à provoquer un fléchissement des prix. En second lieu, le mouillage que le grain eut à subir sur le champ fit baisser quelque peu son classement et on dut en sécher une grande partie pour empêcher une plus grande détérioration. Plus tard, quand on apprit que les récoltes européennes et argentines n'étaient pas aussi abondantes qu'on s'y attendait, l'effet de la température, qui empêcha le transport en masse du surplus du grain canadien à une époque où il se serait, sans doute, vendu à des prix considérablement inférieurs, fut considéré comme favorable au producteur plutôt qu'autrement.

### *Séchage du grain*

Malgré les facilités de séchage aux divers élévateurs de tête de ligne, on emmagasina durant l'hiver beaucoup de grain que l'on considérait susceptible de se détériorer et de mettre les élévateurs en danger. En conséquence, la Commission réclama un arrêté en conseil ordonnant le séchage immédiat de tout ce grain. En vertu de cet Arrêté—C.P. 289, du 26 février 1926, applicable à partir du 1er mars—tous les élévateurs publics et privés dans la division d'inspection du grain de l'Ouest (sauf à Vancouver) reçurent l'ordre de sécher certaines variétés de grain coriace alors emmagasiné. Cet ordre ne s'appliquait pas à Vancouver vu que, depuis le mois de novembre précédent, les quantités de grain coriace et humide dirigées de ce côté étaient strictement limitées, les élévateurs du Gouvernement canadien à Calgary et Edmonton se chargeant de la balance. Des arrangements furent, en outre, conclus avec les chemins de fer et les élévateurs pour que les wagons en transit ou aux points terminus qui attendaient leur déchargement et qui renfermaient du grain que les inspecteurs considéraient comme susceptible de se détériorer fussent déchargés, le grain séché et rechargé sur les wagons.

On pourra juger de la nécessité de cette mesure par les chiffres suivants, représentant les inspections totales de grain classé "hors classe" à cause d'excès d'humidité, et le volume séché aux élévateurs publics de tête de ligne, durant les sept premiers mois de l'année de récolte 1925-26—ou avant la publication de l'ordre de la Commission relativement au séchage du grain.

| — | Classé "Hors classe" | Séché aux élévateurs publics |
|---|---|---|
| Blé | 60,890 wagons, ou 82,201,500 boiss. | 17,742,020 boiss |
| Avoine | 8,678 " 17,486,170 " | 801,123 " |
| Orge | 8,330 " 11,786,950 " | 578,582 " |
| Graine de lin | 1,723 " 1,738,500 " | 1,198,910 " |
| Seigle | 975 " 1,169,000 " | 83,665 " |
| Total | 80,596 wagons, ou 114,382,120 boiss. | 20,386,300 boiss. |

*Mouvement du grain*

L'époque tardive du plus fort mouvement des récoltes de l'Ouest et le volume immense à transporter, en regard de la demande plutôt modérée des importateurs européens, firent qu'une très grosse proportion de la récolte dut être emmagasinée aux points terminus ou ruraux, outre ce qui fut expédié par Vancouver. Les élévateurs de Fort-William et de Port-Arthur se remplirent rapidement, les deux chemins de fer étant forcés d'imposer un embargo sur les expéditions vers ces ports. Toutes les précautions furent prises, cependant, pour empêcher la détérioration du grain et de grosses quantités passèrent par les élévateurs terminus intérieurs.

*Manutention du grain*

Le grain manutentionné aux principaux points durant les huit mois terminés le 31 mars 1926 fut le suivant:—

| — | Blé | Autres grains | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Boiss. nets | Boiss. nets | Boiss. nets |
| Fort-William-Port-Arthur | 222,795,104 | 61,405,556 | 284,200,660 |
| Vancouver | 48,076,520 | 143,180 | 48,219,700 |
| Transcona (Nord et Sud) | 2,467,953 | 776,039 | 3,243,992 |
| Elévateurs terminus de l'intérieur du Gouvernement canadien— | | | |
| Calgary | 3,319,409 | 1,046,726 | 4,366,135 |
| Edmonton | 4,099,569 | 342,067 | 4,441,636 |
| Moose Jaw | 1,395,328 | 360,122 | 1,755,450 |
| Saskatoon | 2,703,876 | 788,901 | 3,492,777 |

BUREAU DE CINÉMATOGRAPHIE DU GOUVERNEMENT CANADIEN

Le Bureau de Cinématographie du Gouvernement canadien a remporté plus de succès durant tout le dernier exercice qu'à aucune autre époque depuis son établissement en 1917. On semble avoir une vision plus juste dans les cercles gouvernementaux de la valeur du film comme instrument de propagande, et comme résultat le Bureau de Cinématographie du Gouvernement canadien reçoit une coopération et un encouragement splendides, qui ont eu leur répercussion sur ses activités au cours de la dernière année budgétaire.

Comme par les années antérieures, on s'est occupé tout spécialement des possibilités du Bureau comme source de recettes, de sorte qu'on peut considérer celui-ci aujourd'hui comme un organisme qui se suffit à lui-même. Les recettes de l'exercice sous revue se sont élevées à $20,807.31.

Par l'intermédiaire de son Bureau de Cinématographie et grâce à son expérience passée dans l'utilisation du film cinématographique, le Ministère du Commerce a été mis à même de réaliser les avantages et les bénéfices énormes à retirer en faisant de la réclame pour le Canada à l'aide du film. Aujourd'hui, les films officiels du Gouvernement canadien, qui sont le produit de ses propres ateliers de cinématographie, jouissent d'une distribution mondiale et accomplissent une œuvre internationale de la plus haute importance pour le Dominion.

*Valeur nationale du film*

La valeur nationale du film comme instrument de propagande est illustrée à un degré frappant par les Etats-Unis d'Amérique. Près de 98 pour cent de tous les films exhibés dans le monde sont, en effet, d'origine américaine. On a justement affirmé que les vues animées des Etats-Unis ont fini par édifier dans l'univers la plus grosse salle d'échantillons pour la nation américaine, et l'exactitude de ce fait nous porte à croire qu'il y a une grosse somme de vérité dans le dicton moderne: "Le commerce suit de près le film".

*Une arme puissante pour le commerce*

Il n'y a aucun doute que le film cinématographique possède une grande valeur commerciale. Un directeur de vues animées d'une réputation internationale, parlant récemment devant le Club Canadien, à Toronto, s'exprimait ainsi au sujet des efforts que l'on fait pour ranimer la production des films dans l'Empire Britannique:—

"Les vues animées constituent le langage universel pour lequel aucune traduction n'est nécessaire. Elles ont autant d'importance pour une nation que l'industrie du coton ou de l'acier, et chaque pays se doit à lui-même de posséder et d'encourager pour son propre usage l'industrie cinématographique."

*Production et distribution régulière des films "A travers le Canada"*

Depuis son établissement, le Bureau s'est spécialisé sur des films éducationnels en un rouleau, se rapportant au Canada et intitulés: "A TRAVERS LE CANADA". La distribution de la série "A TRAVERS LE CANADA" a été placée sur une base strictement commerciale et a rapporté des revenus satisfaisants, leur circulation s'étendant à tout l'univers.

*Les films contribuent au développement de la quatrième industrie canadienne*

On estime que le tourisme au Canada s'est développé au point de devenir une industrie, qui peut être classée comme la quatrième industrie canadienne. La distribution si étendue des films du Gouvernement, surtout aux Etats-Unis, constitue assurément le plus fort et le plus puissant facteur du développement du tourisme au pays. Le Canada est sans rival pour la beauté de ses paysages, et rien ne peut attirer l'attention de la classe touristique autant que la représentation cinématographique sur l'écran des attractions et des scènes sans nombre que le pays lui offre. Le chemin de fer National du Canada se sert largement des films du Gouvernement canadien pour favoriser et encourager le développement du tourisme par ses voies de transport, tandis que le chemin de fer Canadien Pacifique tire également profit de l'aide apportée par les vues animées dans le même but.

On pourrait peut-être affirmer que pour aucun autre pays dans le monde la réclame n'a autant d'importance que pour le Canada présentement, et la publicité par le film s'est révélée comme le meilleur moyen employé pour faire connaître une nation.

*Travail coopératif*

Comme par les années passées, le Bureau a continué à coopérer avec les autres Ministères du Gouvernement dans la production de vues animées, de

photographies d'objets inanimés, d'agrandissements photographiques au bromure, de plaques de lanterne magique et de transparents. Durant le dernier exercice le travail de cette nature pour les autres Ministères s'est accru considérablement. Une autre caractéristique importante du travail coopératif est le fait qu'il a été exécuté pour les divers Ministères du Gouvernement avec une grande épargne.

*Travail exécuté pour les Ministères fédéraux*

Les Ministères du Gouvernement fédéral qui nous ont chargés d'exécuter certains travaux photographiques et cinématographiques au cours du dernier exercice sont les suivants:—

Le Ministère de l'Immigration et de la Colonisation;

Le Ministère de l'Agriculture:
- (*a*) la Ferme expérimentale,
- (*b*) la Division des Fruits,
- (*c*) la Division de l'Hygiène des Animaux,
- (*d*) la Division de l'Industrie animale,
- (*e*) le Bureau des Publications,
- (*f*) la Division de l'Industrie laitière et de la Réfrigération,
- (*g*) la Division de l'Entomologie;

Le département de l'Assurance;

Le Ministère des Postes;

Le Ministère des Mines;

Le Ministère de l'Intérieur:
- (*a*) le Service des Parcs Nationaux du Canada,
- (*b*) le Service des Territoires du Nord-Ouest,
- (*c*) le Service des Renseignements sur les Ressources naturelles,
- (*d*) le Service des Forces hydrauliques,
- (*e*) l'Arpentage géologique;

Le Ministère de la Milice et Défense.

*Production des films cinématographiques*

Au cours du dernier exercice on a produit les films suivants de la série "A TRAVERS LE CANADA":—

In the Maritime Provinces.
Fighting Forest Fires.
Harvesting the Deep.
The City of Stately Elms.
A Seaside Summerland.
City of Loyalists.
Weslemkoon Frolics.
The Garden of the Gulf.
Canada's Cosy Corner.
Just What the Doctor Ordered.
Lumbering in British Columbia.
The Cradle of Confederation.
In Quest of the Bronze Back.
Fishing Gamely for Game Fish.
In and Around Moncton.
Down by the Sea.
Birds of Bonaventure.

En outre de ces films en un rouleau de la série "A TRAVERS LE CANADA", le Bureau fut chargé du travail cinématographique en rapport avec la dernière

expédition arctique du Gouvernement canadien et enregistra sur le film les principales étapes de tout le voyage pour le Service des Territoires du Nord-Ouest du Ministère de l'Intérieur.

Un certain nombre d'autres films techniques furent, en outre, exécutés pour le Service des Parcs Nationaux du Canada, ainsi que pour diverses divisions du Ministère de l'Agriculture et du Ministère des Mines. Des films spéciaux furent encore préparés pour servir au conférencier officiel du chemin de fer Canadien National au Canada et aux Etats-Unis.

*Distribution aux Etats-Unis*

On estime qu'une moyenne de 130,000,000 de personnes fréquentent chaque semaine les cinémas des Etats-Unis. Le Bureau est convaincu que la République voisine constitue le plus vaste champ d'exploitation et de distribution des films du Gouvernement canadien. Comme ce sont les Etats-Unis qui fournissent au Canada son plus fort volume de commerce touristique, le Bureau a porté une attention toute spéciale, durant le dernier exercice, à la distribution de ses vues animés dans ce pays.

A l'heure actuelle, le Bureau a conclu des arrangements avec deux importants distributeurs américains de sujets peu étendus. L'un des distributeurs a fait savoir que ses films sont représentés dans près de 4,000 théâtres des Etats-Unis. Il en résulte donc qu'une grande somme d'information sur le Canada est placée sous les yeux de millions de spectateurs américains dans un espace de temps relativement restreint.

L'autre distributeur, qui jouit d'une circulation considérable, a choisi cinq de nos films pour les distribuer parmi les théâtres des Etats-Unis. L'un de ceux-ci était récemment projeté dans l'un des plus grands théâtres du monde, à New-York. On projette d'élargir considérablement la distribution aux théâtres de ce pays.

*Distribution en dehors des théâtres aux Etats-Unis*

Le champ de distribution en dehors des théâtres aux Etats-Unis offre de splendides chances de succès pour les films du Gouvernement canadien. On s'est occupé d'une façon toute particulière, durant la dernier exercice, de ce genre de distribution cinématographique, avec le résultat que les Universités d'Etat suivantes reçurent des groupes de nos films pour les distribuer dans les divers Etats: l'Université d'Arizona, l'Université de Californie, l'Université du Colorado, l'Université d'Iowa, l'Université du Kansas, l'Université du Minnesota, l'Université du Missouri, l'Université d'Orégon, l'Université du Texas, l'Université d'Utah, l'Université du Wisconsin, l'Université d'Indiana, l'Université du Nebraska.

*Travail coopératif avec les producteurs américains de films*

Le Canada possède de grosses attractions pour le producteur de films américain sous le rapport de sites scéniques exceptionnels, et le Bureau est en rapport constant avec les principaux producteurs de films américains dans le but de les encourager à se servir de sites canadiens. On espère que des pièces canadiennes qui donneront une idée exacte du Canada seront filmées de temps en temps. On croit savoir que l'un des gros fabricants de films américains se prépare actuellement à la production d'une pièce canadienne, peut-être dans la province de Québec, au cours de l'été prochain. Ce film, dit-on, coûtera tout près de $500,000.

POIDS ET MESURES

Le Service des Poids et Mesures a de nouveau terminé l'exercice avec un excédent des recettes sur les dépenses. L'exercice 1923-24 fut le premier depuis la Confédération où ce service put faire face à ses frais d'exploitation au moyen des recettes provenant des droits d'inspection, le surplus étant de $1,075.89. Pour

l'année sous revue, le surplus s'est élevé à $22,647.49, comme résultat surtout d'une stricte limitation du personnel aux exigences du service, et de l'augmentation remarquable du nombre des appareils distributeurs de gazoline. Le surplus, toutefois, n'existe que si on ne compte pas au titre des dépenses les appointements du personnel administratif au Ministère, ni les loyers des bureaux, ces derniers étant payés par le Ministère des Travaux Publics.

Les dépenses ont représenté un total de $293,193.65, comparativement à $293,030.75 pour 1924-25, un accroissement de $162.90 seulement, en dépit des augmentations statutaires et de l'addition des frais de l'Indemnité de Vie Chère au coût des appointements, qui pour cette raison dépassent ceux de l'année dernière de $5,802.27.

Les recettes se sont élevées au total de $315,841.14, par rapport à $294,106.64 pour 1924-25, soit une augmentation de $21,734.50, et un excédent sur les dépenses de $22,647.49.

Les chiffres suivants font voir la grande amélioration survenue dans ce service au cours des huit dernières années:—

| — | Nombre d'inspecteurs | Dépenses | Recettes | Déficit |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| 1918–19 | 116 | 229,885 89 | 136,497 80 | 93,388 09 |
| | | | | Surplus |
| 1925–26 | 111 | 293,193 65 | 315,841 41 | 22,647 49 |

Le Service des Poids et Mesures est un service de protection plutôt qu'un service destiné à produire des recettes. En rapport avec le système de perception des droits en vigueur, il ne faut pas oublier que l'obligation de n'employer que des appareils justes et dûment poinçonnés incombe uniquement au commerçant, et qu'en le visitant avec les instruments nécessaires à son local d'affaires l'inspecteur lui rend un service signalé. Dans l'accomplissement de leurs devoirs l'année dernière, les Inspecteurs des Poids et Mesures ont parcouru, par chemin de fer ou automobile, environ 245,981 milles, sans compter les nombreux milles franchis au cours des inspections dans les villes.

### *Détails sur la vérification*

Le tableau statistique suivant montre les divers appareils et articles du commerce vérifiés durant l'exercice:—

| Articles | Soumis | Vérifiés | Rejetés | Pourcentage des rejets |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poids | 89,828 | 89,459 | 369 | 0·41 |
| Poids métriques | 1,648 | 1,634 | 14 | 0·85 |
| Mesures de capacité | 104,432 | 104,285 | 147 | 0·14 |
| Mesures de longueur | 12,209 | 12,181 | 28 | 0·23 |
| Bidons à lait | 72,178 | 72,166 | 12 | 0·02 |
| Bidons à crème glacée | 27,476 | 27,473 | 3 | 0·01 |
| Verrerie d'épreuves Babcock (pipettes, etc.) | 51,789 | 51,164 | 625 | 1·2 |
| Appareils de mesurage (gazoline) | 29,167 | 27,944 | 1,223 | 4·2 |
| Machines de pesage | 170,374 | 152,258 | 8,116 | 4·7 |
| Machines de pesage métriques | 571 | 554 | 17 | 2·9 |
| | 559,672 | 549,118 | 10,554 | |

### *Saisies et poursuites*

Durant l'exercice, cent sept machines de pesage et trente mesures ont été saisies comme illégales ou fausses et injustes.

Dans neuf cas, on a intenté des poursuites, qui ont entraîné sept condamnations, avec amendes s'élevant à $158. Un cas fut réglé hors de cour et l'autre est encore en suspens.

### *Autres fonctions*

Les poids de tare des wagons de fret utilisés dans l'Ouest pour le transport du charbon ont fait l'objet de nouvelles démarches au début de 1926, avec des résultats à peine plus satisfaisants que l'année dernière. Il continue à exister de grosses différences entre le poids marqué sur les wagons et leur véritable poids. Les détails obtenus ont été communiqués à la Commission des Chemins de Fer et transmis par celle-ci aux chemins de fer intéressés. Ces derniers ont fait quelques concessions aux commerçants de combustibles, mais comme il est impossible de faire disparaître des conditions climatiques comme la pluie et la neige, la seule solution satisfaisante semble résider dans le pesage net, aux mines, du charbon dans les wagons, comme la chose se pratique pour le grain. C'est là, cependant, une question complexe, et elle est encore à l'étude.

### *Le Système Métrique*

Ceux qui s'intéressent au système métrique au Canada ont suivi attentivement cette année les délibérations d'un Comité du Congrès, à Washington, D.C., sur un Projet de Loi Métrique, H.R.-10, introduit par M. Britten.

Le Bill avait pour but "l'emploi, à partir du premier jour de janvier 1935, de poids et de mesures métriques, sauf dans le cas de dispositions contraires, pour les fins suivantes", que l'on peut résumer à la vente, aux frais de transport, à la poste, aux frais d'accise et de douane; mais le Bill déclare expressément que ses dispositions ne s'appliqueront pas à la fabrication, aux arpentages, etc.

Ces dernières exemptions offrent un intérêt tout spécial et témoignent des difficultés reconnues qui s'opposent au changement des unités de mesure dans la production établie et plus ou moins standardisée. Et cependant, c'est ici que le système métrique est le plus nécessaire afin de placer les produits manufacturés sur une base d'échange international. D'un autre côté, il n'y a pas beaucoup à gagner en modifiant les unités nationales d'échange qui n'ont aucun rapport avec le commerce international. En d'autres mots, il y aurait très peu d'avantage à exiger la vente des nouveautés au mètre, alors que l'industrie fabriquerait au pouce. Comme ce Bill a soulevé beaucoup d'opposition, on est d'opinion qu'il ne sera pas adopté.

### SERVICE D'INSPECTION DE L'ÉLECTRICITÉ ET DU GAZ

La somme de travail accompli dans cette division du Ministère a été la plus considérable de son histoire. Le tableau suivant fournit une comparaison des deux derniers exercices:—

| — | 1924–25 | 1925–26 |
|---|---|---|
| Compteurs électriques vérifiés | 221,450 | 260,960 |
| Compteurs à gaz vérifiés | 105,399 | 115,814 |
| Total | 326,849 | 376,774 |
| Recettes:— | | |
| Electricité | $ 142,232 90 | $ 167,156 70 |
| Gaz | 73,707 60 | 80,069 40 |
| Total | $ 215,940 50 | $ 247,226 10 |
| Dépenses:— | | |
| Electricité | $ 116,831 43 | $ 118,190 16 |
| Gaz | 49,597 85 | 48,574 97 |
| Total | $ 166,429 28 | $ 166,765 13 |

Le relevé ci-dessus fait voir que l'augmentation du nombre des compteurs vérifiés durant l'année dernière a été de 49,925. Il indique, en outre, que l'ac-

croissement des recettes a été de $31,285.60, tandis que celui des dépenses n'a été que de $335.85. Le surplus total réalisé est donc de $80,460.97. On remarquera, toutefois, que les dépenses ne comprennent pas les appointements du personnel administratif, ni certains loyers de bureaux qui sont payés par le Ministère des Travaux Publics.

*Inspection de l'électricité*

Conformément à la Loi de l'inspection de l'électricité, tout contracteur fournissant de l'électricité à un client doit se procurer du Ministère un certificat d'enregistrement pour son établissement, le ou avant le 31 mars de chaque année. D'après les demandes reçues à ce sujet, le nombre des compteurs électriques en usage, le 31 mars 1926, était de 1,240,753 et celui des appareils éprouvés, de 260,960, ce qui représente 21 pour cent de tous les compteurs en usage. Les épreuves ont porté sur 39,510 compteurs électriques de plus que durant l'exercice précédent.

*Inspection du gaz*

Il y a trente-deux compagnies qui fabriquent du gaz et le nombre total des compteurs à gaz qu'elles utilisent dans ce but est de 433,067.

Il s'est vendu pendant l'année, 14,427,246,017 pieds cubes de gaz, fabriqué soit avec la houille ordinaire, soit avec l'eau carburée, soit au four à coke. L'augmentation dans le volume du gaz manufacturé par rapport à l'année dernière est de 1,346,984,668 pieds cubes, ce qui prouve que les compagnies de gaz ne voient pas décliner leurs affaires.

Le nombre total d'épreuves effectuées sur ces gaz en vue de déterminer leur pouvoir calorifique fut de 3,393. Ces épreuves sont faites dans le but de découvrir si les gaz sont maintenus à la valeur calorifique standard de 450 U.T.B. par pied cube, requise par nos règlements. Seize épreuves établirent que les gaz étaient au-dessous du niveau fixé et sur ces seize, treize furent enregistrées contre une compagnie, laissant les trois autres épreuves réparties vis-à-vis de toutes les autres compagnies, ce qui démontre qu'en général elles se conforment très bien aux règlements.

Le volume du gaz naturel fourni aux divers consommateurs des districts de gaz naturel à travers le Canada fut de 12,730,228,776, ce volume étant enregistré par 79,523 compteurs.

Il existe sept compagnies de gaz acétylène, qui fournissent 1,210,894 pieds cubes de gaz acétylène, avec 425 compteurs.

*Laboratoire*

Le travail du laboratoire consiste surtout à maintenir en état d'exactitude les divers instruments servant à la vérification des compteurs d'électricité et de gaz, etc., dans les différents bureaux de tout le pays. En plus de cela, nous avons vérifié un certain nombre de compteurs pour d'autres Ministères du Gouvernement, et aussi pour des firmes du dehors. 120 instruments furent vérifiés pour notre propre usage et 44 pour des firmes du dehors. Le montant total des droits provenant du laboratoire s'est élevé à $100.30.

Un autre travail très important exécuté au laboratoire c'est l'épreuve d'instruments nouveaux envoyés au Ministère pour approbation afin de pouvoir être mis en vente au Canada. Le dernier exercice fut marqué par beaucoup d'activité sous ce rapport puisque pas moins de quatorze types nouveaux de compteurs watt-heures furent soumis pour être approuvés. Sur ces quatorze types, neuf furent recommandés pour approbation, et cinq furent rejetés ou retenus pour informations et enquêtes additionnelles. Il faut beaucoup de temps pour examiner et éprouver le compteur avant son approbation finale, un grand nombre d'épreuves étant nécessaires pour déterminer s'il remplit les conditions prescrites dans nos règlements concernant l'approbation des compteurs.

En plus des épreuves ci-dessus, d'autres furent également faites au laboratoire sur un certain nombre de piles sèches et aussi sur des lampes à incandescence.

*Exportation de l'électricité*

L'article 10 de la Loi de l'Exportation de l'Electricité et des Fluides, datée du 27 avril 1907, au chapitre 16, autorise le Gouverneur en conseil à imposer un droit d'exportation sur toute l'énergie électrique exportée du Canada. Un arrêté en conseil fut adopté en conséquence, imposant un droit d'exportation de trois centièmes de cent par kilowatt-heure sur l'énergie électrique exportée du Canada le et après le premier jour d'avril 1925. Le droit d'exportation perçu s'est élevé à $288,392.41, et les droits des permis, à $625.50, faisant un total de $289,017.91. Les dépenses ayant été de $263.11, ceci laisse une balance nette de $288,754.88.

Par ce qui précède, on peut voir que le coût de la perception du droit d'exportation a été inférieur à un dixième de cent. Le nombre des kilowatt-heures produits pour consommation au Canada fut de 3,575,289,701, et celui des kilowatt-heures destinés à l'exportation, de 1,359,343,753.

VIREMENTS BANCAIRES

| Centre des chambres de compensation | Pour les douze mois terminés | | Augmentation (+) ou diminution (−) en 1925 sur 1924 | Pourcentages de 1925 par rapport à 1924 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | le 31 mars 1924 | le 31 mars 1925 | | |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Brandon | 30,504,348 | 31,063,792 | + 559,446 | 101 |
| Brantford | 45,737,796 | 52,455,116 | + 6,717,320 | 114 |
| Calgary | 342,332,304 | 370,852,164 | + 28,519,860 | 108 |
| Chatham | 29,486,630 | 31,767,961 | + 2,281,331 | 107 |
| Edmonton | 224,106,574 | 244,555,491 | + 20,448,917 | 109 |
| Fort William | 46,853,423 | 44,039,958 | − 2,813,465 | 93 |
| Halifax | 151,436,015 | 154,278,522 | + 2,842,507 | 101 |
| Hamilton | 249,236,609 | 253,814,700 | + 4,578,091 | 101 |
| Kingston | 35,756,629 | 36,920,876 | + 1,164,247 | 103 |
| Kitchener | 48,288,407 | 50,074,587 | + 1,786,180 | 103 |
| Lethbridge | 26,878,554 | 29,505,055 | + 2,626,501 | 109 |
| London | 139,563,641 | 135,417,924 | − 4,145,717 | 97 |
| Medicine Hat | 15,869,685 | 15,212,378 | − 657,307 | 95 |
| Moncton | 40,849,914 | 42,316,649 | + 1,466,735 | 103 |
| Montréal | 5,267,310,272 | 5,258,392,365 | − 8,917,907 | 99 |
| Moose Jaw | 58,860,661 | 60,931,598 | + 2,070,937 | 103 |
| New Westminster | 30,606,763 | 35,049,460 | + 4,442,697 | 114 |
| Ottawa | 329,446,910 | 331,928,681 | + 2,481,771 | 100 |
| Peterborough | 40,989,303 | 39,904,300 | − 1,085,003 | 97 |
| Prince Albert | 16,358,772 | 17,827,094 | + 1,468,322 | 108 |
| Québec | 292,825,965 | 293,824,275 | + 998,310 | 100 |
| Regina | 180,137,034 | 230,606,785 | + 50,469,751 | 128 |
| St. John | 131,759,896 | 134,360,906 | + 2,601,010 | 101 |
| Saskatoon | 81,467,597 | 94,166,548 | + 12,698,951 | 115 |
| Sherbrooke | 40,620,465 | 42,843,465 | + 2,223,000 | 100 |
| Toronto | 5,105,606,730 | 4,999,826,355 | − 105,780,375 | 97 |
| Vancouver | 795,352,636 | 839,024,503 | + 43,671,867 | 105 |
| Victoria | 106,849,013 | 105,410,814 | − 1,428,199 | 98 |
| Windsor | 162,133,370 | 183,370,603 | + 21,237,233 | 113 |
| Winnipeg | 2,812,611,472 | 2,824,030,294 | + 11,618,822 | 100 |
| | 16,879,837,388 | 16,983,773,219 | ..... | ..... |

PRIMES

Durant l'année 1925-26 ce Ministère a eu charge de l'administration d'une Loi relative au Paiement de Primes sur le Pétrole (13-13 George V, chapitre 63, adoptée le 30 juin 1923), et aussi d'une Loi concernant le Paiement de Primes sur le Cuivre en Barres et en Baguettes (13-14 George V, chapitre 40, adoptée le 30 juin 1923.)

*Loi des Prime ssur le Pétrole*

Le taux de la prime est le suivant:—

Sur le pétrole brut produit le ou avant le 30 juin 1924, 1½ cent par gallon impérial.

Sur le pétrole brut produit le ou après le 1er juillet 1924, et pas plus tard que le 30 juin 1925, $\frac{3}{4}$ cent par gallon impérial.

Sur le pétrole brut produit après le 1er juillet 1925, aucune prime.

La prime fut, toutefois, payée sur le pétrole brut produit antérieurement au 1er juillet 1925, durant plusieurs mois après cette date, comme l'indique le relevé suivant:—

PÉTROLE BRUT PRODUIT DANS L'ONTARIO

| Mois | Nombre de barils | Primes payées |
|---|---|---|
| | | $ |
| Avril | 10,801 4/5 | 2,841 84 |
| Mai | 10,277 23/35 | 2,702 56 |
| Juin | 11,842 6/35 | 3,112 08 |
| Juillet | 20,762 13/35 | 5,534 65 |
| Août | 3,511 17/35 | 957 14 |
| Septembre | 126 1/7 | 33 11 |
| | 57,321 22/35 | 15,181 38 |

PÉTROLE BRUT PRODUIT DANS LE NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| — | 5,370 2/7 | 1,779 77 |

*Loi des Primes sur le Cuivre*

Les taux des primes sur le cuivre en barres et en baguettes, fabriqué au Canada et vendu pour la consommation au pays, avec du cuivre produit au Canada et tiré de minerai extrait de mines canadiennes, durant les périodes indiquées, sont les suivants:—

Du douzième jour de mai 1923, au trentième jour de juin 1924, ces deux jours compris, un cent et demi la livre.

Du premier jour de juillet 1924, jusqu'au trentième jour de juin 1925, ces deux jours compris, un cent et un quart la livre.

Du premier jour de juillet 1925, jusqu'au trentième jour de juin 1926, ces deux jours compris, un cent la livre.

Du premier jour de juillet 1926, jusqu'au trentième jour de juin 1927, ces deux jours compris, trois quarts de cent la livre.

Du premier jour de juillet 1927, jusqu'au trentième jour de juin 1928, ces deux jours compris, un demi cent la livre.

Le total de la prime payable ne doit dépasser deux cent mille dollars dans aucune des dites périodes.

La prime ne peut être payée ni sur les barres ou les baguettes de cuivre exportées du Canada, ni sur les baguettes de cuivre faites avec des barres de cuivre pour lesquelles une prime a déjà été accordée.

Un arrêté en conseil du 12 septembre 1923 avait formulé et autorisé les règles et règlements, mais aucune prime ne fut réclamée en vertu de cette Loi avant le 16 août 1924.

Durant l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926, des primes de $14,822.67 furent payées sur 1,482,267 livres de cuivre en barres. Aucune réclamation n'a encore été faite pour des baguettes de cuivre.

*Loi des Primes sur le Chanvre*

On a adopté le 30 juin 1923, pour devenir en vigueur à partir de l'année civile 1926 seulement, une Loi relative au paiement de Primes sur certains produits du Chanvre, (13-14 George V, Chapitre 50). La loi en question autorise

ces paiements sur le chanvre cultivé au Canada et utilisé pour la fabrication de fil ou de ficelle, ou pour celle de produits du chanvre plus avancés que le fil ou la ficelle, quand ces produits sont fabriqués au Canada et vendus pour la consommation au Canada, durant les périodes et aux taux qui suivent:

Durant l'année civile 1926, un cent et un huitième la livre;
Durant l'année civile 1927, un cent et trois huitièmes la livre;
Durant l'année civile 1928, un cent et un quart la livre;
Durant l'année civile 1929, un cent et un huitième la livre;
Durant l'année civile 1930, un cent la livre;
Durant l'année civile 1931, sept huitièmes de cent la livre;
Durant l'année civile 1932, trois quarts de cent la livre;
Durant l'année civile 1933, un demi cent la livre.

La prime doit être payée sur le poids du chanvre cardé utilisé dans la fabrication, et ce poids doit être calculé sur le produit à l'état absolument sec plus un regain d'humidité de pas plus de douze pour cent, et à l'exclusion de toute matière étrangère, lubrifiante ou autre.

La prime payable ne doit excéder cent vingt-cinq mille dollars dans aucune des dites périodes, et elle ne peut être réclamée ni pour le fil ou la ficelle de chanvre, ni pour les produits du chanvre plus avancés que le fil ou la ficelle, exportés du Canada.

Le Ministre du Commerce est chargé de l'administration de cette Loi.

### SERVICES DE NAVIGATION SUBVENTIONNÉS

Durant l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1926, un total de $1,078,038.10 a été payé par le Ministère en subventions à des services de poste et de navigation.

Sur ce montant $518,948.44 a été versé à des navires océaniques sur les routes de l'Atlantique et du Pacifique, et $559,089.66 à des cabotiers dans les Provinces Maritimes, la province de Québec et celle de la Colombie-Britannique. Ce cabotage comprenait aussi un service dans l'Ontario, celui de l'Ile Pelee.

Durant l'année civile 1925 ces navires ont accompli 5,312 voyages, transportant un total de 193,023 passagers, 483,516 tonnes de fret, 6,381 bêtes à cornes et 189,860 sacs postaux. Toutes les lignes subventionnées doivent, en vertu de leurs contrats, transporter le courrier postal chaque fois qu'elles en sont requises par le Ministère des Postes, et ce Ministère du Gouvernement économise de la sorte des frais considérables.

Les subventions payées aux lignes océaniques contribuent matériellement au développement du commerce d'exportation du Canada, tandis que l'aide accordée aux cabotiers permet de fournir des services à des localités qui, dans bien des cas, sont loin des chemins de fer ou de tout autre moyen ordinaire de transport, et dont les populations dépendent souvent des navires subventionnés pour communiquer avec le reste du pays.

### LOI DU POINÇONNAGE DE L'OR ET DE L'ARGENT

Il y a eu progrès marqué dans l'observation de la Loi du Poinçonnage de l'Or et de l'Argent depuis son adoption, ce résultat étant attribué surtout au fait que le commerce s'est familiarisé davantage avec ses exigences. Il n'y a eu que quatre poursuites et condamnations durant le dernier exercice, et dans chaque cas il s'agissait de marchandises de fabrication étrangère seulement. Les quatre poursuites furent intentées en vertu de l'Article 11 de la Loi régissant le poinçonnage des ustensiles argentés. Les marchandises offertes et exposées à la vente se composaient d'une base de laiton et étaient marquées de façon à tromper le public. Une grosse quantité de ces marchandises sont encore importées mais ne tombent pas sous les dispositions de la Loi parce qu'elles ne portent aucune marque.

On a reçu certaines plaintes à l'effet que des marchandises qui sont vendues comme du platine ne renferment que de l'argent blanc. Il est à espérer que quand la Loi sera amendée une clause décrétant le poinçonnage obligatoire de ce métal précieux y sera incluse.

L'inspecteur de la Loi du Poinçonnage de l'Or et de l'Argent rapporte que de petits commerçants qui vendent les variétés communes de bijoux tirent avantage de l'Article 10 de la Loi, qui leur permet d'apposer la marque *Gold-filled* sur leurs articles, sans se soucier de leur qualité. On s'occupera également d'un amendement à la Loi afin d'y remédier.

PERSONNEL

Sous le rapport du personnel du Ministère, il y a eu amélioration marquée dans l'assistance et la constance. Les réductions excessives et les changements de personnel subis au cours des quelques dernières années, comme résultat de limites d'âge, de mises à la retraite, de décès, du transfert de divisions à d'autres Ministères et des conséquences de la guerre, ainsi que de la réclassification et de l'emploi d'aides temporaires pour des travaux spéciaux, ont été réduites au minimum. Il a fallu augmenter d'une façon très temporaire les employés chargés de l'administration de la Loi des Grains du Canada, l'aide supplémentaire requise dépendant de la dimension de la récolte des céréales, qui fut exceptionnellement abondante, et fournir le personnel nécessaire à la Loi des Grains du Canada telle qu'amendée en 1925, qui pourvoyait à l'établissement d'un Comité d'Appel sur les Grains, etc.

Ceci a représenté une augmentation de cent onze employés, laissant pour tous les autres services une augmentation de vingt et un sur l'année précédente. Sur ces derniers, cinq sont des Commissaires juniors du Commerce en entraînement, qui sont entrés au Ministère durant l'exercice, les reste étant le résultat d'aide requise pour remplir quelques-unes des plus importantes vacances causées par des décès, des démissions, des mises à la retraite, etc.

On peut ajouter, en outre, que l'augmentation substantielle des recettes du Ministère, qui furent de $684,121.43 supérieures à celles de 1924-25, nous força de remplir quelques-unes des plus importantes positions laissées libres afin d'aider à amener ce résultat.

Les nombreux changements qui sont survenus au cours des récentes années ont été regardés comme un baromètre de mécontentement, et les modifications excessives de personnel, comme dispendieuses et tout à fait indésirables, mais inévitables par suite de l'instabilité de la situation durant la période difficile qui suivit la guerre.

L'année dernière semble indiquer qu'on ne peut guère réclamer de l'amélioration sous le rapport de l'assistance, de l'efficacité de l'organisation, et du fonctionement général des différentes divisions, grâce surtout au retour de conditions plus stables, avec un minimum de personnel pour s'acquitter de l'ouvrage indispensable du Ministère.

Parmi les fonctionnaires les plus importants du personnel permanent, les changements suivants ont été effectués durant l'exercice 1925-26:—

M. W. McLeod Clarke, Commissaire du Commerce à Milan, Italie, a été promu comme Directeur de l'Office des Renseignements Commerciaux.

M. A. E. Bryan, Commissaire du Commerce à Kobé, Japon, a été promu au poste d'Inspecteur sur Route des Commissariats du Commerce, avec siège à Ottawa.

M. George Serls, Inspecteur en Chef des Grains, à Winnipeg, a été nommé Président du Comité d'Appel des Grains, à Winnipeg.

M. J. D. Fraser, Sous-inspecteur en Chef des Grains, à Winnipeg, a été promu au poste d'Inspecteur en Chef des Grains.

M. George Hill, Inspecteur des Grains, de Calgary, Alberta, a été nommé Président du Comité d'Appel des Grains, à Calgary.

M. J. L. Stiver, Surintendant de la Division de l'Est du Service de l'Inspection de l'Electricité et du Gaz, a été promu au poste de Directeur du Service d'Inspection de l'Electricité et du Gaz, à Ottawa.

RECETTES ET DÉPENSES

Ci-joint, on trouvera des relevés des recettes et dépenses du Ministère du Commerce durant un certain nombre d'exercices passés.

Respectueusement soumis,

F. C. T. O'HARA,
*Sous-ministre.*

## RECETTES

Relevé des recettes du Ministère pour les services indiqués, durant une période de treize ans, à savoir, du 1er avril 1913 au 31 mars 1926

| Exercice | Loi des Grains du Canada | Elévateurs du Gouvernement canadien | Poids et Mesures* | Gaz et Elétricité* | Loi de l'Exportation de l'Electricité et du Gaz** | Droits des inspecteurs-mesureurs† | Inspecteurs de la Commission des Grains | Commission du commerce de guerre | Bureau de Cinématographie du Gouvernement canadien | Droits des brevets‡ | Recettes diverses | Totaux |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1913–14 | 402,689 87 | 107,494 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,799 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 78 | 511,998 19 |
| 1914–15 | 276,711 45 | 240,323 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,114 54 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 896 76 | 521,045 93 |
| 1915–16 | 469,049 69 | 444,566 77 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,737 07 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22,225 09 | 937,578 62 |
| 1916–17 | 569,772 65 | 890,038 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,554 78 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,033 15 | 1,463,399 33 |
| 1917–18 | 563,266 92 | 936,608 96 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,342 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26,608 51 | 1,527,826 57 |
| 1918–19 | 340,545 75 | 741,523 88 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,229 49 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 275,708 85 | 64,458 40 | 1,423,466 37 |
| 1919–20 | 394,309 77 | 698,295 82 | 149,473 43 | 175,125 27 | ..... | 1,272 82 | 350,000 00 | 262,469 34 | ..... | 354,496 97 | 152,556 17 | 2,537,999 59 |
| 1920–21 | 810,952 57 | 672,325 00 | 264,218 95 | 211,828 60 | ..... | 2,070 15 | ..... | ..... | 11,917 06 | ..... | 93,413 17 | 2,066,725 50 |
| 1921–22 | 1,133,121 87 | 804,201 16 | 269,805 65 | 221,550 80 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,805 27 | ..... | 12,690 95 | 2,444,175 70 |
| 1922–23 | 1,503,616 09 | 860,421 39 | 278,259 04 | 204,420 31 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16,141 10 | ..... | 1,497 67 | 2,864,355 60 |
| 1923–24 | 1,661,223 84 | 658,747 21 | 290,175 30 | 220,227 05 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17,090 98 | ..... | 3,062 90 | 2,850,527 28 |
| 1924–25 | 1,446,199 79 | 876,566 00 | 293,764 87 | 216,413 90 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27,876 79 | ..... | 17,288 33 | 2,878,109 68 |
| 1925–26 | 1,642,054 30 | 1,043,481 89 | 315,703 65 | 247,221 40 | 288,992 41 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22,163 50 | ..... | 2,613 96 | 3,562,231 11 |
| | 11,213,514 56 | 8,974,594 15 | 1,861,400 89 | 1,496,787 33 | 288,992 41 | 14,120 43 | 350,000 00 | 262,469 34 | 97,994 70 | 630,205 82 | 399,359 84 | 25,589,439 47 |

*Antérieurement à septembre 1918, les Services des Poids et Mesures et de l'Electricité et du Gaz étaient sous la direction du Ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur.
†La Loi des Inspecteurs-mesureurs a été abrogée en 1921.
‡Le Bureau des Brevets a été sous la direction du Ministère du Commerce pendant les périodes indiquées.
**La Loi de l'Exportation de l'Electricité et du Gaz a été adoptée le 27 avril 1907, mais aucun droit d'exportation ne fut imposé avant le 1er avril 1925.

## ÉTAT DES DÉBOURSÉS DU MINISTÈRE POUR LES EXERCICES CLOS LE 31 MARS 1916 JUSQU'AU 31 MARS 1926

| | 1915–16 | 1916–17 | 1917–18 | 1918–19 | 1919–20 | 1920–21 | 1921–22 | 1922–23 | 1923–24 | 1924–25 | 1925–26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Administration | 115,092 07 | 123,220 27 | 137,195 56 | 150,204 05 | 406,563 34 | 289,466 27 | 387,354 97 | 412,783 00 | 465,460 86 | 444,766 24 | 465,464 14 |
| Loi des Grains du Canada | 476,962 76 | 566,402 80 | 634,422 50 | 598,369 21 | 617,781 33 | 654,615 58 | 868,970 07 | 953,342 39 | 1,132,664 10 | 1,098,288 66 | 1,149,118 54 |
| Office des Renseignements Commerciaux | 132,747 12 | 139,404 35 | 140,912 50 | 148,574 14 | 191,896 14 | 237,688 67 | 229,246 87 | 304,859 41 | 315,686 95 | 315,032 45 | 320,837 34 |
| Elévateurs, fonctionnement et direction | 182,099 72 | 318,596 47 | 373,566 54 | 339,152 12 | 307,815 95 | 404,949 77 | 366,029 93 | 432,812 35 | 417,016 96 | 333,501 17 | 409,029 65 |
| Elévateurs, construction et entretien | 1,020,475 99 | 179,735 04 | 29,671 59 | 11,562 71 | 895 00 | 9,749 51 | 2,531 18 | 74,356 95 | 110,744 96 | 1,538,052 82 | 1,775,144 02 |
| Bureau de la Statistique | 24,275 79 | 266,235 11 | 52,167 82 | 74,754 91 | 82,517 55 | 237,483 89 | 134,697 34 | 103,857 87 | 99,081 04 | 76,150 35 | 82,413 26 |
| Recensement % | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,664,088 04 | 259,148 28 | 158,015 70 | 40,800 09 | ..... |
| Conseil des Recherches (*) | ..... | ..... | 54,938 02 | 61,130 00 | 94,507 23 | 109,577 48 | 119,563 37 | 105,210 96 | 119,810 90 | 116,213 66 | 134,996 60 |
| Subventions postales et commerciales aux navires | 1,768,757 27 | 1,990,581 66 | 1,853,319 55 | 1,391,849 97 | 1,632,905 80 | 1,094,508 89 | 1,105,895 91 | 1,070,684 08 | 1,105,086 76 | 1,055,64 23 | 1,078,038 10 |
| Câble des Antilles | 38,933 32 | 38,933 32 | 38,933 32 | 38,933 33 | 33,723 91 | 34,066 07 | 38,917 79 | 38,933 32 | 38,933 32 | 19,466 66 | ..... |
| Vérification des Poids et Mesures† | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 226,851 82 | 267,909 35 | 286,165 55 | 279,855 25 | 293,715 94 | 285,041 46 | 293,193 65 |
| Inspection de l'Electricité et du Gaz† | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 119,474 93 | 138,000 00 | 145,145 88 | 156,702 26 | 169,672 31 | 163,072 79 | 167,028 24 |
| Crédits de guerre | 14,795 40 | 23,391 30 | 117,201 22 | 836,607 23 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Démobilisation‡ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,057,859 25 | 71,959 63 | 1,710 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Primes | 109,236 68 | 103,223 12 | 113,496 85 | 270,802 48 | 352,558 52 | 149,202 35 | 100,140 14 | 95,749 93 | 79,809 54 | 72,043 73 | 31,783 82 |
| Service des nouvelles britanniques et étrangères | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21,333 34 | 32,000 00 | 32,000 00 |
| Déboursés divers | 33,230 71 | 86,402 15 | 65,295 86 | 69,298 94 | 632,643 82 | (c)55,316 41 | 559,894 12 | 354,805 78 | 730,359 18 | 283,016 00 | 191,975 35 |
| | 3,916,606 83 | 3,836,125 59 | 3,611,121 33 | 3,991,239 09 | 5,757,994 59 (e) | 3,754,493 87 | 6,010,351 62 | 4,643,101 83 | 5,257,391 86 | 5,873,089 31 | 6,131,022 71 |

NOTES:—

% Le recensement de 1911 fut fait sous la direction du Ministère de l'Agriculture.

(*) Etabli en 1918.

†Attaché au Ministère du Revenu de l'Intérieur antérieurement à 1919.

‡Aucuns déboursés ne furent faits avant la date indiquée.

(e) Cet item a été réduit par des remboursements venant de la vente du fer en gueuse, au montant de $801,793.91.

(c) La différence entre ce chiffre et celui figurant dans le Rapport de l'Auditeur Général est $4,805.39, "Appointements de l'Administration", apparaissant en détail sous le Ministère de la Santé.

Les "DÉBOURSES DIVERS", pour 1923-24, comprennent les suivants:

| | |
|---|---|
| Indemnité de vie chère | $ 139,521 81 |
| Impression des publications parlementaires et ministérielles | 114,606 39 |
| Commission royale d'enquête sur le transport du grain | 120,212 01 |
| Train exposition canadien | 106,062 74 |
| Secours japonais | 182,369 65 |
| Autres déboursés | 67,586 58 |
| Total | $ 730,359 18 |

# TABLE DES MATIÈRES


| | Page |
|---|---|
| Angleterre et Finlande, traité | 34 |
| Antilles brit., entente commerciale | 33 |
| Australie, entente commerciale | 32 |
| Banques canadiennes, succ. étrangères | 35 |
| virements | 51 |
| Bureau de Cinématographie | 44 |
| coopération avec les producteurs des Etats-Unis | 47 |
| distribution des films aux E.-U. | 47 |
| production des films | 46 |
| travail accompli | 46 |
| valeur du film | 45 |
| Bureau Fédéral de la Statistique | 40 |
| Chanvre, primes | 52 |
| Commerce du Canada, 1925-26 | 5 |
| avec le Royaume-Uni | 7, 18 |
| avec les Etats-Unis | 8, 19 |
| avec les pays d'outre-mer par voie des Etats-Unis | 14 |
| avec tous les pays | 5 |
| développement | 12 |
| distribution géographique | 11 |
| exportations, groupes principaux | 6 |
| importations, groupes principaux | 6 |
| par Continents | 12 |
| par principaux pays | 20 |
| résumés | 10, 16 |
| résumés, groupes principaux | 11, 17 |
| Commerce, comparaison par principaux pays | 22 |
| place du Canada parmi les nations | 15 |
| Commissaires du Commerce | 24 |
| Commissariats | 24 |
| fonctions limitées | 24 |
| fonctions spéciales | 28 |
| juniors | 26 |
| nouveaux Commissariats | 26 |
| retraites | 26 |
| tournées en dehors du Canada | 27 |
| visites au Canada | 27 |
| Commission des Grains du Canada | 42 |
| Cuivre, barres et baguettes, primes | 52 |
| Déboursés du Ministère, 31 mars 1916 —31 mars 1926 | 57 |
| Electricité, exportation | 51 |
| " et Gaz, service d'inspection | 49 |
| Exportations, marchandises principales | 13 |
| au Royaume-Uni | 15 |
| aux principaux pays | 21 |
| par voie des Etats-Unis | 14 |
| Exportation, expansion du commerce | 12 |
| pratique moderne | 30 |
| Grain, manutention | 44 |
| mouvement | 44 |
| récolte | 43 |
| séchage | 43 |
| Importations par la voie des Etats-Unis | 14 |
| Navigation subventionnée, service | 53 |
| Nouvelle-Zélande, préférence | 32 |
| Office des Renseignements commerciaux | 23 |
| Commissariats | 24 |
| Directeur | 25 |
| négociations spéciales | 27 |
| nouveaux Commissariats | 26 |
| opinion des exportateurs | 29 |
| organisation à Ottawa | 25 |
| promotions | 26 |
| service actuel | 23 |
| transferts | 26 |
| travail accompli | 28 |
| Or et argent, Loi de la marque | 53 |
| Pays-Bas, convention | 34 |
| Personnel | 54 |
| Pétrole, primes | 51 |
| Poids et Mesures | 47 |
| autres fonctions | 49 |
| saisies et poursuites | 48 |
| système métrique | 49 |
| vérification | 48 |
| Primes, chanvre | 52 |
| cuivre en barres et baguettes | 52 |
| pétrole | 51 |
| Recettes du Ministère, 1er avril 1913 —1er avril 1926 | 56 |
| Service extérieur | 23 |
| Statistique, Bureau Fédéral | 40 |
| Système métrique | 49 |
| Tarif douanier | 31 |
| Angleterre et Finlande | 34 |
| Antilles britanniques | 33 |
| Australie | 32 |
| Bureau international | 35 |
| Conventions commerciales | 31 |
| Informations aux exportateurs | 34 |
| Nouvelle-Zélande | 32 |
| Pays-Bas | 34 |

MINISTÈRE DU COMMERCE
OTTAWA, CANADA

Ministre intérimaire
L'hon. JAMES A. ROBB

Sous-ministre
F. C. T. O'HARA

# RAPPORT ANNUEL

DES

# SERVICES D'INSPECTION

DES

# POIDS ET MESURES, DE L'ÉLECTRICITÉ ET DU GAZ

POUR L'EXERCICE CLOS LE 31 MARS

1926

(*Traduit de l'anglais*)

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
1927

RAPPORT

SUR

# L'INSPECTION DES POIDS ET MESURES, DE L'ÉLECTRICITÉ ET DU GAZ

---

OTTAWA, le 19 juin 1926.

A l'honorable
Ministre du Commerce.

MONSIEUR,—J'ai l'honneur de vous soumettre le Rapport annuel des Services d'Inspection des Poids et Mesures, de l'Electricité et du Gaz, ainsi que les tableaux statistiques qui le complètent, pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1926.

F. C. T. O'HARA,
*Sous-ministre.*

## SERVICE D'INSPECTION DES POIDS ET MESURES

M. E. O. Way, Directeur du Service des Poids et Mesures, fait rapport dans les termes suivants:—

Je suis heureux de déclarer que le Service des Poids et Mesures a fonctionné avec beaucoup de succès durant le dernier exercice écoulé. La situation satisfaisante où il se trouvait en mars 1925, alors que pour la première fois l'exercice se termina avec un surplus de recettes de $1,075.89 sur les dépenses, s'est non seulement maintenue, mais améliorée, le surplus atteignant $22,647.49. L'objet principal de tous nos efforts depuis plusieurs années, le développement d'un service d'inspection efficace et en mesure de se soutenir lui-même a été atteint, et désormais on est en droit de s'attendre à ce qu'avec la même proportion de personnel pour les besoins d'inspection, et étant donné l'expansion normale des affaires dans le pays, le service continue à fonctionner sans rien coûter au trésor ou sans peser trop lourdement sur la classe des commerçants. Il y a, naturellement, beaucoup de travail d'inspection en rapport avec des poids et mesures faibles, pour lequel aucun frais n'est réclamé et que le développement des villes ne peut qu'augmenter. Néanmoins, comme les appareils servant au commerce se multiplieront proportionnellement à l'augmentation des villes et des affaires, la proportion actuelle du travail rémunéré et celle du travail gratuit continueront, sans doute, à être les mêmes.

Les chiffres de l'exercice 1925-26 sont les suivants par comparaison avec ceux de l'exercice précédent:—

| | 1924-25 | 1925-26 |
|---|---|---|
| Recettes | $294,106 64 | $315,841 14 |
| Dépenses | 293,030 75 | 293,193 65 |
| Surplus | $ 1,075 89 | $ 22,647 49 |

On voit donc qu'en dépit d'une augmentation de $162.90 seulement dans les dépenses, les recettes se sont accrues de $21,734.50, le surplus passant de $1,075.89 à $22,647.49. De ce surplus, cependant, il faut déduire la somme de $19,709.89, représentant les appointements du bureau du Directeur au Ministère, lesquels sont payés à même le vote civil et non les dépenses casuelles des Poids et Mesures.

Une comparaison des dépenses du service, renfermées au tableau "A", à celles du dernier exercice fait voir qu'elles ont augmenté de $10,483.96, comme résultat surtout d'une avance de $5,802.47 dans les salaires et de frais de voyage et de transport de $4,199.58. A cette hausse il faut, cependant, juxtaposer l'élimination de $7,989.29 comme indemnité de vie chère, et une réduction de $1,910.48 dans les impressions—laissant la légère avance de $162.90 dans les dépenses.

L'augmentation des recettes est due à une expansion du travail des Poids et Mesures, surtout en rapport avec l'inspection des appareils pour la vente de la gazoline. Un plus gros volume de travail entraîne toujours des dépenses plus élevées, mais remarquons ici qu'en 1920, année où les droits d'inspection furent augmentés et l'inspection rendue annuelle, il en coûtait $1.15 pour percevoir un dollar, tandis que l'année dernière il n'en coûtait plus que 93 cents.

## Le système des droits

En certains quartiers on semble disposé à protester contre le système des droits réclamés pour l'inspection des poids et mesures. Ces critiques viennent des marchands de détail surtout et, chaque année, ils affirment que l'inspection des poids et mesures devrait être à la charge du trésor et gratuite pour le commerçant, parce qu'elle est destinée à protéger le public. En réponse à ceci, nous pourrions citer les anciennes lois des poids et mesures, dont l'extrait suivant, renfermé dans un statut adopté en 1354, sous le règne d'Edouard III, nous fournit un exemple caractéristique:—

"Comme nous croyons comprendre que certains marchands achètent de la laine et d'autres marchandises au poids avoirdupois, et qu'ils vendent au moyen d'une autre mesure; et qu'ils agissent frauduleusement sous le rapport du pesage; et aussi qu'ils se servent de mesures et de yards fausses, de façon à nous tromper sérieusement ainsi que tout le public et les marchands honnêtes; nous ordonnons par la présente qu'un poids, une mesure et une yard soient employés dans tout le pays, aussi bien à l'extérieur qu'à l'intérieur des marchandises, et que la laine et toutes les marchandises pesant avoirdupois soient pesées à la balance."

Comme on le voit par cet extrait, la loi et l'inspection des poids et mesures sont mentionnées comme nécessaires à la protection de "tout le public" et "du marchand honnête", et il en est de même aujourd'hui. L'inspection n'existe pas parce que les marchands et les commerçants sont généralement malhonnêtes ou trompeurs, mais pour empêcher ceux qui seraient portés à l'être de pratiquer la malhonnêteté et de faire ainsi subir un tort sérieux au public aussi bien qu'aux commerçants honnêtes.

Le marchand et le commerçant ne sont pas en affaires pour leur simple amusement, ou encore comme philanthropes. Il n'y a pas de doute qu'ils rendent service au public, mais leur motif principal c'est le profit et, la clef de voûte de leurs affaires, les instruments permettant de réaliser ces profits, ce sont les appareils de pesage et de mesurage dont ils se servent. Le pesage et le mesurage se font avec autant d'exactitude et de raffinement que possible, aussi bien pour protéger le marchand contre toute perte que pour donner au public pour son argent. Sous ce dernier rapport le marchand se trouve encore plus intéressé, vu que l'usure des appareils de pesage est toujours à son détriment. S'il faut une livre et une fraction pour enregistrer une livre, la fraction de livre ne bénéficiera pas à chacun des consommateurs, mais la perte du commerçant est cumulative et sérieuse. Aussi, c'est la question d'éviter cette perte au marchand qui a donné naissance aux raffinements merveilleux des machines de pesage modernes et qui a fait abandonner les anciennes et simples balances à bras égaux, avec lesquelles le commerçant devait toujours mettre assez de marchandises supplémentaires dans le plateau pour qu'il bascule. Aujourd'hui, il fixe une limite, et en faisant cela donne juste une livre standard, ni plus ni moins.

Mais ce qui est encore plus important, c'est le fait que la responsabilité de veiller à n'employer que des appareils approuvés, exacts et légalement poinçonnés, appartient au commerçant. Dans la plupart des pays le Gouvernement envoie ses Inspecteurs d'un centre à l'autre et notifie les commerçants d'avoir à pré-

senter et à apporter tous leurs appareils afin de les faire vérifier et poinçonner. Cette façon de procéder ennuyeuse et coûteuse est pleine d'inconvénients pour le marchand, entraînant aussi pour lui une grosse perte de temps. Au Canada, l'Inspecteur, avec ses étalons, se rend lui-même chez le marchand et vérifie son outillage à sa place d'affaires. A tout considérer, le système de droits est donc juste, équitable, avantageux et économe pour les marchands, et à cela il faut ajouter que les Inspecteurs leur rendent un précieux service en ajustant les machines trouvées injustes et susceptibles d'ajustement, sans qu'ils aient à faire exécuter ce travail au dehors.

D'un aure côté, il y a encore les grosses machines dont l'inspection n'est possible que sur les lieux mêmes. En Europe, après que le commerçant a apporté ses appareils susceptibles d'être déplacés l'Inspecteur doit encore aller vérifier les machines dormantes—ce qui représente un coût élevé—tandis qu'avec le système canadien, il vérifie l'outillage des boutiques et les appareils dormants à la même visite, ce qui réduit proportionnellement le coût, pour le commerçant aussi bien que pour le Gouvernement.

Ce système offre encore un autre avantage du fait que l'Inspecteur visite, sans avis préalable, et examine les appareils dans le véritable état où ils sont employés par le commerçant, ce qui augmente les chances de l'Inspecteur de découvrir les pratiques frauduleuses ou les manipulations malhonnêtes. En fin de compte, le droit d'inspection payé par le marchand se résume donc à une légère prime d'assurance contre la concurrence déloyale et contre l'ennui, et aussi contre les frais et la perte de temps et d'affaires que nécessiterait le transport périodique de son outillage à quelque centre de poinçonnage du Gouvernement, un système qui occasionnerait des pertes aussi bien au Gouvernement qu'aux commerçants.

## Personnel

Il n'y a eu que peu de changements de personnel durant l'exercice. Un officier, M. N. Merrigold, est décédé à Hamilton en février 1926, et ne sera pas remplacé, tandis que l'Inspecteur senior R. J. Wright, de Toronto, a été mis à sa retraite à partir du 1er janvier 1926. M. Wright était âgé de 76 ans et avait 45 années de services efficaces et judicieux à son crédit. Le travail à faire à Toronto est tellement abondant qu'il devra être remplacé. Une nouvelle nomination a été faite à Edmonton afin de répondre à l'augmentation du travail dans la partie septentrionale de l'Alberta, mais comme nous avons aboli une position à Hamilton, tel que mentionné ci-dessus, le personnel se trouve encore au même chiffre de 111.

## Détails sur la vérification

Le tableau suivant est un résumé des divers appareils vérifiés durant l'exercice, les statistiques détaillées étant données aux appendices B, etc.

### Résumé

| Articles | Soumis | Vérifiés | Rejetés | Pourcentage des rejets |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Poids | 89,828 | 89,459 | 369 | 0·41 |
| Poids métriques | 1,648 | 1,634 | 14 | 0·85 |
| Mesures de capacité | 104,432 | 104,285 | 147 | 0·14 |
| Mesures de longueur | 12,209 | 12,181 | 28 | 0·23 |
| Bidons à lait | 72,178 | 72,166 | 12 | 0·02 |
| Bidons à crème glacée | 27,476 | 27,473 | 3 | 0·01 |
| Verrerie d'épreuves Babcock (pipettes, etc.) | 51,789 | 51,164 | 625 | 1·2 |
| Appareils de mesurage (gazoline) | 29,167 | 27,944 | 1,223 | 4·2 |
| Machines de pesage | 170,374 | 152,258 | 8,116 | 4·7 |
| Machines de pesage métriques | 571 | 554 | 17 | 2·9 |
| | 559,672 | 549,118 | 10,554 | |

La multiplication des marchandises emballées d'avance, comme phase de la production centralisée moderne, a sa répercussion sur les statistiques des poids et mesures dont le nombre d'appareils vérifiés ne croît que lentement—cette croissance n'ayant été que de 16 pour cent environ au cours des cinq dernières années. Durant cette même période, au contraire, les appareils de mesurage de la gazoline vérifiés se sont accrus de 15,363 à 29,167, soit une hausse de plus de 80 pour cent. Ces derniers instruments ont pris la première place en importance et complexité parmi tous les travaux réclamés par les poids et mesures. Le mesurage d'un liquide dans un bocal gradué transparent semble la chose la plus simple du monde, tandis qu'il faut, au contraire, des règlements très élaborés et une surveillance des plus étroites pour obtenir une exactitude et une protection raisonnables contre les diversions ou les retenues malhonnêtes du liquide mesuré.

### Verrerie de Babcock

Près de 51,879 pièces de cette verrerie métrique ont été reçues pour vérification, faisant voir une diminution de 15,983 pièces sur 1924-25.

Les droits, naturellement, ont baissé dans la même proportion, ne représentant que $2,558.20 comparativement à $3,357.35 pour l'année précédente.

### Autres fonctions

Le poids de tare des wagons de fret utilisés dans l'Ouest pour le transport du charbon a fait l'objet de nouvelles démarches au début de 1926, mais les résultats n'ont guère été meilleurs que l'année dernière. Il continue à exister de sérieuses différences entre le poids véritable et les poids marqués sur les wagons. Les résultats obtenus furent soumis à la Commission des Chemins de fer, vu que le Service des Poids et Mesures n'a aucune juridiction sur les wagons de fret. Les compagnies de chemins de fer ont communiqué avec les commerçants de charbon de l'Ouest et ont fait certaines concessions, tout en promettant de veiller avec plus de soin au pesage de tare des wagons, mais avec le prix du charbon et les taux de transport à leur niveau actuel, il devient de plus en plus évident que les anciennes méthodes, faciles et plus ou moins exactes, de manutentionner les expéditions de charbon ne conviennent plus à la situation, et que la seule solution satisfaisante et ultime semble être le pesage net du charbon dans les wagons de fret, comme la chose se pratique pour le blé.

### Saisies et poursuites

Durant l'exercice, cent sept machines de pesage et trente mesures ont été saisies comme illégales ou fausses et injustes.

Dans neuf cas, on a intenté des poursuites, qui ont entraîné sept condamnations, avec amendes s'élevant à $158. Un cas fut réglé hors de cour et l'autre est encore en suspens.

### Le système métrique

Ceux qui s'intéressent au système métrique au Canada ont suivi attentivement cette année les délibérations d'un Comité du Congrès, à Washington, D.C., sur un Projet de Loi Métrique, H.R.-10, introduit par M. Britten.

Le Bill avait pour but "l'emploi, à partir du premier jour de janvier 1935, de poids et de mesures métriques, sauf dans le cas de dispositions contraires, pour les fins suivantes", que l'on peut résumer à la vente, aux frais de transport, à la poste, aux frais d'accise et de douane; mais le Bill déclare expressément que ses dispositions ne s'appliqueront pas à la fabrication, aux arpentages, etc.

Ces dernières exemptions offrent un intérêt tout spécial et témoignent des difficultés reconnues qui s'opposent au changement des unités de mesure dans la production établie et plus ou moins standardisée. Et cependant, c'est ici que le système métrique est le plus nécessaire afin de placer les produits manufacturés

sur une base d'échange international. D'un autre côté, il n'y a pas beaucoup à gagner en modifiant les unités nationales d'échange qui n'ont aucun rapport avec le commerce international. En d'autres mots, il y aurait très peu d'avantages à exiger la vente des nouveautés au mètre, alors que l'industrie fabriquerait au pouce. Comme ce Bill a soulevé beaucoup d'opposition, on est d'opinion qu'il ne sera pas adopté. (Les derniers renseignements sont à l'effet que le Comité a refusé de recommander ce Bill au Congrès.)

Parmi les représentations faites à ce sujet, mentionnons le cas où une personne, opposée au système métrique naturellement, soumit certaines échelles ou règles de longueur qu'elle avait achetées à Liège, Belgique, en 1921. Ces règles étaient de quatre dénominations différentes: métrique, et d'après l'ancien pouce de Paris, le pouce belge et le pouce anglais. La Belgique adopta le système métrique en 1820 et malgré cela, avec des pays métriques tout alentour, nous trouvons en usage des mesures des anciennes dénominations (puisque la vente signifie la demande et l'usage) après plus de 100 années de législation métrique obligatoire. Les coutumes et les habitudes d'un peuple meurent lentement et les partisans du changement ne peuvent traiter à la légère des caractéristiques nationales et la psychologie du public. Le plus gros obstable au choix d'une base décimale pour la monnaie anglaise, tout en retenant la livre d'or et presque toutes ses subdivisions actuelles, réside dans l'effet sur les masses du changement dans la valeur du penny, de douze à dix au shilling, la vingtième partie de la livre.

Les avantages que le système métrique peut posséder se résument à son adaptabilité pour utilisation scientifique et dans les laboratoires, mais même avec cette supériorité sur les autres systèmes il n'est pas sans défauts, surtout à cause du fait de la standardisation des unités métriques à 4° C., au lieu d'à la température normale de 62° F. comme dans le système anglais.

Les conséquences d'un tel état de choses furent expérimentées au laboratoire même des Poids et Mesures dans le cours de l'année dernière. Ce service, en effet, avait coutume dans l'épreuve des pipettes de Babcock de vérifier, disons par exemple, une pipette de 18 c.c. en comparant le poids de son contenu d'eau distillée à celui d'un poids de 18 grammes, au moyen d'une délicate balance de laboratoire. Or, en une certaine occasion, il arriva que 90 pipettes sur un total de 144 furent rejetées, ce qui nous attira la lettre suivante du fabricant, après qu'il se fut enquis de nos façons de procéder:—

"Nous ne savons encore exactement si vous voulez dire que la pipette contient 17·6 grammes à 62° F. ou si elle contient 17·6 ml. à 62° F. Vous réalisez, naturellement, que le volume de 17·6 grammes d'eau à 62° F. est à peu près 0·05 ml. plus considérable que 17·6 ml. Nous trouvons que le poids apparent dans l'air de 1,000 ml. d'eau à 62° F. (16·7° C.) est de 997·79 grammes. Mille grammes dépasseraient ceci de 2·21 ml. Donc 17·6 grammes dépasseraient 17·6 ml. de 0·0389 ml. ou 17·6 ml. à 62° F. pèsera 0·0389 grammes de moins que 17·6 grammes, c'est-à-dire 17·5611 grammes."

Ceci illustre le fait que le caractère interchangeable des unités du système métrique n'est que théorique, et que l'application pratique de cette propriété a suscité beaucoup de difficultés dans l'épreuve de la verrerie du commerce. En un mot 17·6 c.c. ne pèsent pas 17·6 grammes—sauf à une température fixe, 4° C., point qui ne se présente jamais dans le commerce et l'industrie. Naturellement 17·6 c.c. est 17·6 ml. à n'importe quelle température, mais aussitôt que la température dévie du point standard de 4° C., toute identité cesse d'exister entre 17·6 c.c. ou 17·6 ml. et 17·6 grammes.

# APPENDICE A.

ÉTAT des dépenses et recettes du Service des Poids et Mesures pour l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1925.

| Districts | Inspecteurs de districts | Dépenses | | | | | | Recettes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Appointements | Secours spécial | Loyer | Frais de voyage | Divers | Total | |
| | | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ cts. | $ cts. | $ cts. |
| ONTARIO— | | | | | | | | |
| Belleville | F. D. Diamond | 6,754 35 | ..... | ..... | 3,864 22 | 433 37 | 11,051 94 | 10,822 65 |
| Hamilton | J. C. Sealey | 13,800 00 | ..... | ..... | 6,874 55 | 230 82 | 20,905 37 | 19,835 15 |
| London | A. A. Luton | 12,210 00 | 90 00 | ..... | 4,892 33 | 288 76 | 17,481 09 | 20,761 75 |
| Ottawa | E. H. Hinchey | 18,931 62 | ..... | ..... | 7,804 81 | 238 31 | 26,974 74 | 21,475 00 |
| Toronto | J. J. McConvey | 15,765 00 | ..... | ..... | 4,247 80 | 188 01 | 20,200 81 | 38,840 40 |
| Total pour l'Ontario | ..... | 67,460 97 | 90 00 | ..... | 27,683 71 | 1,379 27 | 96,613 95 | 111,734 95 |
| QUÉBEC— | | | | | | | | |
| Montréal | A. A. Bernard | 20,921 67 | ..... | ..... | 8,751 77 | 346 34 | 30,019 78 | 37,177 50 |
| Québec | J. A. W. LeBel | 12,165 00 | ..... | ..... | 7,067 69 | 342 50 | 19,575 19 | 17,016 50 |
| Sherbrooke | O. C. Delorme | 5,988 06 | ..... | ..... | 2,141 55 | 194 98 | 8,324 59 | 10,461 65 |
| Trois-Rivières | J. A. Desilets | 6,863 70 | ..... | ..... | 3,292 60 | 196 09 | 10,352 39 | 7,463 00 |
| Total pour le Québec | ..... | 45,938 43 | ..... | ..... | 21,253 61 | 1,079 91 | 68,271 95 | 72,118 65 |
| N.-BRUNSWICK— | | | | | | | | |
| St. John | W. F. Balcom | 6,019 00 | ..... | ..... | 1,667 54 | 103 52 | 7,790 06 | 6,384 15 |
| NOUV.-ÉCOSSE— | | | | | | | | |
| Halifax | W. M. Dustan | 6,840 00 | ..... | ..... | 3,853 85 | 415 39 | 11,109 24 | 8,467 65 |
| ILE DU PRINCE-EDOUARD— | | | | | | | | |
| Charlottetown | J. E. Trainor (Int.) | 1,680 00 | ..... | ..... | 454 96 | 40 32 | 2,175 28 | 1,949 50 |
| MANITOBA— | | | | | | | | |
| Winnipeg | J. B. Attridge | 16,620 00 | ..... | ..... | 7,816 87 | 300 81 | 24,737 68 | 27,433 65 |
| SASKATCHEWAN— | | | | | | | | |
| Regina | E. B. Lorimer | 12,600 00 | ..... | ..... | 7,654 19 | 333 92 | 20,588 11 | 21,297 20 |
| Saskatoon | R. Wallace (Int.) | 8,400 00 | 120 00 | ..... | 6,847 37 | 316 26 | 15,683 63 | 21,371 50 |
| Total pour la Saskatchewan | ..... | 21,000 00 | 120 00 | ..... | 14,501 56 | 650 18 | 36,271 74 | 42,668 70 |
| ALBERTA— | | | | | | | | |
| Calgary | A. E. H. Cable | 7,365 00 | ..... | ..... | 4,404 34 | 234 60 | 12,003 94 | 13,338 40 |
| Edmonton | John McLeod | 5,670 81 | ..... | ..... | 4,887 65 | 290 77 | 10,849 23 | 14,902 50 |
| Total pour l'Alberta | ..... | 13,035 81 | ..... | ..... | 9,291 99 | 525 37 | 22,853 17 | 28,240 90 |
| COLOMBIE BRITANNIQUE— | | | | | | | | |
| Vancouver | A. H. Dutton | 7,140 00 | 16 00 | 180 00 | 4,344 80 | 400 59 | 12,081 39 | 11,684 30 |
| YUKON— | | | | | | | | |
| Dawson | E. Telford | 355 65 | ..... | ..... | 153 65 | ..... | 509 30 | 89 00 |
| Directeur, Ottawa | E. O. Way | ..... | ..... | ..... | 456 30 | 127 25 | 583 55 | ..... |
| Surintendant de la Division de l'Est | D. J. McLean | 2,880 00 | ..... | ..... | 270 40 | 0 95 | 3,151 35 | ..... |
| Surintendant de la Div. de l'Ouest | R. Wallace | 2,850 00 | ..... | ..... | 333 40 | ..... | 3,183 40 | ..... |
| Inspecteur de Bal. d'Elévateurs | J. G. White | 500 00 | ..... | ..... | 274 52 | ..... | 774 52 | ..... |
| Inspecteur de Bal. d'Elévateurs | A. A. Bowen | 660 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 660 00 | ..... |
| Inspecteur en chef des balanceries | C. F. Sheppard | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46 25 | ..... | 46 25 | ..... |
| | | 6,890 00 | ..... | ..... | 1,380 87 | 128 20 | 8,399 07 | ..... |
| Total pour les Districts | ..... | 192,979 86 | 226 00 | 180 00 | 92,403 41 | 5,023 56 | 290,812 83 | 310,771 45 |
| Dépenses casuelles générales | | | | | | 587 67 | | |
| Impressions, compte général | | | | | | 1,097 62 | | |
| Papeterie, compte général | | | | | | 536 14 | | |
| Bureau International des Poids et Mesures | | | | | | 159 39 | | |
| | | | | | | | 2,380 82 | |
| Droits d'inspection des balances de bureaux de poste | | | | | | ..... | ..... | 2,500 00 |
| Honoraires du laboratoire des Poids et Mesures | | | | | | ..... | ..... | 2,558 20 |
| Recettes casuelles | | | | | | ..... | ..... | 34 49 |
| | | | | | | | 293,193 65 | 315,864 14 |
| Moins les remboursements chargés au compte des recettes des Poids et Mesures, tel que par le chèque n° 7517 du Ministère des Finances | | | | | | ..... | ..... | 23 00 |
| | | | | | | | 293,193 65 | 315,841 14 |
| Gratifications aux parents d'employés décédés | | | | | | ..... | 240 00 | |

# APPENDICE B.

RELEVÉ du nombre des poids et des instruments de pesage soumis dans chaque district d'inspection pendant l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926.

| District d'inscription | Instruments de pesage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Poids | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Balances plate-formes | | | | Balances à ressort | | | Balances à tableau calculé | | Balances automatiques | | | | | | | | | |
| | A bras égaux | Romaines | Ordinaires | Sans excavation | A cadran | De chemin de fer | Du commerce | Pour glace et lait | Automatiques (à pièces de monnaie) | A ressort | Toutes autres | D'élévateur à grain | Toutes autres | Balances à suspension | Avoirdupois et métriques combinées | Métriques | Avoirdupois | De Troy | Métriques | Tolérés | A tabac |
| Belleville | 553 | 86 | 3,102 | 1 | 43 | 8 | 22 | 12 | 7 | 443 | 1,299 | ..... | 1 | | ..... | 112 | 2,989 | ..... | 129 | ..... | ..... |
| Hamilton | 763 | 2,417 | 5,135 | 3 | 249 | 43 | 8 | 4 | 23 | 587 | 1,890 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 7,677 | 24 | ..... | ..... | 20 |
| London | 633 | 122 | 4,479 | 87 | 298 | 42 | 10 | ..... | 39 | 854 | 4,781 | ..... | ..... | 35 | ..... | 136 | 3,661 | ..... | 34 | ..... | ..... |
| Ottawa | 1,353 | 115 | 8,906 | 7 | 95 | 27 | 23 | 22 | 76 | 1,903 | 1,674 | 1 | ..... | 21 | 1 | 14 | 9,088 | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... |
| Toronto | 892 | 59 | 3,706 | ..... | 354 | 36 | 45 | 8 | 48 | 2,531 | 3,385 | ..... | 17 | 4 | ..... | 38 | 4,566 | 14 | 54 | ..... | ..... |
| ONTARIO | 4,194 | 2,799 | 25,328 | 98 | 939 | 156 | 108 | 46 | 193 | 6,318 | 13,029 | 1 | 18 | 64 | 1 | 300 | 27,981 | 38 | 228 | ..... | 20 |
| Montréal | 3,021 | 744 | 10,272 | 71 | 275 | 45 | 236 | 55 | 332 | 1,680 | 5,734 | ..... | 66 | 60 | 2 | 87 | 15,269 | 242 | 629 | 2 | 254 |
| Québec | 1,782 | 528 | 5,571 | ..... | 18 | 13 | 47 | ..... | 19 | ..... | 2,089 | 18 | 13 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 10,238 | ..... | 61 | 118 | 281 |
| Sherbrooke | 945 | 2,324 | 6,601 | 102 | 11 | 16 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 29 | 948 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 6,695 | ..... | 54 | ..... | 12 |
| Trois-Rivières | 626 | 198 | 3,087 | 2 | 197 | 21 | 20 | ..... | 6 | 333 | 442 | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3,001 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| QUÉBEC | 6,374 | 3,794 | 25,531 | 175 | 501 | 95 | 306 | 61 | 361 | 2,042 | 9,213 | 21 | 81 | 66 | 3 | 92 | 35,203 | 242 | 744 | 120 | 547 |
| St. John, N.-B | 490 | 71 | 2,017 | 1 | 58 | 20 | 50 | 1 | 3 | 688 | 868 | ..... | 3 | 15 | ..... | ..... | 2,613 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Halifax, N.-E | 556 | 42 | 2,277 | 1 | 71 | 26 | 56 | ..... | ..... | 1,422 | 1,280 | ..... | ..... | 38 | ..... | ..... | 2,657 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Charlottetown, I.P.-E | 93 | 3 | 800 | ..... | 3 | 4 | 17 | ..... | ..... | 98 | 237 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | 390 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Winnipeg, Man | 912 | 644 | 6,634 | 54 | 167 | 32 | 192 | 3 | 80 | 2,131 | 2,227 | 25 | 8 | 17 | ..... | 27 | 5,521 | ..... | 386 | ..... | ..... |
| Regina | 465 | 1,199 | 6,081 | 48 | 62 | 20 | 11 | 1 | 23 | 677 | 1,308 | 1 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,686 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Saskatoon | 519 | 1,320 | 6,007 | 50 | 23 | 11 | 5 | ..... | 7 | 807 | 1,155 | 10 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | 2,699 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| SASKATCHEWAN | 984 | 2,519 | 12,088 | 98 | 85 | 31 | 16 | 1 | 30 | 1,484 | 2,463 | 11 | 8 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 5,385 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Calgary | 391 | 639 | 3,500 | 37 | 65 | 29 | 36 | ..... | 14 | 655 | 1,367 | 48 | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | 3,042 | ..... | 149 | ..... | ..... |
| Edmonton | 386 | 546 | 3,974 | 133 | 65 | 16 | 33 | ..... | 11 | 599 | 1,392 | 73 | 1 | 4 | ..... | 145 | 3,604 | ..... | 141 | ..... | ..... |
| ALBERTA | 777 | 1,185 | 7,474 | 170 | 130 | 45 | 69 | ..... | 25 | 1,254 | 2,759 | 121 | 1 | 12 | ..... | 145 | 6,646 | ..... | 290 | ..... | ..... |
| Vancouver, C.-B | 686 | 282 | 3,546 | 16 | 53 | 40 | 322 | 30 | 27 | 1,408 | 2,067 | 8 | 19 | 38 | ..... | 6 | 2,387 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Territoire du Yukon | 5 | 4 | 65 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 7 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 78 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Totaux | 15,071 | 11,343 | 85,760 | 613 | 2,007 | 449 | 1,146 | 142 | 719 | 16,846 | 34,150 | 191 | 138 | 257 | 4 | 571 | 88,861 | 280 | 1,648 | 120 | 567 |

## APPENDICE B—Suite.

RELEVÉ du nombre des poids et des instruments de pesage vérifiés dans chaque district d'inspection pendant l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926.

| District d'inscription | Instruments de pesage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Poids | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Balances plate-formes | | | | Balances à ressort | | | Balances à tableau calculé | | Balances automatiques | | | | | | | | | |
| | A bras égaux | Romaines | Ordinaires | Sans excavation | A cadran | De chemin de fer | Du commerce | Pour glace et lait | Automatiques (à pièces de monnaie) | A ressort | Toutes autres | D'élévateur à grain | Toutes autres | Balances à suspension | Avoirdupois et métriques combinées | Métriques | Avoirdupois | De Troy | Métriques | Tolérés | A tabac |
| Belleville | 546 | 77 | 2,874 | 1 | 31 | 2 | 20 | 12 | 6 | 418 | 1,259 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 112 | 2,965 | ..... | 129 | ..... | ..... |
| Hamilton | 736 | 2,386 | 4,542 | 3 | 154 | 31 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 503 | 1,696 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 7,671 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 |
| London | 626 | 115 | 4,205 | 67 | 268 | 17 | 10 | ..... | 36 | 772 | 4,649 | ..... | ..... | 35 | ..... | 136 | 3,619 | ..... | 34 | ..... | ..... |
| Ottawa | 1,340 | 102 | 8,553 | 7 | 76 | 23 | 20 | 22 | 70 | 1,727 | 1,579 | 1 | ..... | 18 | 1 | 14 | 9,064 | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... |
| Toronto | 866 | 54 | 3,328 | ..... | 208 | 23 | 41 | 8 | 47 | 2,426 | 3,140 | ..... | 17 | 3 | ..... | 38 | 4,564 | 14 | 54 | ..... | ..... |
| ONTARIO | 4,114 | 2,734 | 23,502 | 78 | 737 | 96 | 99 | 46 | 168 | 5,846 | 12,323 | 1 | 18 | 58 | 1 | 300 | 27,883 | 14 | 228 | ..... | 20 |
| Montréal | 2,954 | 716 | 9,615 | 58 | 239 | 35 | 210 | 55 | 306 | 1,552 | 5,400 | ..... | 64 | 58 | 2 | 86 | 15,140 | 242 | 629 | 2 | 254 |
| Québec | 1,778 | 522 | 5,525 | ..... | 15 | 13 | 47 | ..... | 15 | ..... | 2,043 | 18 | 13 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 10,238 | ..... | 61 | 118 | 281 |
| Sherbrooke | 945 | 2,314 | 6,552 | 96 | 9 | 15 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 25 | 925 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 6,695 | ..... | 54 | ..... | 12 |
| Trois-Rivières | 621 | 189 | 3,040 | 1 | 178 | 20 | 18 | ..... | 5 | 322 | 424 | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3,001 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| QUÉBEC | 6,298 | 3,741 | 24,732 | 155 | 441 | 83 | 278 | 61 | 329 | 1,899 | 8,792 | 21 | 79 | 63 | 3 | 91 | 35,074 | 242 | 744 | 120 | 547 |
| St. John, N.-B | 489 | 71 | 1,949 | 1 | 54 | 20 | 50 | 1 | 3 | 682 | 850 | ..... | 3 | 13 | ..... | ..... | 2,609 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Halifax, N.-E | 552 | 42 | 2,230 | 1 | 56 | 24 | 56 | ..... | ..... | 1,405 | 1,273 | ..... | ..... | 33 | ..... | ..... | 2,657 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Charlottetown, I.P.-E | 92 | 3 | 761 | ..... | 1 | 4 | 17 | ..... | ..... | 97 | 235 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | 390 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Winnipeg, Man | 904 | 637 | 6,314 | 43 | 129 | 21 | 171 | 3 | 69 | 2,054 | 2,159 | 25 | 8 | 13 | ..... | 27 | 5,493 | ..... | 386 | ..... | ..... |
| Regina | 450 | 1,181 | 5,553 | 35 | 46 | 10 | 9 | 1 | 14 | 637 | 1,247 | 1 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,686 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Saskatoon | 517 | 1,320 | 5,780 | 43 | 21 | 11 | 5 | ..... | 7 | 791 | 1,129 | 10 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | 2,687 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| SASKATCHEWAN | 967 | 2,501 | 11,333 | 78 | 67 | 21 | 14 | 1 | 21 | 1,428 | 2,376 | 11 | 5 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 5,373 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Calgary | 390 | 631 | 3,381 | 27 | 59 | 29 | 36 | ..... | 13 | 627 | 1,314 | 47 | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | 3,035 | ..... | 149 | ..... | ..... |
| Edmonton | 380 | 534 | 3,496 | 88 | 53 | 11 | 32 | ..... | 7 | 553 | 1,304 | 68 | 1 | 4 | ..... | 129 | 3,537 | ..... | 127 | ..... | ..... |
| ALBERTA | 770 | 1,165 | 6,877 | 115 | 112 | 40 | 68 | ..... | 20 | 1,180 | 2,618 | 115 | 1 | 12 | ..... | 129 | 6,572 | ..... | 276 | ..... | ..... |
| Vancouver, C.-B | 678 | 277 | 3,448 | 16 | 42 | 35 | 316 | 30 | 26 | 1,370 | 2,018 | 8 | 19 | 37 | ..... | 6 | 2,387 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Territoire du Yukon | 5 | 4 | 65 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 7 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 78 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Totaux | 74,869 | 11,175 | 81,211 | 487 | 1,639 | 344 | 1,069 | 142 | 636 | 15,962 | 32,651 | 185 | 133 | 236 | 4 | 554 | 88,516 | 256 | 1,634 | 120 | 567 |

## APPENDICE B—Fin.

RELEVÉ du nombre des poids et des instruments de pesage rejetés dans chaque district d'inspection pendant l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926.

| District d'inscription | Instruments de pesage | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Poids | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Balances plate-formes | | | | Balances à ressort | | | Balances à tableau calculé | | Balances automatiques | | | | | | | | | |
| | A bras égaux | Romaines | Ordinaires | Sans excavation | A cadran | De chemin de fer | Du commerce | Pour glace et lait | Automatiques (à pièces de monnaie) | A ressort | Toutes autres | D'élévateur à grain | Toutes autres | Balances à suspension | Avoirdupois et métriques combinées | Métriques | Avoirdupois | De Troy | Métriques | Tolérés | A tabac |
| Belleville | 7 | 9 | 228 | ..... | 12 | 6 | 2 | ..... | 1 | 25 | 40 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hamilton | 27 | 31 | 593 | ..... | 95 | 12 | ..... | ..... | 14 | 84 | 194 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| London | 7 | 7 | 274 | 20 | 30 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 82 | 132 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 42 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ottawa | 13 | 13 | 353 | ..... | 19 | 4 | 3 | ..... | 6 | 176 | 95 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Toronto | 26 | 5 | 378 | ..... | 46 | 13 | 4 | ..... | 1 | 105 | 245 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ONTARIO | 80 | 65 | 1,826 | 20 | 202 | 60 | 9 | ..... | 25 | 472 | 706 | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | 98 | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Montréal | 67 | 28 | 657 | 13 | 36 | 10 | 26 | ..... | 26 | 128 | 334 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 1 | 129 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Québec | 4 | 6 | 46 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sherbrooke | ..... | 10 | 49 | 6 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 4 | 23 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Trois-Rivières | 5 | 9 | 47 | 1 | 19 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 1 | 11 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| QUÉBEC | 76 | 53 | 799 | 20 | 60 | 12 | 28 | ..... | 32 | 143 | 421 | ..... | 2 | 3 | ..... | 1 | 129 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. John, N.-B. | 1 | ..... | 68 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 18 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Halifax, N.-E. | 4 | ..... | 47 | ..... | 15 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Charlottetown, I.P.-E. | 1 | ..... | 39 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Winnipeg, Man. | 8 | 7 | 320 | 11 | 38 | 11 | 21 | ..... | 11 | 77 | 68 | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | 28 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Regina | 15 | 18 | 528 | 13 | 16 | 10 | 2 | ..... | 9 | 40 | 61 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Saskatoon | 2 | ..... | 227 | 7 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| SASKATCHEWAN | 17 | 18 | 755 | 20 | 18 | 10 | 2 | ..... | 9 | 56 | 87 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Calgary | 1 | 8 | 119 | 10 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 28 | 53 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Edmonton | 6 | 12 | 478 | 45 | 12 | 5 | 1 | ..... | 4 | 46 | 88 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 67 | ..... | 14 | ..... | ..... |
| ALBERTA | 7 | 20 | 597 | 55 | 18 | 5 | 1 | ..... | 5 | 74 | 141 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 74 | ..... | 14 | ..... | ..... |
| Vancouver, C.-B. | 8 | 5 | 98 | ..... | 11 | 5 | 16 | ..... | 1 | 38 | 49 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Totaux | 202 | 168 | 4,549 | 126 | 368 | 105 | 77 | ..... | 83 | 884 | 1,499 | 6 | 5 | 21 | ..... | 17 | 345 | 24 | 14 | ..... | ..... |

# APPENDICE C.

RELEVÉ du nombre des mesures de capacité, des appareils de mesurage, des mesures linéaires et diverses soumises dans chaque district d'inspection pendant l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926.

| District d'inspection | Mesures de capacité | | | Appareils de mesurage | | | Mesures linéaires | Mesures diverses | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Du Dominion | Bidons à lait | Réservoirs gradués | Pompes automatiques | Visibles | Combinées | Du Dominion | Mesurographes | Pèse-personnes | Bidons à crème glacée | Totalisateurs | Compteurs | Banneaux à sel | Balances minières | Bascules | Pesographes |
| Belleville | 2,952 | ..... | ..... | 900 | 184 | 1 | 169 | 8 | 34 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hamilton | 11,589 | ..... | ..... | 1,665 | ..... | ..... | 587 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| London | 15,188 | 15,053 | ..... | 969 | 379 | 71 | 4,576 | 7 | ..... | 2,900 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ottawa | 5,868 | 506 | 7 | 1,561 | 92 | 29 | 6 | 18 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Toronto | 18,500 | 48,116 | 1 | 1,814 | 5,799 | 68 | 300 | 107 | ..... | 23,389 | 644 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ONTARIO | 54,097 | 63,675 | 8 | 6,909 | 6,454 | 169 | 5,638 | 143 | 34 | 26,289 | 646 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Montréal | 23,676 | 7,044 | 5 | 2,335 | 491 | 34 | 1,900 | 73 | ..... | 47 | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Québec | 12,802 | ..... | 3 | 1,245 | ..... | ..... | 2,201 | 11 | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sherbrooke | 807 | ..... | ..... | 679 | 8 | 8 | 170 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Trois-Rivières | 2,187 | ..... | 3 | 364 | ..... | ..... | 274 | 3 | ..... | 865 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| QUÉBEC | 39,472 | 7,044 | 11 | 4,623 | 499 | 42 | 4,545 | 89 | ..... | 912 | 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. John, N.-B | 2,248 | 300 | ..... | 795 | 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 |
| Halifax, N.-E | 1,163 | ..... | 1 | 946 | 83 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 112 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Charlottetown, I.P.-E | 300 | ..... | ..... | 283 | 7 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 275 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Winnipeg, Man | 3,084 | ..... | 1 | 1,968 | 430 | 15 | 863 | 115 | ..... | ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Regina | 982 | ..... | 8 | 1,582 | 57 | ..... | 326 | 21 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Saskatoon | 67 | ..... | ..... | 1,243 | 14 | 7 | 78 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| SASKATCHEWAN | 1,049 | ..... | 8 | 2,825 | 71 | 7 | 404 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Calgary | 12 | ..... | 3 | 893 | 59 | 16 | ..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | 18 | ..... | ..... |
| Edmonton | 2,385 | 1,159 | 6 | 1,053 | 49 | 4 | 283 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 19 | ..... |
| ALBERTA | 2,397 | 1,159 | 9 | 1,946 | 108 | 20 | 283 | 20 | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | 21 | 19 | ..... |
| Vancouver, C.-B | 463 | ..... | 8 | 908 | 12 | 2 | 7 | 77 | 4 | ..... | 20 | ..... | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... |
| Totaux | 104,273 | 72,178 | 46 | 21,203 | 7,724 | 262 | 11,740 | 469 | 67 | 27,476 | 729 | 1 | 112 | 32 | 19 | 5 |

## APPENDICE C—Suite.

RELEVÉ du nombre des mesures de capacité, des appareils de mesurage, des mesures linéaires et diverses vérifiées dans chaque district d'inspection pendant l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926.

| District d'inspection | Mesures de capacité | | | Appareils de mesurage | | | Mesures linéaires | Mesures diverses | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Du Dominion | Bidons à lait | Réservoirs gradués | Pompes automatiques | Visibles | Combinées | Du Dominion | Mesurographes | Bocaux de mesurage | Bidons à crème glacée | Pèse-personnes | Compteurs | Banneaux à sel | Balances minières | Bascules | Pesographes |
| Belleville | 2,947 | | | 858 | 175 | 1 | 169 | 8 | 34 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Hamilton | 11,585 | | | 1,561 | | | 569 | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| London | 15,188 | 15,053 | | 845 | 354 | 69 | 4,576 | 7 | | 2,900 | | | | | | |
| Ottawa | 5,863 | 494 | 7 | 1,461 | 91 | 27 | 6 | 8 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | |
| Toronto | 18,500 | 48,116 | 1 | 1,750 | 5,794 | 64 | 300 | 116 | | 23,389 | 644 | | | | | |
| ONTARIO | 54,083 | 63,663 | 8 | 6,475 | 6,414 | 161 | 5,620 | 142 | 34 | 26,289 | 646 | 1 | | | | |
| Montréal | 23,674 | 7,044 | 5 | 2,221 | 462 | 34 | 1,900 | 72 | | 47 | 40 | | | | | |
| Québec | 12,802 | | 3 | 1,224 | | | 2,201 | 11 | | | 6 | | | | | |
| Sherbrooke | 807 | | | 649 | 8 | 8 | 170 | 2 | | | | | | | | |
| Trois-Rivières | 2,180 | | 3 | 337 | | | 274 | 3 | | 862 | | | | | | |
| QUÉBEC | 39,463 | 7,044 | 11 | 4,431 | 470 | 42 | 4,545 | 88 | | 909 | 46 | | | | | |
| St. John, N.-B | 2,248 | 300 | | 777 | 60 | | | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| Halifax, N.-E | 1,127 | | 1 | 919 | 81 | | | | 29 | | | | 112 | 1 | | |
| Charlottetown, I.P.-E | 231 | | | 255 | 7 | 7 | | | | 275 | | | | | | |
| Winnipeg, Man | 3,074 | | 1 | 1,891 | 423 | 15 | 863 | 114 | | | 10 | | | | | |
| Regina | 982 | | 8 | 1,445 | 55 | | 326 | 20 | | | | | | | | |
| Saskatoon | 67 | | | 1,195 | 14 | 7 | 78 | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| SASKATCHEWAN | 1,049 | | 8 | 2,640 | 69 | 7 | 404 | 24 | | | | | | | | |
| Calgary | 12 | | 3 | 860 | 54 | 15 | | 12 | | | 7 | | | 18 | | |
| Edmonton | 2,376 | 1,159 | 6 | 964 | 46 | 4 | 283 | 6 | | | | | | 2 | 16 | |
| ALBERTA | 2,388 | 1,159 | 9 | 1,824 | 100 | 19 | 283 | 18 | | | 7 | | | 20 | 16 | |
| Vancouver, C.-B | 463 | | 8 | 867 | 12 | 2 | 7 | 73 | 4 | | 20 | | | 8 | | |
| Totaux | 104,126 | 72,166 | 46 | 20,079 | 7,636 | 253 | 11,722 | 459 | 67 | 27,473 | 729 | 1 | 112 | 29 | 16 | 5 |

## APPENDICE C—Fin.

RELEVÉ du nombre des mesures de capacité, des appareils de mesurage, des mesures linéaires et diverses rejetées dans chaque district d'inspection pendant l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926.

| District d'inspection | Mesures de capacité | | | Appareils de mesurage | | | Mesures linéaires | Mesures diverses | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Du Dominion | Bidons à lait | Réservoirs gradués | Pompes automatiques | Visibles | Combinées | Du Dominion | Mesurographes | Bascules | Bidons à crème glacée | Balances minières | | | | | |
| Belleville | 5 | | | 42 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hamilton | 4 | | | 104 | | | 18 | | | | | | | | | |
| London | | | | 124 | 25 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ottawa | 5 | 12 | | 100 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Toronto | | | | 64 | 5 | 4 | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| ONTARIO | 14 | 12 | | 434 | 40 | 8 | 18 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Montréal | 2 | | | 114 | 29 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Québec | | | | 21 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sherbrooke | | | | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trois-Rivières | 7 | | | 27 | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | |
| QUÉBEC | 9 | | | 192 | 29 | | | 1 | | 3 | | | | | | |
| St. John, N.-B | | | | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Halifax, N.-E | 36 | | | 27 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Charlottetown, I.P.-E | 69 | | | 28 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Winnipeg, Man | 10 | | | 77 | 7 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Regina | | | | 137 | 2 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Saskatoon | | | | 48 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SASKATCHEWAN | | | | 185 | 2 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Calgary | | | | 33 | 5 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Edmonton | 9 | | | 89 | 3 | | | 2 | 3 | | 1 | | | | | |
| ALBERTA | 9 | | | 122 | 8 | 1 | | 2 | 3 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Vancouver, C.-B | | | | 41 | | | | 4 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Totaux | 147 | 12 | | 1,124 | 88 | 9 | 18 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | | | | |

## SERVICES D'INSPECTION DE L'ÉLECTRICITÉ ET DU GAZ

Il nous fait plaisir de soumettre le très encourageant rapport qui suit sur les Services d'Inspection de l'Electricité et du Gaz, au cours du dernier exercice:—

| | 1924-25 | 1925-26 |
|---|---|---|
| Compteurs électriques vérifiés.. | 221,450 | 260,960 |
| Compteurs à gaz vérifiés..... | 105,399 | 115,814 |
| Total..... | 326,849 | 376,774 |
| RECETTES:— | | |
| Electricité..... | $ 142,232 90 | $ 167,051 70 |
| Gaz..... | 73,707 60 | 80,069 40 |
| Total..... | $ 215,940 50 | $ 247,121 10 |
| DÉPENSES:— | | |
| Electricité..... | $ 116,831 43 | $ 118,190 16 |
| Gaz..... | 49,597 85 | 48,574 97 |
| Total..... | $ 166,429 28 | $ 166,765 13 |

Les chiffres ci-dessus font voir une grosse augmentation sur l'année précédente dans le nombre des compteurs vérifiés, soit de 49,925, et un accroissement de $31,180.60 aux recettes, tandis que les dépenses n'ont été que de $335.85 plus élevées.

L'excédent des recettes sur les dépenses est apparemment de $80,355.97, mais ce montant ne comprend pas les appointements du personnel du laboratoire central à Ottawa, lesquels s'élèvent à environ $16,000, ni les loyers de nos divers bureaux à travers le Dominion, qui représentent près de $25,000. D'un autre côté, si l'on ajoutait à ceci le coût des mobiliers de ces bureaux, l'intérêt sur l'argent déboursé et la dépréciation des appareils d'épreuves, le surplus mentionné ci-dessus se trouverait grandement réduit s'il ne disparaissait pas tout à fait.

### INSPECTION DE L'ÉLECTRICITÉ

Le nombre total des compteurs électriques en usage dans tout le Canada, d'après les rapports reçus au Ministère, est d'environ 1,241,000. Durant l'exercice, les épreuves ont porté sur 260,960 compteurs, dont 90,263 étaient nouveaux. Le nombre des appareils éprouvés représente donc 21 pour cent environ du total en usage. Près de 1,400 certificats furent émis aux compagnies de lumières électriques, aux commissions, etc., en conformité avec l'article 10 de la Loi de l'Inspection de l'Electricité, chapitre 16, de 1907.

La question de vérifier et d'éprouver les transformateurs a soulevé beaucoup de discussion. Dans les gros établissements où des quantités considérables de force sont mesurées, les transformateurs font partie intégrale de l'appareil de mesurage. Le compteur lui-même peut être absolument exact, mais s'il est relié au service par des transformateurs inexacts l'enregistrement du compteur est aussi défectueux.

Jusqu'ici nous n'avons pas porté beaucoup d'attention à l'épreuve des transformateurs mais le temps est venu où nous nous en occuperons sérieusement.

### INSPECTION DU GAZ

Il se vend au Canada deux sortes de gaz, le gaz naturel et le gaz fabriqué, ce dernier comprenant le gaz de charbon ordinaire, le gaz à l'eau carburée, le gaz au four à coke et le gaz acétylène.

On rencontre surtout le gaz naturel dans l'Ontario et l'Alberta, mais il existe aussi en très grandes quantités près de Moncton, Nouveau-Brunswick. Au cours de l'année dernière, plus de 13,000,000,000 de pieds cubes de ce gaz furent vendus, 85,752 compteurs étant en usage.

Le gaz fabriqué, comprenant les gaz de charbon, d'eau carburée et de four à coke, se vend en 32 endroits différents, énumérés à l'appendice F. Pour l'année dernière, la fourniture du gaz de cette catégorie a représenté 14,427,246,017 pieds cubes, avec 443,067 compteurs, ce qui fait une moyenne mensuelle de 2,712 pieds cubes par compteur.

Ce gaz est soumis à une épreuve calorifique dans le but de déterminer la valeur calorifique d'un pied cube de gaz.

Le pouvoir calorifique standard établi pour le gaz fabriqué fourni par un contracteur est de 450 Unités Thermales Britanniques par pied cube de gaz saturé, lorsque brûlé dans un air saturé. 3,395 épreuves semblables furent effectuées, et dans 16 cas seulement le gaz fut trouvé au-dessous du niveau requis.

Le gaz acétylène se fabrique surtout dans le Manitoba, et sur une petite échelle seulement. Dans le cours du dernier exercice 1,210,894 pieds cubes de ce gaz furent fabriqués et vendus, 425 compteurs étant employés.

## Laboratoires

Le laboratoire central, qui est situé à Ottawa, a des succursales à Winnipeg et à Vancouver.

Le principal travail des laboratoires consiste à maintenir en état d'exactitude les étalons secondaires fournis aux bureaux extérieurs pour fins d'épreuve. Durant l'exercice, 207 instruments furent éprouvés pour notre propre usage, et 48 instruments pour diverses compagnies.

Le laboratoire de Vancouver a déménagé récemment de son ancien local, 716 rue Pender Ouest, à 326 rue Howe. A cause de ce changement, on comprendra pourquoi il ne se fit aucune épreuve durant une période considérable.

Une autre caractéristique très importante du travail effectué au laboratoire d'Ottawa c'est l'épreuve des nouveaux compteurs qui sont envoyés au Ministère pour être approuvés. La Loi de l'Inspection de l'Electricité stipule "qu'aucun compteur électrique ne peut être admis à la vérification au Canada s'il n'a pas reçu préalablement l'approbation du Ministère". Il est évident d'après cette clause que les fonctionnaires du laboratoire sont directement responsables du choix des compteurs susceptibles d'être vendus au Canada. Durant le dernier exercice, 14 nouveaux types de compteurs watt-heures ou d'anciens types modifiés furent soumis pour approbation, dont 9 furent recommandés favorablement, tandis que 5 étaient rejetés ou retenus pour information et enquêtes additionnelles. Il faut beaucoup de temps pour examiner et éprouver chaque compteur avant son approbation finale, un grand nombre d'épreuves étant nécessaires pour déterminer s'il remplit les conditions prescrites concernant l'approbation des compteurs électriques.

En plus des épreuves ci-dessus, d'autres furent également effectuées sur un certain nombre de piles sèches et sur des lampes à incandescence.

### *Vérification des compteurs étalons secondaires et des compteurs étalons des Inspecteurs*

Comme aucune mention n'a été faite jusqu'ici de la méthode de vérification de nos compteurs étalons d'inspection, il serait peut-être à propos de faire voir ici la relation qui existe entre ces compteurs étalons d'inspection et les étalons primaires maintenus au laboratoire. La façon de procéder est brièvement la suivante:—

Il y a deux méthodes de vérification des instruments, celle qui consiste à appliquer une charge connue à l'instrument et à vérifier la lecture de l'instrument éprouvé à cette charge, et celle qui consiste à charger l'instrument à n'importe quelle lecture et à mesurer ensuite la véritable charge appliquée.

Dans la première méthode l'exactitude de la calibration dépend (à moins que l'instrument ne soit absolument juste) de l'exactitude avec laquelle l'instrument éprouvé peut être lu entre des positions marquées; dans la deuxième méthode, elle dépend de l'exactitude avec laquelle les étalons d'épreuves peuvent être lus.

Les étalons primaires du courant, au Canada, sont une série d'électrodynamomètres Kelvin de construction spéciale, gradués depuis $\frac{1}{5}$ jusqu'à 125 ampères mais incapables de donner des lectures intermédiaires. Les étalons de voltage consistent en un groupe d'éléments Weston certifiés par le Laboratoire Physique National de Londres, Angleterre, et vérifiés par le Bureau des Etalons de Washington.

Le potentiomètre du laboratoire, conjointement avec un galvanomètre d'une sensibilité spéciale, fait voir entre deux éléments étalons une différence de cinq parties dans un million, et il est calibré de façon à indiquer à n'importe quel point l'exactitude d'une partie dans mille d'un élément étalon.

Une résistance étalon spéciale de 0·01 ohm, pouvant porter 150 ampères continuellement, a été construite pour servir au laboratoire et a été certifiée par le Laboratoire Physique National de Londres, Angleterre. L'exactitude de cet étalon se vérifie au moyen des étalons primaires mentionnés ci-dessus, et on peut compter qu'il donne une exactitude de 0·01 pour cent. En utilisant cette résistance étalon comme shunt, conjointement avec le potentiomètre mentionné ci-dessus, on peut mesurer des quantités électriques avec une exactitude de 0·01 pour cent.

Les étalons de laboratoire employés sont du type Weston et consistent en un ampèremètre et un voltmètre à courant direct. On les vérifie au moyen de la seconde méthode mentionnée plus haut en employant le potentiomètre, la résistance spéciale et la boîte à mesurer le voltage. Ces instruments Weston ont des échelles de plus de 12 pouces de longueur divisées en 750 parties, dont chacune peut être subdivisée en deux, de sorte qu'elles sont susceptibles d'être calibrées de façon à donner une partie dans 1,500 de toute l'échelle de lecture. Ces instruments Weston servent à leur tour à la calibration d'une série spéciale de wattmètres à courant alternatif et à courant direct, et en employant ces wattmètres pour contrôler la charge et au moyen d'un dispositif de chronométrage spécial produit au laboratoire, les compteurs étalons tournants des Inspecteurs peuvent être calibrés à une exactitude de un dixième de 1 pour cent.

L'exactitude de conversion de ces wattmètres à C. A. et C.D. est contrôlée au moyen d'un electrodynamomètre Kelvin, d'un potentiomètre à C.A. Drysdale, et aussi d'un wattmètre étalon double spécial Drysdale à C.A. et C.D. non-inductif, instrument qui permet d'appliquer une charge de C.A. à un élément et une charge de C.D. à un autre élément, et de comparer avec exactitude les deux charges.

Qu'il me soit permis de répéter ce que je disais dans mon rapport du dernier exercice au sujet de la calibration et de l'étalonnage des instruments électriques. Nous invitons les compagnies du dehors à nous envoyer leurs instruments pour les faire calibrer. Naturellement, nous ne sommes pas en mesure de remplacer les parties de ces instruments mais nous pouvons les nettoyer, les mettre au point et en excellente condition. Nos frais sont très raisonnables et nous sommes fiers de donner un service rapide et efficace.

## Exportation de l'électricité

L'article 10 de la Loi de l'Exportation de l'Electricité et des Fluides, chapitre 16, de 1907, autorise le Gouverneur en Conseil à imposer un droit d'exportation sur toute l'énergie exportée du Canada. Un arrêté en Conseil a donc été

adopté, imposant un droit d'exportation de trois centièmes de cent le kilowatt-heure sur toute l'énergie électrique exportée du Canada, le et après le premier jour d'avril 1925. Les résultats de cette mesure ont été les suivants:

| | |
|---|---|
| Droits d'exportation perçus | $ 288,392 41 |
| Drois des permis | 600 00 |
| Total | $ 288,992 41 |
| Déboursés | 263 11 |
| Balance | $ 288,729 30 |

Le coût de la perception des droits a donc représenté moins de un dixième de 1 pour cent.

Le nombre des kilowatt-heures produits pour consommation au Canada fut de 3,575,289,701, comparativement à 3,127,395,093 durant l'année précédente, tandis que les kilowatt-heures produits pour l'exportation s'élevèrent à 1,359,343,735 au lieu de 1,239,071,297 au cours de l'année précédente.

## Commission Électrotechnique Internationale

Au cours des deux dernières années, le Comité National Canadien de la C.E.I. est entré dans une ère nouvelle et est devenu très actif. En avril 1925, le secrétaire du comité, M. H.-A. Dupré, Sous-directeur de cette division, fut délégué à la Conférence de La Haye,et dans le rapport qu'il fit à ce sujet, nous lisons: "Le Président a exprimé toute la satisfaction que lui causait l'envoi par le Canada d'un représentant direct, et les délégués de tous les pays représentés ont formulé l'espoir que la reprise de contact personnel avec le Comité National Canadien serait de longue durée. La C.E.I. s'occupe maintenant du travail international des diverses Associations d'Etalons Techniques Nationaux et fait, par conséquent, porter ses études sur un plus grand nombre de questions de la plus haute importance pratique pour le commerce."

Cette année, la séance annuelle a été tenue à New York et, comme résultat des efforts tout particuliers du Comité Canadien, les membres de la Commission Internationale ont visité un certain nombre d'endroits intéressants au Canada, parmi lesquels il faut mentionner Ottawa, qui recevait leur visite le 1er mai dernier. Des visites de ce genre ne peuvent faire que du bien puisqu'il n'est pas douteux qu'un certain nombre des délégués ont maintenant une autre idée de notre pays que celle qu'ils en avaient jusqu'ici.

Pour aider à l'œuvre accomplie par la Commission Electrotechnique Internationale, le Ministère a contribué la somme de £50.

## Personnel

Le travail de la division a été, pour ainsi dire, effectué par le même personnel que durant les années précédentes, en dépit de la grosse augmentation dans l'ouvrage accomplie.

Je ne puis m'exprimer en termes trop élogieux en parlant du travail des divers fonctionnaires dans tout le pays. Ce sont des employés loyaux, consciencieux, laborieux, qui s'efforcent de s'acquitter de leur tâche de façon à faire honneur au Ministère. C'est chose bien ordinaire pour nos Inspecteurs que de travailler en dehors des heures réglementaires afin de tenir leur travail bien à date.

# APPENDICE D.

ÉTAT des dépenses et recettes du Service d'Inspection de l'Electricité durant l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926.

| District | Inspecteurs de districts | Appointements | Secours spécial | Papeterie | Frais de voyage | Divers | Totaux | Recettes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| ONTARIO— | | | | | | | | |
| Belleville | W. H. Middleton | 5,680 08 | ..... | 106 44 | 1,837 20 | 105 33 | 7,729 05 | 5,031 70 |
| Fort William | E. Little | 2,100 00 | ..... | 34 90 | 320 15 | 217 62 | 2,672 67 | 2,192 80 |
| Hamilton | R. W. Mutchmor | ..... | ..... | 141 28 | 1,242 74 | 196 68 | 1,580 70 | 13,626 10 |
| London | A. F. Nash | 8,528 75 | ..... | 32 50 | 1,717 23 | 219 74 | 10,498 22 | 14,281 25 |
| Ottawa | J. A. Ham | 7,337 64 | ..... | 231 67 | 1,051 24 | 195 76 | 8,816 31 | 7,656 85 |
| Sudbury | L. H. Bouskill | 2,100 00 | ..... | 54 66 | 476 16 | 64 50 | 2,695 32 | 3,371 55 |
| Toronto | H. M. Clark | 19,309 93 | ..... | 630 72 | 2,350 47 | 305 52 | 22,596 64 | 27,915 35 |
| | | 45,056 40 | ..... | 1,232 17 | 8,995 19 | 1,305 15 | 56,588 91 | 74,075 60 |
| QUÉBEC— | | | | | | | | |
| Montréal | R. J. Chevrier | ..... | ..... | 663 94 | 1,648 99 | 288 87 | 2,601 80 | 32,754 20 |
| Québec | J. A. Cantin | 3,000 00 | ..... | 74 91 | 1,056 65 | 105 59 | 4,237 15 | 5,533 75 |
| Trois-Rivières | A. Olivier | 3,945 00 | ..... | 90 21 | 660 15 | 119 22 | 4,814 58 | 4,300 85 |
| | | 6,945 00 | ..... | 829 06 | 3,365 79 | 513 68 | 11,653 53 | 42,588 80 |
| N.-BRUNSWICK— | | | | | | | | |
| St. John | R. P. Fortin | ..... | ..... | 3 00 | 285 15 | 57 96 | 346 11 | 2,691 50 |
| NOUV.-ECOSSE— | | | | | | | | |
| Halifax | S. W. Withers | 3,368 40 | ..... | 55 34 | 1,030 66 | 99 68 | 4,554 08 | 4,940 65 |
| ILE DU PRINCE-EDOUARD— | | | | | | | | |
| Charlottetown | J. H. Bell | 900 00 | ..... | 6 26 | 36 00 | 19 60 | 961 86 | 639 30 |
| MANITOBA— | | | | | | | | |
| Winnipeg | F. C. Babington | ..... | ..... | 184 42 | 933 60 | 150 78 | 1,268 80 | 13,705 95 |
| SASKATCHEWAN— | | | | | | | | |
| Regina | Louis Weber | 3,241 56 | ..... | 82 87 | 1,381 65 | 226 18 | 4,932 26 | 5,880 15 |
| ALBERTA— | | | | | | | | |
| Calgary | W. P. Kyle | 5,190 00 | ..... | 35 18 | 933 70 | 379 88 | 6,538 76 | 5,576 40 |
| Edmonton | A. J. Cantin | 3,600 00 | ..... | 70 06 | 490 67 | 119 45 | 4,280 18 | 3,213 30 |
| | | 8,790 00 | ..... | 105 24 | 1,424 37 | 499 33 | 10,818 94 | 8,789 70 |
| COLOMBIE BRITANNIQUE— | | | | | | | | |
| Nelson | H. B. Penny | 2,100 00 | ..... | 36 72 | 434 90 | 123 22 | 2,694 84 | 2,198 25 |
| Vancouver | G. T. Scouler | 9,435 12 | ..... | 157 25 | 335 57 | 303 17 | 10,231 11 | 9,082 45 |
| Victoria | E. H. Ruttan | ..... | 16 00 | 15 82 | 242 00 | 115 73 | 389 55 | 2,564 35 |
| | | 11,535 12 | 16 00 | 209 79 | 1,012 47 | 542 12 | 13,315 50 | 13,845 05 |
| Directeur, J. L. Stiver | Ottawa | ..... | ..... | ..... | 56 38 | ..... | 56 38 | ..... |
| Surintendant div. de l'Est | ..... | 780 00 | ..... | 23 24 | 313 40 | ..... | 1,116 64 | |
| Surintendant div. Centre | S. N. Hart | 2,445 00 | ..... | 24 60 | 335 45 | 123 75 | 2,928 80 | |
| Surintendant div. de l'Ouest | J. Stott | 3,120 00 | ..... | 19 61 | 403 03 | 329 82 | 3,872 46 | |
| | | 6,345 00 | ..... | 67 45 | 1,108 26 | 453 57 | 7,974 28 | |
| | | 86,181 48 | 16 00 | 2,775 60 | 19,573 14 | 3,868 05 | 112,414 27 | |
| Exportation de l'énergie électrique | | | | | 263 11 | ..... | 263 11 | 288,992 41 |
| Honoraires du laboratoire des étalons électriques | | | | | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 30 |
| Recettes casuelles | | | | | ..... | ..... | ..... | 75 00 |
| Dépenses casuelles générales | | | | | 154 15 | 3,847 79 | 4,001 94 | |
| Impressions | | | | | ..... | 1,221 18 | 1,221 18 | |
| Papeterie | | | | | ..... | 307 99 | 307 99 | |
| Publications ministérielles | | | | | ..... | 2 10 | 2 10 | |
| Commission Electrotechnique Internationale | | | | | ..... | 242 68 | 242 68 | |
| | | | | | | | 118,453 27 | 456,324 41 |
| Moins les remboursements au compte des Recettes de l'Electricité et du Gaz, chèque des Finances n° 8899 | | | | | ..... | ..... | ..... | 105 00 |
| | | | | | | | | 456,219 41 |

## APPENDICE E.

ÉTAT des dépenses et recettes du Service d'Inspection du Gaz durant l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926.

| District | Inspecteurs de districts | Appointements | Secours spécial | Papeterie | Frais de voyage | Divers | Totaux | Recettes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| ONTARIO— | | | | | | | | |
| Belleville | W. H. Middleton | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,951 60 |
| Hamilton | R. W. Mutchmor | 7,958 30 | ..... | 70 63 | 329 94 | 48 58 | 8,407 45 | 6,521 40 |
| London | A. F. Nash | ..... | 9 00 | 16 25 | 410 55 | 9 02 | 444 82 | 7,134 40 |
| Ottawa | J. A. Ham | ..... | ..... | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,479 90 |
| Sudbury | L. H. Bouskill | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 64 80 |
| Toronto | H. M. Clark | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19,106 30 |
| | | 7,958 30 | 9 00 | 86 88 | 740 49 | 57 60 | 8,852 27 | 39,258 40 |
| QUÉBEC— | | | | | | | | |
| Montréal | R. J. Chevrier | 22,621 77 | ..... | 331 96 | 177 32 | 16 63 | 23,147 68 | 26,393 60 |
| Québec | J. A. Cantin | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,246 00 |
| | | 22,621 77 | ..... | 331 96 | 177 32 | 16 63 | 23,147 68 | 27,639 60 |
| N.-BRUNSWICK— | | | | | | | | |
| St-Jean | R. P. Fortin | 3,739 00 | ..... | 1 50 | 102 90 | 9 03 | 3,852 43 | 891 00 |
| NOUV.-ECOSSE— | | | | | | | | |
| Halifax | S. W. Withers | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 519 80 |
| MANITOBA— | | | | | | | | |
| Winnipeg | F. C. Babington | 7,950 35 | ..... | 92 20 | ..... | ..... | 8,042 55 | 1,629 20 |
| ALBERTA— | | | | | | | | |
| Calgary | W. P. Kyle | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,860 60 |
| Edmonton | A. J. Cantin | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 888 20 |
| | | | | | | | | 3,748 80 |
| COLOMBIE BRITANNIQUE— | | | | | | | | |
| Nelson | H. B. Penny | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 91 60 |
| Vancouver | G. T. Scouler | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,359 40 |
| Victoria | E. H. Ruttan | 3,907 56 | ..... | 7 90 | ..... | ..... | 3,915 46 | 931 60 |
| | | 3,907 56 | ..... | 7 90 | ..... | ..... | 3,915 46 | 6,382 60 |
| Total pour les districts | ..... | 46,176 98 | 9 00 | 520 44 | 1,020 71 | 83 26 | 47,810 39 | 80,069 40 |
| Papeterie | | | | | | 153 99 | 153 99 | |
| Impressions | | | | | | 610 59 | 610 59 | |
| | | | | | | | 48,574 97 | 80,069 40 |

# APPENDICE F.

COMPAGNIES de gaz fabriqué enregistrées et épreuves calori-métriques effectuées.

| District | Compagnie | Espèce de gaz | Nombre de compteurs | Classe de la compagnie | Epreuves calorimétriques (Etalon: 450 unités therm. brit. par pd. cube) | | | | | Lectures au-dessous de l'étalon |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Nombre d'épreuves | | U.T.B. constatées | | | |
| | | | | | Prescrites | Effectuées | Maxima | Minima | Moyenne | |
| Belleville | Port Hope Gas Company | Charbon | 403 | 5 | 24 | 24 | 626 | 497 | 554 | 0 |
| | Hydro-Electric Power Comm., Cobourg | Charbon | 373 | 5 | 24 | 24 | 511 | 452 | 481 | 0 |
| | Belleville Gas Dept | C. et C.E | 1,300 | 4 | 48 | 48 | 456 | 450 | 452 | 0 |
| | Hydro-Elec. Power Comm., Oshawa | C.E | 1,360 | 4 | 48 | 48 | 460 | 450 | 453 | 0 |
| | Hydro-Elec. Power Comm., Peterboro | C.E | 3,100 | 3 | 96 | 96 | 485 | 450 | 458 | 0 |
| | Corporation of Brockville | C.E | 1,893 | 3 | 96 | 96 | 643 | 528 | 572 | 0 |
| | Corporation of Kingston | C.E | 3,503 | 3 | 96 | 96 | 567 | 492 | 526 | 0 |
| Halifax | N.S. Tramways & Power Co | Charbon | 2,357 | 3 | 96 | 96 | 516 | 451 | 481 | 0 |
| Hamilton | Kitchener Public Utilities Comm | C.E | 4,461 | 3 | 96 | 96 | 498 | 450 | 471 | 0 |
| | Waterloo Water & Light Comm | C.E | 910 | 5 | 24 | 24 | 558 | 473 | 513 | 0 |
| | United Gas & Fuel Company | C.E | 23,500 | 1 | 208 | 208 | 593 | 536 | 557 | 0 |
| London | City Gas Company, London | C. et C.E | 12,264 | 1 | 300 | 300 | 569 | 451 | 517 | 0 |
| | St. Thomas Gas Dept | C. et C.E | 3,741 | 3 | 96 | 96 | 694 | 508 | 599 | 0 |
| | Stratford Gas Company | C. et C.E | 681 | 5 | 24 | 24 | 591 | 493 | 527 | 0. |
| Montréal | Montreal Light, Heat & Power | C. et C.E | 148,662 | 1 | 300 | 300 | 503 | 446 | 476 | 1 |
| | Corporation of Sherbrooke | C.E | 1,869 | 4 | 48 | 48 | 512 | 463 | 489 | 0 |
| Nelson | Corporation of Nelson | Charbon | 524 | 5 | 24 | 24 | 473 | 450 | 465 | 0 |
| Ottawa | Ottawa Gas Company | Charbon | 17,289 | 1 | 300 | 300 | 519 | 456 | 475 | 0 |
| | Stormont Gas Company | Eau | 463 | 5 | 24 | 23 | 517 | 453 | 474 | 0 |
| Québec | Quebec Gas Company | C.E | 8,350 | 2 | 144 | 144 | 495 | 450 | 461 | 0 |
| St. John | New Brunswick Power Co | Charbon | 1,675 | 4 | 48 | 48 | 626 | 503 | 574 | |
| Sudbury | Great Northern Gas Co., Ltd., Ste. Marie | Four à coke | 455 | 5 | Appareils non encore installés. | | | | | |
| Toronto | Consumer's Gas Company | C. et C.E | 147,167 | 1 | 300 | 297 | 527 | 477 | 502 | 0 |
| | Corporation of Guelph | C. et C.E | 4,153 | 3 | 96 | 96 | 592 | 495 | 532 | 0 |
| | Corporation of Owen Sound | C. et C.E | 1,440 | 4 | 48 | 48 | 547 | 450 | 492 | 0 |
| | Barrie Gas Company | C.E | 383 | 5 | 24 | 24 | 553 | 486 | 527 | 0 |
| Vancouver | Vancouver Gas Co., Ltd | C. et C.E | 24,420 | 1 | 300 | 294 | 516 | 429 | 472 | 13 |
| | New Westminster Gas Co | C. et C.E | 754 | 5 | 24 | 24 | 524 | 455 | 479 | 0 |
| Victoria | Victoria Gas Company | Charbon | 4,027 | 3 | 96 | 94 | 488 | 441 | 466 | 2 |
| Winnipeg | Winnipeg Electric Co., Ltd | Charbon | 20,461 | 1 | 300 | 306 | 581 | 465 | 572 | 0 |
| | Can. Gas & Electric Corporation, Brandon, Man | Charbon | 1,129 | 4 | 48 | 47 | 557 | 450 | 472 | 0 |
| | Totaux | | 443,067 | | 3,400 | 3,393 | | | 503 | 16 |

# APPENDICE G.

ÉTAT des compteurs électriques vérifiés au cours de l'exercice 1925-26.

| District | Acceptés | | | Rejetés | | Nouveaux | Vérifiés de nouveau | Vérifications contestées | Totaux | Classe I 60c. | Classe II 75c. | Classe III $1.50 | Classe IV $5.00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Exacts | Ecart en plus n'excédant pas 3% | Ecart en moins dépassant 3% | Ecart en plus dépassant 3% | Ecart en moins dépassant 3% | | | | | | | | |
| Belleville | 2,979 | 3,289 | 1,633 | ..... | ..... | 2,764 | 5,134 | 3 | 7,901 | 6,332 | 1,496 | 73 | ..... |
| Calgary | 3,018 | 4,086 | 224 | 43 | 177 | 1,337 | 6,088 | 123 | 7,548 | 6,934 | 432 | ..... | 182 |
| Charlottetown | 335 | 493 | 229 | ..... | ..... | 152 | 905 | ..... | 1,057 | 1,031 | 26 | ..... | ..... |
| Edmonton | 848 | 3,885 | 412 | 11 | 76 | 787 | 4,436 | 9 | 5,232 | 4,743 | 488 | 1 | ..... |
| Fort William | 303 | 2,505 | 655 | ..... | ..... | 494 | 2,952 | 17 | 3,463 | 2,818 | 642 | 3 | ..... |
| Halifax | 5,361 | 1,838 | 847 | 8 | 6 | 1,939 | 6,101 | 20 | 8,060 | 7,489 | 553 | 17 | 1 |
| Hamilton | 11,043 | 5,526 | 4,137 | ..... | 1 | 6,537 | 14,101 | 69 | 20,707 | 14,054 | 6,384 | 269 | ..... |
| London | 6,260 | 9,563 | 5,537 | 3 | 5 | 7,371 | 13,960 | 37 | 21,368 | 13,240 | 7,813 | 315 | ..... |
| Montréal | 13,340 | 29,397 | 10,537 | 84 | 72 | 19,875 | 33,458 | 97 | 53,430 | 52,127 | 658 | 637 | 8 |
| Nelson | 1,748 | 1,748 | 89 | 1 | ..... | 1,245 | 2,335 | 6 | 3,586 | 3.290 | 293 | 3 | ..... |
| Ottawa | 1,851 | 7,606 | 2,349 | 8 | 69 | 3,302 | 8,464 | 117 | 11,883 | 9,281 | 2,457 | 145 | ..... |
| Québec | 4,305 | 2,103 | 2,479 | 1 | ..... | 4,742 | 4,126 | 20 | 8,888 | 8,470 | 259 | 159 | ..... |
| Regina | 3,810 | 5,134 | 582 | 5 | 6 | 1,782 | 7,739 | 16 | 9,537 | 8,594 | 933 | 10 | ..... |
| St. John | 873 | 1,853 | 1,608 | 1 | 1 | 2,109 | 2,210 | 17 | 4,336 | 3,890 | 430 | 16 | ..... |
| Sudbury | 1,550 | 3,372 | 503 | ..... | ..... | 2,586 | 2,839 | ..... | 5,425 | 4,718 | 705 | 2 | ..... |
| Trois-Rivières | 33 | 5,519 | 1,273 | 33 | 26 | 1,427 | 5,431 | 26 | 6,884 | 6,316 | 489 | 79 | ..... |
| Toronto | 11,674 | 24,920 | 5,257 | 70 | 161 | 22,280 | 19,731 | 71 | 42,082 | 29,811 | 11,260 | 1,006 | 5 |
| Vancouver | 3,696 | 9,367 | 1,190 | 121 | 162 | 5,003 | 9,494 | 39 | 14,536 | 12,822 | 1,623 | 91 | ..... |
| Victoria | 637 | 3,132 | 428 | 1 | ..... | 566 | 3,619 | 13 | 4,198 | 3,961 | 225 | 12 | ..... |
| Winnipeg | 3,792 | 16,456 | 589 | 2 | ..... | 3,965 | 16,866 | 8 | 20,839 | 14,422 | 6,097 | 320 | ..... |
| Totaux | 77,456 | 141,792 | 40,558 | 392 | 762 | 90,263 | 169,989 | 708 | 260,960 | 214,343 | 43,263 | 3,158 | 196 |

# APPENDICE H.

ÉTAT des compteurs à gaz vérifiés pendant l'exercice 1925-26.

| District | Exacts | Acceptés | | Rejetés | | Nouveaux | Vérifiés de nouveau | Vérifications contestées | Totaux | Classe I 60c. | Classe II $1.00 | Classe III $1.00 | Classe IV $2.50 et plus |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Ecart en plus n'excédant pas 2% | Ecart en moins dépassant 3% | Ecart en plus dépassant 2% | Ecart en moins dépassant 3% | | | | | | | | |
| Belleville | 1,005 | 373 | 1,459 | 107 | 113 | 139 | 2,915 | 3 | 3,057 | 2,991 | 59 | 3 | 4 |
| Calgary | 697 | 318 | 3,323 | 5 | 3 | 1,475 | 2,817 | 54 | 4,346 | 4,211 | 59 | 34 | 42 |
| Edmonton | 258 | 30 | 1,058 | 8 | ..... | 1,312 | 16 | 26 | 1,354 | 1,237 | 92 | 24 | 1 |
| Halifax | 253 | 12 | 170 | ..... | 1 | 176 | 257 | 3 | 436 | 403 | 28 | 5 | ..... |
| Hamilton | 2,537 | 788 | 5,793 | ..... | ..... | 632 | 8,428 | 58 | 9,118 | 8,679 | 404 | 18 | 17 |
| London | 2,787 | 2,526 | 4,424 | 8 | 4 | 529 | 9,190 | 30 | 9,749 | 9,399 | 292 | 21 | 37 |
| Montréal | 9,416 | 7,142 | 24,973 | 244 | 272 | 10,521 | 31,450 | 76 | 42,047 | 41,521 | 442 | 83 | 1 |
| Nelson | 11 | 6 | 35 | ..... | ..... | 43 | 9 | ..... | 52 | 51 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Ottawa | 926 | 1,605 | 1,833 | 21 | 23 | ..... | 4,361 | 47 | 4,408 | 4,359 | 42 | 7 | ..... |
| Québec | 424 | 447 | 576 | ..... | 1 | 258 | 1,183 | 7 | 1,448 | 1,405 | 43 | ..... | ..... |
| St. John | 342 | 226 | 646 | 3 | 2 | 97 | 1,103 | 19 | 1,219 | 1,125 | 92 | 2 | ..... |
| Sudbury | 18 | 80 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 104 | ..... | ..... | 104 | 98 | 6 | ..... | ..... |
| Toronto | 6,784 | 3,203 | 18,855 | 27 | 85 | 9,383 | 19,468 | 103 | 28,954 | 28,058 | 772 | 90 | 34 |
| Vancouver | 842 | 2,148 | 4,194 | 30 | 28 | 2,888 | 4,330 | 24 | 7,242 | 6,839 | 369 | 10 | 24 |
| Victoria | 218 | 414 | 434 | 2 | ..... | 232 | 833 | 3 | 1,068 | 951 | 113 | 4 | ..... |
| Winnipeg | 750 | 168 | 291 | ..... | 3 | 76 | 1,131 | 5 | 1,212 | 1,182 | 22 | 7 | 1 |
| Totaux | 27,268 | 19,486 | 68,070 | 455 | 535 | 27,865 | 87,491 | 458 | 115,814 | 112,509 | 2,836 | 308 | 161 |

## APPENDICE I.

TABLEAU des compagnies de gaz naturel enregistrées.

| District et nom | Endroit | Nombre de compteurs |
|---|---|---|
| *District de Calgary—* | | |
| Bow Island, Town of | Bow Island, Alta | 90 |
| Canadian West. Natural Gas Light, Heat & Power Co., Ltd. | Bowness, Alta | 8 |
| " " " " | Brooks, Alta | 129 |
| " " " " | Calgary, Alta | 11,411 |
| " " " " | Claresholm, Alta | 255 |
| " " " " | Field, Alta | 1 |
| " " " " | Granum, Alta | 111 |
| " " " " | Lethbridge, Alta | 1,369 |
| " " " " | Macleod, Alta | 286 |
| " " " " | Main Line, Alta | 27 |
| " " " " | Nanton, Alta | 186 |
| " " " " | Okotoka, Alta | 125 |
| " " " " | Turner Valley, Alta | 1 |
| Canadian Western Power & Fuel Co., Ltd | Redcliff, Alta | 250 |
| Medicine Hat, Corporation of | Medicine Hat, Alta | 2,470 |
| Wm. F. Higgins | Suffield, Alta | Taux fixé |
| Royalite Oil Company, Ltd | Turner Valley, Alta | 7 |
| *District d'Edmonton—* | | |
| Northwestern Utilities, Limited | Bruce, Alta | 30 |
| " " " | Edmonton, Alta | 5,834 |
| " " " | Holden, Alta | 65 |
| " " " | Ryley, Alta | 70 |
| " " " | Shonts, Alta | 2 |
| " " " | Tofield, Alta | 112 |
| " " " | Viking, Alta | 163 |
| *District de Hamilton—* | | |
| Bertie Natural Gas Co., Ltd | Ridgeway, Ont | 145 |
| Brantford Gas Company | Brantford, Ont | 3,295 |
| Chippewa Development Co., Ltd | Chippewa, Ont | 36 |
| Chippewa Oil & Gas Company, Ltd | Kitchener, Ont | 225 |
| Coleman, J. A | Wellandport, Ont | 63 |
| Dominion Natural Gas Co | Cayuga, Ont | 207 |
| " " | Delhi, Ont | 246 |
| " " | Dundas, Ont | 1,015 |
| " " | Dunnville, Ont | 1,307 |
| " " | Echo Place, Ont | 208 |
| " " | Galt, Ont | 998 |
| " " | Hamilton, Ont | 470 |
| " " | Jarvis, Ont | 233 |
| " " | Lynedoch, Ont | 47 |
| " " | Paris, Ont | 464 |
| " " | Port Dover, Ont | 531 |
| " " | Port Rowan, Ont | 247 |
| " " | Selkirk, Ont | 569 |
| " " | Simcoe, Ont | 1,673 |
| " " | St. George, Ont | 109 |
| " " | St. Williams, Ont | 99 |
| " " | Vittoria, Ont | 73 |
| " " | Hagersville, Ont | 388 |
| Fonthill & Ridgeville Gas Co., Ltd | Fonthill and Ridgeville, Ont | 175 |
| Industrial Natural Gas Co., Ltd | Bertie, Humberstone and Crowland, Ont | 92 |
| Lake Shore Natural Gas Company, Ltd | Crescent and Eric Beach, Fort Erie, Ont | 338 |
| Midfield Natural Gas Co., Ltd | Twps. of Oneida and North Cayuga, County of Haldimand, Ont | 34 |
| Port Colborne Welland Natural Gas & Oil Co., Limited | Caledonia, Ont | 600 |
| Provincial Natural Gas & Fuel Co. of Ontario, Ltd | Bridgeburg, Ont | 1,026 |
| " " " " | Niagara Falls, Ont | 2,672 |
| " " " " | Sherkston, Ont | 1,607 |
| " " " " | Welland, Ont | 2,049 |
| Rose Hill Natural Gas Co., Ltd | Rose Hill, Twp. of Bertie, Welland County, Ont | 42 |

## APPENDICE I—Fin.

TABLEAU des compagnies de gaz naturel enregistrées.

| District et nom | Endroit | Nombre de compteurs |
|---|---|---|
| *District de Hamilton*—Fin | | |
| Sterling Gas Company, Ltd | Port Colborne, Ont | 1,612 |
| United Gas Cos., Ltd | St. Catharines, Ont | 4,691 |
| United Gas & Fuel Co., Ltd | Hamilton, Ont | |
| *District de London*— | | |
| Chatham Gas Co., Ltd | Chatham, Ont | 3,626 |
| Central Pipe Line Co. of Chatham | Aylmer, Ont | 678 |
| " " " | Malahide and Bayham, Ont | 72 |
| " " " | Port Burwell, Ont | 92 |
| " " " | Vienna, Ont | 69 |
| Dominion Natural Gas Co., Ltd | Tillsonburg, Ont | 967 |
| " " " | Ingersoll, Ont | 953 |
| Leamington, Corporation of | Leamington, Ont | 1,313 |
| Petrolia Utilities Co., Ltd | Petrolia, Ont | 750 |
| Progressive Oil & Gas Company | Belmont, Ont | 70 |
| Southern Ontario Gas Co., Ltd | Aldboro Twp., Ont | 27 |
| " " | Dunwich Twp., Ont | 59 |
| " " | Oxford Twp., Ont | 63 |
| " " | Dorchester and Wallacetown, Ont | 163 |
| " " | Dutton, Ont | 256 |
| " " | Highgate, Ont | 117 |
| " " | Kingsville and and country, including old Glenwood, Ont | 258 |
| " " | Lambeth, Ont | 95 |
| " " | Raleigh and Harwich, Ont | 12 |
| " " | Leamington, Wheatley and Country, Ont | 843 |
| " " | Shedden and Fingal, Ont | 131 |
| " " | Southwold Twp., Ont | 109 |
| " " | West Lorne, Ont | 226 |
| " " | Westminster Twp., Ont | 127 |
| Union Natural Gas Co. of Canada | Blenheim, Ont | 526 |
| " " " | Dresden, Ont | 480 |
| " " " | Essex, Ont | 451 |
| " " " | Ridgetown, Ont | 631 |
| " " " | Sarnia, Ont | 4,171 |
| " " " | Tilbury, Ont | 392 |
| Wallaceburg Gas Company | Wallaceburg, Ont | 1,028 |
| Windsor Gas Company, Ltd | Ford, Ont | 427 |
| " " | Riverside, Ont | 30 |
| " " | Sandwich, Ont | 438 |
| " " | Walkerville, Ont | 1,365 |
| " " | Windsor, Ont | 6,890 |
| Dominion Natural Gas Co., Ltd | Woodstock, Ont | 1,636 |
| *District de St. John*— | | |
| Moncton Tramways, Electricity & Gas Co., Ltd | Moncton, N.B | 4,623 |
| Nombre total de compteurs | | 85,752 |

## APPENDICE J.

Compagnies de gaz acétylène enregistrées, 1926.

| District et nom | Endroit | Nombre de compteurs |
|---|---|---|
| *District d'Ottawa—* | | |
| People's Gas Supply Co., Ltd | Ottawa, Ont | 1 |
| *District de Winnipeg—* | | |
| Birtle, Town of | Birtle, Man | 36 |
| Canada Carbide Co | Hamiota, Man | 55 |
| Canada Carbide Co | Morris, Man | 66 |
| Deloraine Gas Co | Deloraine, Man | 78 |
| Manitou Gas Co | Manitou, Man | 69 |
| Souris Consumers Gas Co | Souris, Man | 120 |
| Nombre total de compteurs | | 425 |

## APPENDICE K.

TABLEAU de la quantité d'énergie électrique, de gaz, ou de fluide fabriquée ou produite, soit pour l'exportation, soit pour la consommation au Canada, dressé en vertu de la Loi sur l'Exportation de l'Electricité et des Fluides, pour l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926.

| Nom de la compagnie et siège social | Mois | Pour l'exportation | | Pour la consommation au Canada | | Production totale de la station génératrice ou d'autre source | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | K.W.-heures | C.-V. année | K.W.-heures | C.-V. année | K.W.-heures | C.-V. année |
| Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, Toronto, Ont. | Avril | 36,294,700 | 5,554 | 176,982,600 | 27,082 | 213,277,300 | 32,636 |
| | Mai | 36,840,600 | 5,637 | 181,375,800 | 27,754 | 218,216,400 | 33,391 |
| | Juin | 36,195,700 | 5,539 | 172,932,700 | 26,463 | 209,128,400 | 32,002 |
| | Juillet | 37,627,000 | 5,758 | 176,152,800 | 26,955 | 213,779,800 | 32,713 |
| | Août | 37,880,000 | 5,796 | 178,660,500 | 27,339 | 216,540,500 | 33,135 |
| | Septembre | 37,864,100 | 5,794 | 188,648,000 | 28,867 | 226,512,100 | 34,661 |
| | Octobre | 40,573,200 | 6,209 | 209,687,800 | 32,087 | 250,261,000 | 38,296 |
| | Novembre | 40,796,900 | 6,243 | 205,075,100 | 31,381 | 245,872,000 | 37,624 |
| | Décembre | 43,493,100 | 6,655 | 217,706,100 | 33,314 | 261,199,200 | 39,969 |
| | Janvier | 42,991,300 | 6,579 | 213,696,500 | 32,700 | 256,687,800 | 39,279 |
| | Février | 39,077,300 | 5,980 | 193,430,800 | 29,600 | 232,508,100 | 35,580 |
| | Mars | 42,679,100 | 6,531 | 216,282,600 | 33,096 | 258,961,700 | 39,627 |
| | Totaux | 472,313,000 | 72,275 | 2,330,631,300 | 356,638 | 2,802,944,300 | 428,913 |
| Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, Toronto, Ont. (surplus). | Avril | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Mai | 173,600 | 26 | ..... | ..... | 173,600 | 26 |
| | Juin | 2,901,900 | 444 | ..... | ..... | 2,901,900 | 444 |
| | Juillet | 3,494,800 | 535 | ..... | ..... | 3,494,800 | 535 |
| | Août | 2,191,600 | 336 | ..... | ..... | 2,191,600 | 336 |
| | Septembre | 8,802,000 | 1,347 | ..... | ..... | 8,802,000 | 1,347 |
| | Octobre | 14,032,700 | 2,147 | ..... | ..... | 14,032,700 | 2,147 |
| | Novembre | 12,334,400 | 1,888 | ..... | ..... | 12,334,400 | 1,888 |
| | Décembre | 17,127,400 | 2,621 | ..... | ..... | 17,127,400 | 2,621 |
| | Janvier | 18,971,900 | 2,903 | ..... | ..... | 18,971,900 | 2,903 |
| | Février | 16,908,200 | 2,587 | ..... | ..... | 16,908,200 | 2,587 |
| | Mars | 9,020,000 | 1,380 | ..... | ..... | 9,020,000 | 1,380 |
| | Totaux | 105,958,500 | 16,214 | ..... | ..... | 105,958,500 | 16,214 |
| Canadian Niagara Power Company, Ltd., Niagara Falls, Ont. | Avril | 29,014,368 | 4,440 | 19,603,200 | 3,000 | 48,617,568 | 7,440 |
| | Mai | 29,739,888 | 4,551 | 20,966,544 | 3,208 | 50,706,432 | 7,759 |
| | Juin | 28,760,736 | 4,401 | 20,958,792 | 3,207 | 49,719,528 | 7,608 |
| | Juillet | 28,153,344 | 4,308 | 21,284,136 | 3,257 | 49,437,480 | 7,565 |
| | Août | 29,177,544 | 4,465 | 20,706,432 | 3,169 | 49,883,976 | 7,634 |
| | Septembre | 28,607,496 | 4,378 | 20,416,200 | 3,124 | 29,023,696 | 7,502 |
| | Octobre | 28,744,632 | 4,399 | 23,730,000 | 3,631 | 52,474,632 | 8,030 |
| | Novembre | 24,473,256 | 3,745 | 24,672,432 | 3,777 | 49,145,688 | 7,522 |
| | Décembre | 25,653,072 | 3,925 | 26,472,288 | 4,051 | 52,125,360 | 7,976 |
| | Janvier | 25,442,952 | 3,893 | 26,939,640 | 4,122 | 52,382,592 | 8,015 |
| | Février | 20,740,128 | 3,174 | 23,241,864 | 3,556 | 43,981,992 | 6,730 |
| | Mars | 26,699,832 | 4,086 | 26,750,232 | 4,093 | 53,450,064 | 8,179 |
| | Totaux | 325,207,248 | 49,765 | 275,741,760 | 42,195 | 600,949,008 | 91,960 |
| Canadian Niagara Power Company, Ltd., Niagara Falls, Ont. (surplus). | Avril | 4,000 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 4,000 | 1 |
| | Mai | 230,250 | 35 | ..... | ..... | 230,250 | 35 |
| | Juin | 30,000 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 30,000 | 5 |
| | Juillet | 43,700 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 43,700 | 7 |
| | Août | 75,100 | 11 | ..... | ..... | 75,100 | 11 |
| | Septembre | 10,900 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 10,900 | 2 |
| | Octobre | 200 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200 | ..... |
| | Novembre | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Décembre | 1,400 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,400 | ..... |
| | Janvier | 65,400 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 65,400 | 10 |
| | Février | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Mars | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Totaux | 460,950 | 71 | ..... | ..... | 460,950 | 71 |
| La Compagnie d'Éclairage de Napierville, Ltée., Napierville, P.Q. | Avril | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Mai | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Juin | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Juillet | 10,478 | 2 | 25,522 | 4 | 36,000 | 6 |
| | Août | 17,992 | 2 | 35,072 | 6 | 53,064 | 8 |
| | Septembre | 21,300 | 3 | 48,540 | 7 | 69,840 | 10 |
| | Octobre | 23,500 | 4 | 48,668 | 7 | 72,168 | 11 |
| | Novembre | 19,000 | 3 | 50,840 | 8 | 69,840 | 11 |
| | Décembre | 10,700 | 2 | 73,540 | 11 | 84,240 | 13 |
| | Janvier | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Février | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Mars | 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Totaux | 102,970 | 16 | 282,182 | 43 | 385,152 | 59 |

## APPENDICE K—Suite.

TABLEAU de la quantité d'énergie, de gaz, ou de fluide fabriquée ou produite, soit pour l'exportation, soit pour la consommation au Canada, dressé en vertu de la Loi sur l'Exportation de l'Electricité et des Fluides, pour l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926.

| Nom de la compagnie et siège social | Mois | Pour l'exportation | | Pour la consommation au Canada | | Production totale de la station génératrice ou d'autre source | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | K.W.-heures | C.-V. année | K.W.-heures | C.-V. année | K.W.-heures | C.-V. année |
| Cedars Rapids M'f'g and Power Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. | Avril | 36,596,800 | 5,600 | 25,121,000 | 3,844 | 61,717,800 | 9,444 |
| | Mai | 35,367,500 | 5,412 | 25,270,000 | 3,867 | 60,637,500 | 9,279 |
| | Juin | 34,312,300 | 5,251 | 26,108,000 | 3,995 | 60,420,300 | 9,246 |
| | Juillet | 36,865,200 | 5,641 | 25,867,000 | 3,958 | 62,732,200 | 9,599 |
| | Août | 35,045,800 | 5,363 | 24,936,000 | 3,816 | 59,981,800 | 9,179 |
| | Septembre | 34,509,290 | 5,281 | 26,929,000 | 4,121 | 61,438,290 | 9,402 |
| | Octobre | 35,095,710 | 5,370 | 30,907,000 | 4,730 | 66,002,710 | 10,100 |
| | Novembre | 33,488,300 | 5,124 | 31,628,000 | 4,840 | 65,116,300 | 9,964 |
| | Décembre | 26,285,200 | 4,022 | 35,938,000 | 5,499 | 62,223,200 | 9,521 |
| | Janvier | 20,419,400 | 3,125 | 32,100,000 | 4,912 | 52,519,400 | 8,037 |
| | Février | 16,675,500 | 2,552 | 28,958,000 | 4,431 | 45,633,500 | 6,983 |
| | Mars | 31,273,000 | 4,785 | 33,606,000 | 5,143 | 64,879,000 | 9,928 |
| | Totaux | 375,934,000 | 57,526 | 347,368,000 | 53,156 | 723,302,000 | 110,682 |
| Sherbrooke Railway and Power Co., Sherbrooke, P.Q. | Avril | 0 | ..... | 859,200 | 131 | 859,200 | 131 |
| | Mai | 0 | ..... | 1,176,800 | 180 | 1,176,800 | 180 |
| | Juin | 0 | ..... | 1,076,400 | 165 | 1,076,400 | 165 |
| | Juillet | 0 | ..... | 1,017,600 | 156 | 1,017,600 | 156 |
| | Août | 10,100 | 2 | 1,048,700 | 160 | 1,058,800 | 162 |
| | Septembre | 16,584 | 3 | 1,009,200 | 154 | 1,025,784 | 157 |
| | Octobre | 18,072 | 3 | 894,728 | 137 | 912,800 | 140 |
| | Novembre | 17,424 | 3 | 789,376 | 121 | 806,800 | 124 |
| | Décembre | 15,816 | 2 | 760,084 | 116 | 775,900 | 118 |
| | Janvier | 16,008 | 2 | 778,392 | 119 | 794,400 | 121 |
| | Février | 15,700 | 2 | 853,500 | 131 | 869,200 | 133 |
| | Mars | 17,500 | 3 | 1,147,800 | 176 | 1,165,300 | 179 |
| | Totaux | 127,204 | 20 | 11,411,780 | 1,746 | 11,538,984 | 1,766 |
| Maine and New Brunswick Electrical Power Company, Presque Isle, Maine, U.S.A. | Avril | 547,231 | 84 | 87,744 | 14 | 634,975 | 98 |
| | Mai | 485,464 | 74 | 81,417 | 12 | 566,881 | 86 |
| | Juin | 500,180 | 76 | 82,204 | 13 | 582,384 | 89 |
| | Juillet | 428,551 | 66 | 87,417 | 13 | 515,968 | 79 |
| | Août | 433,070 | 66 | 99,868 | 15 | 532,938 | 81 |
| | Septembre | 517,163 | 79 | 105,804 | 16 | 622,967 | 95 |
| | Octobre | 594,864 | 91 | 103,034 | 16 | 697,898 | 107 |
| | Novembre | 606,259 | 93 | 112,226 | 17 | 718,485 | 110 |
| | Décembre | 639,040 | 98 | 120,997 | 19 | 760,037 | 117 |
| | Janvier | 639,831 | 98 | 116,057 | 18 | 755,888 | 116 |
| | Février | 621,943 | 95 | 176,057 | 27 | 798,000 | 122 |
| | Mars | 694,347 | 106 | 183,653 | 28 | 878,000 | 134 |
| | Totaux | 6,707,943 | 1,026 | 1,356,478 | 208 | 8,064,421 | 1,234 |
| West Kootenay Power and Light Co., Rossland, B.C. | Avril | 45,800 | 7 | 17,543,600 | 2,685 | 17,589,400 | 2,692 |
| | Mai | 39,500 | 6 | 17,642,700 | 2,700 | 17,682,200 | 2,706 |
| | Juin | 34,400 | 5 | 16,650,100 | 2,548 | 16,684,500 | 2,553 |
| | Juillet | 35,500 | 5 | 22,195,100 | 3,397 | 22,230,600 | 3,402 |
| | Août | 39,700 | 6 | 23,052,600 | 3,528 | 23,092,300 | 3,534 |
| | Septembre | 49,800 | 8 | 23,579,100 | 3,608 | 23,628,900 | 3,616 |
| | Octobre | 60,600 | 9 | 25,701,100 | 3,933 | 25,761,700 | 3,942 |
| | Novembre | 70,100 | 11 | 27,408,700 | 4,194 | 27,478,800 | 4,205 |
| | Décembre | 73,800 | 11 | 28,799,300 | 4,407 | 28,873,100 | 4,418 |
| | Janvier | 61,000 | 9 | 29,936,200 | 4,581 | 29,997,200 | 4,590 |
| | Février | 50,500 | 8 | 29,500,600 | 4,514 | 29,551,100 | 4,522 |
| | Mars | 58,100 | 9 | 34,480,800 | 5,276 | 34,538,900 | 5,285 |
| | Totaux | 618,800 | 94 | 296,489,900 | 45,371 | 297,108,700 | 45,465 |
| Ontario and Minnesota Power Co., Ltd., Fort Frances, Ont. | Avril | 1,016,600 | 156 | 1,243,946 | 190 | 2,260,546 | 346 |
| | Mai | 810,400 | 124 | 1,422,054 | 218 | 2,232,454 | 342 |
| | Juin | 1,568,100 | 240 | 1,290,666 | 197 | 2,858,766 | 437 |
| | Juillet | 1,611,800 | 247 | 1,357,701 | 208 | 2,969,501 | 455 |
| | Août | 1,813,100 | 277 | 1,285,063 | 197 | 3,098,163 | 474 |
| | Septembre | 1,695,400 | 259 | 1,126,028 | 172 | 2,821,428 | 431 |
| | Octobre | 1,550,500 | 237 | 1,451,953 | 222 | 3,002,453 | 459 |
| | Novembre | 1,393,700 | 213 | 1,455,805 | 223 | 2,849,505 | 436 |
| | Décembre | 1,436,100 | 220 | 1,499,120 | 229 | 2,935,220 | 449 |
| | Janvier | 1,205,900 | 185 | 1,574,018 | 241 | 2,779,918 | 426 |
| | Février | 983,000 | 150 | 1,453,147 | 222 | 2,436,147 | 372 |
| | Mars | 984,700 | 151 | 1,612,153 | 247 | 2,596,853 | 398 |
| | Totaux | 16,069,300 | 2,459 | 16,771,654 | 2,566 | 32,840,954 | 5,025 |

## APPENDICE K—Fin.

TABLEAU de la quantité d'énergie électrique, de gaz, ou de fluide fabriquée ou produite, soit pour l'exportation, soit pour la consommation au Canada, dressé en vertu de la Loi sur l'Exportation de l'Electricité et des Fluides, pour l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926.

| Nom de la compagnie et siège social | Mois | Pour l'exportation | | Pour la consommation au Canada | | Production totale de la station génératrice ou d'autre source | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | K.W.-heures | C.-V. année | K.W.-heures | C.-V. année | K.W.-heures | C.-V. année |
| International Electric Co. Ltd., Stewart, B.C. | Avril | 8,800 | 1·3 | ..... | ..... | 8,800 | 1·3 |
| | Mai | 9,394 | 1·4 | ..... | ..... | 9,394 | 1·4 |
| | Juin | 9,394 | 1·4 | ..... | ..... | 9,394 | 1·4 |
| | Juillet | 9,394 | 1·4 | ..... | ..... | 9,394 | 1·4 |
| | Août | 10,500 | 1·6 | ..... | ..... | 10,500 | 1·6 |
| | Septembre | 10,500 | 1·6 | ..... | ..... | 10,500 | 1·6 |
| | Octobre | 10,500 | 1·6 | ..... | ..... | 10,500 | 1·6 |
| | Novembre | 10,500 | 1·6 | ..... | ..... | 10,500 | 1·6 |
| | Décembre | 10.500 | 1·6 | ..... | ..... | 10,500 | 1·6 |
| | Janvier | 10,500 | 1·6 | ..... | ..... | 10,500 | 1·6 |
| | Février | 3,260 | 0·5 | 19,760 | 3 | 23,020 | 3·5 |
| | Mars | 2,670 | 0·4 | 20,946 | 3 | 23,616 | 3·5 |
| | Totaux | 105,912 | 16 | 40,706 | 6 | 146,618 | 22 |
| Maritime Electric Co., Ltd., St. Stephen, N.B. | Avril | 25,299 | 4 | 75,320 | 12 | 100,619 | 16 |
| | Mai | 21,990 | 3 | 69,865 | 11 | 91,855 | 14 |
| | Juin | 22,989 | 4 | 92,421 | 14 | 115,410 | 18 |
| | Juillet | 21,393 | 3 | 100,239 | 15 | 121,632 | 18 |
| | Août | 25,185 | 4 | 112,923 | 17 | 138,108 | 21 |
| | Septembre | 31,745 | 5 | 108,541 | 17 | 140,286 | 22 |
| | Octobre | 38,218 | 6 | 123,762 | 19 | 161,980 | 25 |
| | Novembre | 49,146 | 8 | 127,486 | 20 | 176,632 | 28 |
| | Décembre | 60,193 | 9 | 120,715 | 18 | 180,908 | 27 |
| | Janvier | 49,766 | 8 | 96,461 | 15 | 146,227 | 23 |
| | Février | 47,186 | 7 | 98,688 | 15 | 145,874 | 22 |
| | Mars | 35,593 | 5 | 100,843 | 15 | 136,436 | 20 |
| | Totaux | 428,703 | 66 | 1,227,264 | 188 | 1,655,967 | 254 |
| British Columbia Electric Railway Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. | Avril | 41,818 | 6 | 14,776,482 | 2,261 | 14,818,300 | 2,267 |
| | Mai | 40,505 | 6 | 14,940,095 | 2,286 | 14,980,600 | 2,292 |
| | Juin | 37,477 | 6 | 13,506,723 | 2,067 | 13,544,200 | 2,073 |
| | Juillet | 38,714 | 6 | 11,184,686 | 1,711 | 11,223,400 | 1,717 |
| | Août | 45,811 | 7 | 12,004,689 | 1,837 | 12,050,500 | 1,844 |
| | Septembre | 49,574 | 8 | 11,183,626 | 1,711 | 11,233,200 | 1,719 |
| | Octobre | 55,273 | 8 | 13,638,727 | 2,087 | 13,694,000 | 2,095 |
| | Novembre | 58,331 | 9 | 16,892,969 | 2,585 | 16,951,300 | 2,594 |
| | Décembre | 105,490 | 16 | 7,959,910 | 1,218 | 8,065,400 | 1,234 |
| | Janvier | 86,928 | 13 | 8,546,172 | 1,308 | 8,633,100 | 1,321 |
| | Février | 59,887 | 9 | 7,263,713 | 1,113 | 7,323,600 | 1,122 |
| | Mars | 52,723 | 8 | 8,093,577 | 1,238 | 8,146,300 | 1,246 |
| | Totaux | 672,531 | 102 | 139,991,369 | 21,422 | 140,663,900 | 21,524 |
| Western Power Company of Canada, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. | Avril | 4,349,520 | 666 | 6,711,280 | 1,027 | 11,060,800 | 1,693 |
| | Mai | 4,106,160 | 628 | 6,297,340 | 964 | 10,403,500 | 1,592 |
| | Juin | 4,357,080 | 667 | 7,314,020 | 1,119 | 11,671,100 | 1,786 |
| | Juillet | 4,680,800 | 716 | 10,109,900 | 1,547 | 14,790,700 | 2,263 |
| | Août | 6,006,000 | 919 | 10,836,200 | 1,658 | 16,842,200 | 2,577 |
| | Septembre | 6,016,320 | 921 | 13,076,680 | 2,001 | 19,093,000 | 2,922 |
| | Octobre | 7,015,680 | 1,074 | 14,197,020 | 2,173 | 21,212,700 | 3,247 |
| | Novembre | 2,676,000 | 409 | 8,537,200 | 1,306 | 11,213,200 | 1,715 |
| | Décembre | 3,219,080 | 493 | 19,973,620 | 3,056 | 23,192,700 | 3,549 |
| | Janvier | 4,009,200 | 613 | 20,045,100 | 3,068 | 24,054,300 | 3,681 |
| | Février | 3,676,360 | 563 | 18,252,640 | 2,793 | 21,929,000 | 3,356 |
| | Mars | 4,524,492 | 692 | 18,584,308 | 2,844 | 23,108,800 | 3,536 |
| | Totaux | 54,636,692 | 8,361 | 153,935,308 | 23,556 | 208,572,000 | 31,917 |

### RÉSUMÉ

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario | 472,313,000 | 72,275 | 2,330,631,300 | 356,638 | 2,802,944,300 | 428,913 |
| Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario (surplus) | 105,958,500 | 16,214 | ..... | ..... | 105,958,500 | 16,214 |
| Canadian Niagara Power Co | 325,207,248 | 49,765 | 275,741,760 | 42,195 | 600,949,008 | 91,960 |
| Canadian Niagara Power Co. (surplus) | 460,950 | 71 | ..... | ..... | 460,950 | 71 |
| La Compagnie d'Eclairage de Napierville | 102,970 | 16 | 282,182 | 43 | 385,152 | 59 |
| Cedars Rapids Power Co., Ltd | 375,934,000 | 57,526 | 347,368,000 | 53,156 | 723,302,000 | 110,682 |
| Sherbrooke Railway Co | 127,204 | 20 | 11,411,780 | 1,746 | 11,538,984 | 1,766 |
| Maine and New Brunswick Power Co. | 6,707,943 | 1,026 | 1,356,478 | 208 | 8,064,421 | 1,234 |
| West Kootenay Power Co | 618,800 | 94 | 296,489,900 | 45,371 | 297,108,700 | 45,465 |
| Ontario and Minnesota Power Co | 16,069,300 | 2,459 | 16,771,654 | 2,566 | 32,840,954 | 5,025 |
| International Power Co | 105,912 | 16 | 40,706 | 6 | 146,618 | 22 |
| Maritime Electric Co | 428,703 | 66 | 1,227,264 | 188 | 1,655,967 | 254 |
| British Columbia Electric Company | 672,531 | 102 | 139,991,369 | 21,422 | 140,663,900 | 21,524 |
| Western Power Co. of Canada Ltd | 54,636,692 | 8,361 | 153,935,308 | 23,556 | 208,572,000 | 31,917 |
| Totaux | 1,359,343,753 | 208,011 | 3,575,247,701 | 547,095 | 4,934,591,454 | 755,106 |

# APPENDICE L.

LISTE des compagnies d'éclairage et de force motrice électriques enregistrées conformément à la Loi sur l'Inspection de l'Electricité, pendant l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926.

| District et compagnie | Adresse | Principe moteur | Phases | Fréquence | Voltage des dynamos | Voltage employé | | Nombre de compteurs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Force motrice | Eclairage | Force motrice | Eclairage |
| *Charlottetown—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Leard Electric Light and Power | Alberton | Eau | 2–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220/110 | 110 | ..... | 102 |
| Charles Murray Electric Light Co | Bradalbane | Eau | C.D. | ..... | 110 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 15 |
| Cardigan Electric Company, Ltd | Cardigan | Acheté | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 110 | 1 | 31 |
| Maritime Electric Company, Ltd | Charlottetown | Gaz et vapeur | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 152 | 2,332 |
| Geo. E. Leard & Son | Crapaud | Eau | 1–2 | 60 | 2,200 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 37 |
| The Hunter River Electric Light Co., Ltd. | Hunter River | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 32 |
| Kinkora Electric Light Co | Kinkora | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 19 |
| The Montague Electric Co., Ltd | Montague | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 2,250 | 220/110 | 110 | 25 | 258 |
| Charles W. Ives | North Tryon | Eau et vapeur | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 57 |
| The Town of Souris | Souris | Huile | 2 | 50 | 2,200 | ..... | 110 | 1 | 110 |
| B. W. Tanton | Summerside | Eau | 2–3 | 60 | 2,200 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 110 |
| Town of Summerside, Light Dept | Summerside | Huile | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 9 | 561 |
| *Halifax—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada Electric Company, Ltd | Amherst | Vapeur | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200/220 | 220/110 | 53 | 1,589 |
| The Town of Annapolis Royal | Annapolis Royal | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 31 |
| The Town of Antigonish | Antigonish | Huile | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | ..... | 279 |
| Elec. Lt. Commissioners of Town of Aylesford | Aylesford | Acheté | 1 | 60 | 2,200 | 110 | 110 | 1 | 75 |
| Morristown Elec. Light and Power Co., Ltd | Aylesford | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 23 |
| Barrington Electric Company | Barrington | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 60 |
| Barr's Corner Electric Light Co., Ltd | Barr's Corner | Acheté | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,200 | 110 | ..... | 21 |
| Bear River & Digby Electric Light, Heat and Power Co., Ltd | Bear River | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 27 |
| The Sackville River Electric Co., Ltd | Bedford | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 110 | ..... | 296 |
| The Town of Berwick | Berwick | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 2 | 187 |
| Somerset Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd | Berwick | Acheté | 1 | 60 | ..... | ..... | 2,200/110 | ..... | 45 |
| The Paradis West Electric Light Co., Ltd. | Bridgetown | Eau | 1 | 60 | 2,200 | 220/110 | 110 | 3 | 29 |
| Bridgetown Electric Light and Power | Bridgetown | ..... | 1 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 4 | 453 |
| The Town of Bridgewater | Bridgewater | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,400 | 220 | 110 | 9 | 651 |
| Water Commissioners for Town of Canning | Canning | Acheté | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 3 | 161 |
| The Town of Canso | Canso | Gaz et huile | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110/220 | 110 | 1 | 280 |
| Chester Light and Power Co., Ltd | Chester | Eau | 2–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 1 | 23 |
| Electric Light Comm. of Upper Church St. | Chipman's Corner | Acheté | 1 | 60 | ..... | ..... | 110 | ..... | 20 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dartmouth Gas, Electric Light, Heat and Power Co., Ltd | Dartmouth | Acheté | 1-3 | 60 | | 550/220 | 110 | 34 | 1,788 |
| Digby Electric Light, Heat and Power Co. | Digby | Vapeur | 1 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | | 254 |
| The Town of Dominion | Dominion | Acheté | 1 | 25 | | | 110 | | 337 |
| The Gaspereau Valley Electric Light Co., Ltd | Gaspereau | Acheté | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 110 | 110 | 2 | 40 |
| Dominion Coal Valley, Ltd | Glace Bay | Vapeur | 3 | 25 | 2,200/6,600 | 550/2,200 /6,600 | 110/220 | 43 | 3 |
| The Town of Glace Bay | Glace Bay | | 1-2 | 60 | 2,200 | 110 | 110 | 13 | 1,952 |
| The Grafton Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd | Grafton | Acheté | 3 | 60 | | | 110 | | 72 |
| Nova Scotia Tramways and Power Co., Ltd | Halifax | Vapeur | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220/550/2300 | 110 | 709 | 10,092 |
| Nova Scotia Power Commission) St. Margaret's Bay) | Halifax | Eau | 3 | 60 | 13,200 | 13,200 | 110 | 3 | 6 |
| Nova Scotia Power Commission (Mushamush Plant) | Halifax | Eau | 3 | 60 | 6,600 | 6,600/3,300 | 110 | 2 | 84 |
| Nova Scotia Power Commission (Sheet Harbour System) | Halifax | Eau | 3 | 60 | 6,600/2,300 | 13,200/6,600 /2,300 | 110 | 2 | 56 |
| Town of Hantsport | Hantsport | Acheté | 3 | 60 | | 220 | 110 | 3 | 168 |
| Inverness Railway and Coal Company | Inverness | | | | 125 | | 115/125 | | 1 |
| Kentville Electric Commission | Kentville | Acheté | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550/220/110 | 220/110 | | 664 |
| Kingsport Electric Light Co., Ltd | Kingsport | Acheté | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 110 | | 15 |
| Lawrencetown Electric Light Commission | Lawrenceton | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 2,300/110 | | 115 |
| The Town of Liverpool | Liverpool | Eau | 1-2-3 | 60 | 2,400 | 220/550 | 110 | 3 | |
| The Town of Lockeport | Lockeport | | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | | 82 |
| Lower Horton Electric Co., Ltd | Lr. Wolfville | Acheté | 1-3 | 60 | | 220 | 110 | 5 | 38 |
| The Town of Louisburg | Louisburg | Acheté | | | | | 220 | | 94 |
| Lunenburg Gas Co., Ltd | Lunenburg | Eau | 1-3 | 60 | 6,600 | 220 | 110 | 16 | 665 |
| The Town of Mahone Bay | Mahone Bay | Eau | 1 | 60 | 2,300 | 116 | 110 | 3 | 150 |
| The Town of Middleton | Middleton | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 12 | 320 |
| Milton Electric Light, Power and Manufacturing Co., Ltd | Milton | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | | |
| Town of Mulgrave | Mulgrave | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | | 68 |
| The Zawicker Electric Lightand Power Co. | New Germany | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110 | 11 | | |
| Pictou County Power Board | New Glasgow | Vapeur | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 110/220 | 110 | 106 | 2,992 |
| Brooklyn Light and Power Co., Ltd | Newport | Acheté | 1 | 60 | | | 110 | | 78 |
| Dominion Utilities Co., Ltd | New Waterford | Acheté | 1 | 25 | 6,600 | 2,200 | 110 | | 1,076 |
| Oxford Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd. | Oxford | Eau et vapeur | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | | 212 |
| The Electric Light System | Parrsboro | Huile | 2 | 60 | 2,200 | 104 | 104 | 1 | 256 |
| The Town of Picton | Picton | Acheté | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220/550/660 | 110 | 7 | 544 |
| Canard Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd. | Port Williams | Acheté | 1-3 | 60 | | 110/220 | 110 | 4 | 71 |
| Riverport Electric Light Com | Riverport | Eau | 3 | 60 | 660 | | 110 | 3 | 221 |
| Corporation of Town of Shelburne | Shelburne | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | | |
| Sheffield Mills Light and Power Co., Ltd. | Sheffield Mills | Acheté | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | 1 | 30 |
| South Berwick Electric Light Co., Ltd | South Berwick | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 27 |
| Edison Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd. | Springhill | Eau | 1-2 | 60 | 2,300 | 550 | 110 | 1 | 906 |
| Acadia Coal Company, Ltd | Stellarton | Vapeur | 1-3 | 50 | 3,150 | 220 | 110 | 3 | 100 |
| Stewiacke Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd | Stewiacke | | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | | 152 |

## APPENDICE L—Suite.

LISTE des compagnies d'éclairage et de force motrice électriques enregistrées conformément à la Loi sur l'Inspection de l'Electricité, pendant l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926.

| District et compagnie | Adresse | Principe moteur | Phases | Fréquence | Voltage des dynamos | Voltage employé | | Nombre de compteurs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Force motrice | Eclairage | Force motrice | Eclairage |
| *Halifax*—Fin. | | | | | | | | | |
| Sydney Mines Electric Company, Ltd | Sydney Mines | Vapeur | 1–2 | 60 | 2,200 | 110/220 | 110/220 | 10 | 1,134 |
| Cape Breton Electric Company, Ltd | Sydney | Vapeur | 1–2 | 60 | 2,200 | 110/220 | 110/220 | 188 | 4,877 |
| The Truro Electric Light Commission | Truro | Vapeur | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 110/220 | 110/220 | 57 | 1,590 |
| Waterville and Cambridge Electric Light and Power Co | Waterville | Eau | 3 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110 | ..... | 98 |
| Gaspereau River Light, Heat and Power Co., Ltd | White Rock | Hydro | 3 | 60 | 2,400 | 110/220 | 110 | 23 | 149 |
| The Avon River Power Co., Ltd | Windsor | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220/2,200 | 110 | 70 | 611 |
| The Wolfville Electric Commission | Wolfville | Acheté | 3 | 60 | ..... | 220/110 | 110 | 63 | 428 |
| Yarmouth Light and Power Co., Ltd | Yarmouth | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 65 | 1,023 |
| *St. John*— | | | | | | | | | |
| Andover and Perth Electric Light Comm. | Andover | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | 11,000 | 110/200 | 110 | 15 | 200 |
| M. and N.B. Electric Power Co., Ltd | Aroostook Jct | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 11,000 | 220/550 | 110 | 3 | 83 |
| Bathurst Electric and Water Power Co., Ltd | Bathurst | Eau | 2–3 | 60 | 6,600 | 220 | 110 | 21 | 685 |
| Bath, Bristol and Florenceville Hydro Electric Dist | Bristol | Eau | 2 | 60 | 33,000 | 2,200 | 110 | 2 | 210 |
| The Town of Campbellton | Campbellton | Acheté | 1 & 3 | 60 | ..... | 110/220/550 /2,200 | 110/220 | 30 | 1,100 |
| C. M. Sherwood, Ltd | Centreville | Acheté | 1 & 3 | 60 | 33,000/2,200 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 100 |
| Light Dept. of Town of Chatham | Chatham | Huile | 1 & 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 230 | 112 | 24 | 606 |
| King Lumber Co., Ltd | Chipman | Vapeur | C.D. | ..... | 125 | 110 | 110 | ..... | 24 |
| Town of Dalhousie | Dalhousie | Gaz | 1 & 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 2 | 231 |
| Dorchester Penitentiary (Dept. of Justice) | Dorchester | Vapeur | 1 | 60 | ..... | ..... | 110 | ..... | 32 |
| Dorchester Development Company, Ltd | Dorchester | Acheté | 1 | 60 | 2,200 | 110 | 110 | 1 | 100 |
| Corporation of Edmundston | Edmundston | Eau | 1 & 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 110/220/550 | 110 | 18 | 725 |
| Fraser Companies Limited | Edmundston | Eau | 1 & 3 | 60 | 6,600/600 | 550/2,300 | 110/220 | 16 | 1 |
| Fort Kent Electric Company | Fort Kent | Eau | 3 | 60 | 33,000 | 220 | 110 | 11 | 85 |
| Maritime Electric Company | Fredericton | Vapeur | 1 & 2 | 60 | 2,300 | 220/110 | 110 | 52 | 2,157 |
| Town of Grand Falls | Grand Falls | Eau | 1 & 3 | 60 | 33,000 | 2220/220/100 | 110 | 7 | 228 |
| Hartland Electric Co., Ltd | Hartland | Hydro | 3 | 60 | 33,000 | 220 | 110 | 6 | 192 |
| W. F. Anderson | Lakeville | Hydro | 1 | 60 | 2,300 | 110 | 110 | 1 | 28 |
| A. & R. Loggie Co., Limited | Loggieville | Vapeur | C.D. | ..... | 110 | 110 | 110 | ..... | 7 |
| Canadian Cottons, Limited | Marysville | Vapeur | 1 & 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110 | 110 | ..... | 245 |
| McAdam Electric Light Commission | McAdam | Vapeur | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 200 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canadian Pacific Railway Co. | McAdam | Vapeur | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | | | | 2 |
| The Minto Coal Co., Ltd. | Minto | Vapeur | 1 & 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | | 80 |
| Moncton Tramways Electric and Gas Co., Ltd. | Moncton | Hydro | 1 & 2 | 60 | 2,200 | 550/220/110 | 110 | 87 | 3,899 |
| Canadian Cottons, Limited | Montréal | Eau et vapeur | 3 | 60 | 570/2,300 | | | 1 | |
| Supplying Maritime Electric Co. | | | | | | | | | |
| Town of Newcastle | Newcastle | Vapeur | 1 & 2 | 60 | 2,200 | 220/110 | 110 | 8 | 550 |
| Fred Magee Limited | Port Elgin | Vapeur | C.D. | | 220 | | 220 | | 2 |
| Village of Port Elgin | Port Elgin | Vapeur | C.D. | | 220 | 220 | 220 | | 76 |
| Richibucto and Rexton Electric Light Commission | Richibucto | Eau | 1 & 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 5 | 114 |
| The Eastern Electric and Development Co. Ltd. | Sackville | Vapeur | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110/220 | 10 | 452 |
| St. Andrews Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd. | St. Andrews | Vapeur | 1 & 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220/110 | 110 | 4 | 200 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway Algonquin Hotel | St. Andrews | Vapeur | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200 | | | |
| St. Basil Electric Co., Ltd. | St. Basil | Eau | 1 | 60 | 2,300 | 110 | 110 | 3 | 23 |
| Town of St. George Light Company | St. George | Acheté | 1 & 3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 182 |
| St. George Pulp and Paper Co. | St. George | Eau | C.D. | | 550 | 550 | | 1 | |
| New Brunswick Power Company | St. John | Vapeur | 1 & 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2300/220/110 | 110 | 312 | 5,156 |
| Power Commission of City of St. John | St. John | Acheté | 1& 3 | 60 | | 110/220/550 /2,300 | 110/220 | 85 | 7,415 |
| N.B. Electric Power Commission | St. John | Eau | 3 | 60 | 13,200 | 2400/550/220 | 220/110 | 15 | 1,200 |
| N.B. Electric Power Commission | St. John | Acheté | 3 | 60 | | 33,000 | | 1 | |
| St. Joseph's College | St. Joseph | Vapeur | C.D. | | 115 | | 110 | | 6 |
| Van Breen Light and Power District | St. Leonard | | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2,300 | | 3 | |
| St. Leonard Electric Co., Ltd. | St. Léonard | Acheté | 1 | 60 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 3 | 140 |
| J. A. Vaughan (Vaughan Electric Service) | St. Martin's | Huile | C.D. | | 110 | | 110 | | |
| Maritime Electric Company, Ltd. | St. Stephen | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 43 | 1,196 |
| Calais Street Railway | St. Stephen | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 7 | 7 |
| The Shediac Electric Light and Power Co. | Shediac | Eau | 1 & 3 | | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | | 136 |
| Town of Sussex | Sussex | Acheté | 1 & 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 23 | 502 |
| The Carleton Electric Co., Ltd. | Woodstock | Acheté | 3 | 60 | 33,000 | | | 6 | |
| Woodstock Electric Railway Light and Power Co. | Woodstock | Vapeur | 1 & 3 | 60 | 33,000 | 2200/550/220 | 110 | 35 | 865 |
| *Québec—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Phil. Langlois | Armagh | | 3 | 60 | | | 110 | | 87 |
| La Ville de Bagotville | Bagotville | | 1–3 | 60 | 2,400 | 550/110 | 110 | 2 | 10 |
| La Cie Electrique Baie St. Paul | Baie St. Paul | | 1–2 | 60 | 2,300 | 550 | 110 | | 227 |
| Municipalité du Village de Bernierville | Bernierville | Acheté | 3 | 30 | 50,000 | 2,200/220 | 110 | 4 | 75 |
| La Compagnie Electrique de Cabano | Cabano | Huile | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 158 |
| Thos. Roy | Chambord | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | | 2,200 | 110 | 2 | 145 |
| La Bonaventure Pulp and Paper Co. | Chandler | Vapeur | 3 | 60 | 600 | 600 | 110 | | 181 |
| La Cie Electrique de Chicoutimi, Ltd. | Chicoutimi | Eau | 3 | 60 | 12,500 | 220/550 | 110 | 10 | 800 |
| The Lake Saint John Light and Power Co. | Desbiens | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550 | 110 | 3 | 48 |
| La Compagnie Champoux | D'Israeli | Acheté | 2 | 60 | 1,200 | | 110 | | |
| The Donnacona Paper Company, Ltd. | Donnacona | Eau | 3 | 60 | 550 | 550 | 110 | 3 | 250 |
| Municipalité des Villages S.C.J. | East Broughton | Acheté | 3 | 30 | 50 | 2,200 | 110 | 1 | 230 |
| Electric Lights Ltd. | Gaspé | | | | 115 | 115 | 115 | | 32 |
| La Compagnie Centrale d'Electricité Ltée. | Hébertville Sta. | | 2/3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 400 |

## APPENDICE L—Suite.

LISTE des compagnies d'éclairage et de force motrice électrique enregistrées conformément à la Loi sur l'Inspection de l'Electricité, pendant l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926.

| District et compagnie | Adresse | Principe moteur | Phases | Fréquence | Voltage des dynamos | Voltage employé | | Nombre de compteurs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Force motrice | Eclairage | Force motrice | Eclairage |
| *Québec*—Fin. | | | | | | | | | |
| La Corporation de la Ville | Jonquière | | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 10 | 311 |
| Price Bros. & Co., Ltd | Kenogami | Eau | 1-3 | 60 | 6,600 | 550 | 110 | 5 | 700 |
| La Ligne Electrique de Lambton | Lambton | Acheté | 1 | 60 | | 110 | 110 | 1 | 78 |
| Donohue Bros. Ltd | La Malbaie | | 3 | 60 | 4,000 | 550 | 110/220 | 1 | 391 |
| Municipalité St. Jean-Baptiste | Les Écureuils | Acheté | 1 | 60 | | | 110 | | 80 |
| Canadian Electric Light Company | Lévis | Eau | 1-3 | 62 | 10,500 | 10,500/2,400 550/440/220/110 | 220/110 | 182 | 3,554 |
| Eugène Côté | L'Isle Verte | Eau | 1-3 | 60 | 2,500 | 220 | 110 | | 50 |
| Price Bros. & Co., Ltd | Matane | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220/550 | 110 | | 71 |
| La Cie Electrique de Montmagny | Montmagny | Acheté | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550 | 110/220 | 18 | 1,017 |
| Basin Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd | Montmagny | Eau | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110/220 )550 | 110 | | 375 |
| St. Francis Water Power Co | Montréal | Eau | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200/550/220 | 110 | 71 | 2,166 |
| La Municipalité de Neuville | Nueville | Acheté | 1 | 60 | 60,000 | 220 | 115 | | 118 |
| La Cie Electrique Plessis | Plessisville | Acheté | 1-3 | 30 | | 2,200/550/220 | 110 | 18 | 560 |
| La Fonderie Suprême Limitée | Pont Rouge | | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 550 | 110 | | 85 |
| Quebec Railway Light Heat and Power, Limited | Québec | Eau | 1-2-3 | 62 | 5,500 | 2,200/550/440/220/110 | 110/220 | 996 | 15,922 |
| Quebec Power Company | Québec | Vapeur | 1-3 | 62 | 2,400 | 2,400//550 440/220/110 | 220/110 | 771 | 9,869 |
| La Compagnie de Pouvoir du Bas St.Laurent | Rimouski | Eau | 1-3 | 60 | 4,000/2,300 | 550/220/110 | 110 | 50 | 2,200 |
| La Cité de Rivière du Loup | Rivière du Loup | | 2-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 110/220/550 | 110 | 9 | 1,204 |
| A. Fillion | Robertsonville | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 110 | 1 | 80 |
| La Ville de Roberval | Roberval | Eau | 1 | 60 | 107/220 | | 107 | | 359 |
| La Cie Electrique du Nord | Ste-Anne de Chicoutimi | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550 | 110 | | 15 |
| Albert De Blois | St-Anselme | Eau | 2-3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 36 |
| Godias Croteau | St-Apollinaire | Vapeur | | | 110 | | 110 | | 20 |
| Hector Piché | St-Basile | Acheté | 2 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 119 |
| La Cie d'Energie Electrique de | St-Côme | Acheté | 1 | 60 | 6,600 | 110 | 110 | | 50 |
| La Compagnie Hydraulique | St-Félicien | | 1 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200/550/110 | 110 | | 250 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| La Ville de St. Joseph d'Alma | St-Joseph d'Alma | | 2-3 | 60 | 13,500 | 2,200/550/100 | 2,200/110 | | 400 |
| La Cie de Laiterie de St. Pierre | St-Pierre | Acheté | 1-3 | 60 | 6,600 | 220/550 | 110 | 3 | 107 |
| La Cie d'Electricité de St. Prime | St-Prime | Eau | 3 | 60 | 6,600 | 2,200 | 110 | 9 | 95 |
| Morin & Mathieu | St-Prosper | Acheté | 1 | 60 | 6,600 | | 110 | | 75 |
| Thetford Mines Electric Company | Thetford Mines | Acheté | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200/550/220 | 110 | 24 | 2,068 |
| La Corporation de La Ville | Trois-Pistoles | Huile | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 130 |
| Totaux | | | | | | | | 2,194 | 45,183 |
| *Trois-Rivières—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd | Crabtree Mills | | 1-3 | 60 | 550 | | 110 | | 23 |
| La Cité de Grand'Mère | Grand'Mère | | 1-3 | 60 | 110 | 110/220/250 | 110 | 25 | 1,500 |
| J. O. Ricard | Grand'Mère | | 1-3 | 60 | | 220 | 110 | | 185 |
| L. J. Dostaler | Grand'Mère | | 3 | 60 | 2,200/110 | 110/220/550 | 110 | 3 | 192 |
| The Laurentide Power Company, Ltd | Grand'Mère | Eau | 3 | 62 | 6,600 | 6,600 | 9 | | |
| La Corporation de la Cité de Joliette | Joliette | | 1-3 | 60 | | 2,200/550/220/110 | 110 | 44 | 2,033 |
| Brown Corporation | La Tuque | | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 550 | 110 | 195 | 101 |
| Shawinigan Water and Power Co | Montreal | Eau | 2-3 | 62½ | 13,200/6,600 | 60,000/2,200 | | 100 | |
| The St. Maurice Power Co | Montréal | Eau | 3 | 62½ | 6,600 | 60,000 | | 4 | |
| Electric Service Corporation | Montréal | Acheté | 1-3 | 60 & 30 | | 2,200/550/220 | 110 | 272 | 7 |
| | Annaville | | | | | | | | 24 |
| | Arthabaska | | | | | | | 4 | 226 |
| | Almaville | | | | | | | 4 | 281 |
| | Berthierville | | | | | | | 22 | 443 |
| | Glenada | | | | | | | | 16 |
| | Grand'Mère | | | | | | | 9 | |
| | Joliette | | | | | | | 9 | |
| | La Gabelle | | | | | | | | 23 |
| | La Baie Shawinigan | | | | | | | 4 | 232 |
| | Lanoraie | | | | | | | 2 | 92 |
| | La Baie de Febvre | | | | | | | 3 | 73 |
| | Louiseville | | | | | | | 11 | 441 |
| | Nicolet | | | | | | | 22 | 294 |
| | Maskinongé | | | | | | | 4 | 131 |
| | Pierreville | | | | | | | 7 | 181 |
| | St-Justin | | | | | | | | 80 |
| | St-Etienne des Grès | | | | | | | 1 | 52 |
| | St-Jean de Matha | | | | | | | 1 | 53 |
| | St-Félix de Valois | | | | | | | 3 | 132 |
| | Ste-Elizabeth | | | | | | | 1 | 61 |
| | St-Grégoire | | | | | | | 8 | 89 |
| | Ste-Thècle | | | | | | | 5 | 190 |
| | St-Tite | | | | | | | 14 | 345 |

## APPENDICE L—Suite.

LISTE des compagnies d'éclairage et de force motrice électriques enregistrées conformément à la Loi sur l'Inspection de l'Electricité, pendant l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926.

| Dist. ict et compagnie | Adresse | Principe moteur | Phases | Fréquence | Voltage des dynamos | Voltage employé | | Nombre de compteurs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Force motrice | Eclairage | Force motrice | Eclairage |
| *Trois-Rivières*—Fin. | | | | | | | | | |
| Electric Service Corporation—*Fin* | St-Sévérin | | | | | | | 1 | 52 |
| | St-Adolphe | | | | | | | 3 | 109 |
| | St-Léon | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | St-Barthélemi | | | | | | | 4 | 141 |
| | Shawinigan Falls | | | | | | | 71 | 2,042 |
| | Victoriaville | | | | | | | 38 | 945 |
| | Warwick | | | | | | | 11 | 180 |
| | St-Gabriel | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | St-Norbert | | | | | | | | 14 |
| | St-Cuthbert | | | | | | | | 48 |
| | Lavaltrie | | | | | | | 4 | 71 |
| | St-Thomas | | | | | | | 1 | 37 |
| | St-Ambroise | | | | | | | | 33 |
| | St-Léonard | | | | | | | 3 | 84 |
| South Shore Heat and Power Corporation | Montréal | Eau | 3 | 60 | 50,000 | | 110 | | 75 |
| Mattawin Power Company, Ltd | Montréal | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110 | 110 | 1 | 54 |
| The Sorel Light and Power Co., Ltd | Sorel | Acheté | | | 11,000 | 550 | 220/110 | 46 | 2,870 |
| | Boucherville | | | | | | | 2 | 227 |
| | Varennes | | | | | | | 1 | 124 |
| | Verchères | | | | | | | 6 | 138 |
| | Contrecœur | | | | | | | 2 | 139 |
| | St-Roch | | | | | | | 1 | 49 |
| | St-Ours | | | | | | | 4 | 120 |
| | St-Denis | | | | | | | 3 | 74 |
| | St-Antoine | | | | | | | 1 | 37 |
| | St-Joseph de Sorel | | | | | | | | 241 |
| | Sorel | | | | | | | 26 | 1,721 |
| J. Beauparlant | Ste-Emélie de l'Energie | | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 18 |
| La Corporation du Village du | St-Gabriel de Brandon | | 1–3 | 60 | 23,000 | 110/220/550 | 110 | 6 | 278 |
| Edouard Paquin | Ste-Ursule | Acheté | 3 | 60 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 1 | 55 |
| North Shore Power Company | Trois-Rivières | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | | 550 | 110/220 | 192 | 6,178 |
| | Batiscan | | | | | | | 4 | 157 |
| | Champlain | | | | | | | | 164 |
| | Charette | | | | | | | | 74 |
| | Deschambault | | | | | | | 1 | 68 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Montréal—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Wilfrid Lorrain | Abord-à-Plouffe | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 2 |
| La Municipalité du village d'Asbestos | Asbestos | Acheté | | 30 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 21 | 570 |
| Ascot Tile and Brick Co., Ltd | Ascot Corner | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | 48,000 | 550 | 110 | 1 | 10 |
| La Ville de Beaconsfield | Beaconsfield | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | | 2,200 | 2,200/110 | | 9 |
| Beauharnois Electric Company, Ltd | Beauharnois | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | 6,600/2,200 | 550/220 | 110 | 15 | 1,208 |
| La Ville de Belœil | Belœil | Acheté | 2–3 | 60 | 23,000 | 550 | 110 | 8 | 489 |
| Dudswell Electric Company, Ltd | Bishop's Crossing | Acheté | 1.3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550 | 110 | 8 | 157 |
| The Sorel Light & Power Co., Ltd | Boucherville | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | 11,000 | 550 | 220/110 | 2 | 227 |
| The Belmont Park Co., Ltd | Cartierville | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 16 | 22 |
| Bennett Limited | Chambly Canton | Acheté | 2 | 63 | 2,100 | 2,100/550/220/110 | 110 | 44 | 457 |
| Corporation of Coaticook | Coaticook | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2200/550/220 | 110 | | 880 |
| La Municipalité du Village de Danville | Danville | Acheté | 3 | 30 | 2,200 | 2200/220/110 | 110 | 12 | 320 |
| La Ville de Dorval | Dorval | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220/550 | 110 | 4 | 500 |
| D. Raymond & Cie | Dorval | Acheté | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 20 |
| La Compagnie Champoux | D'Israeli | | 1 | 60 | 1,200 | | 110 | | |
| J. B. Parker | Dixville | | C.D. | | 115 | 110 | 110 | | 6 |
| Town of Greenfield Park | Greenfield Park | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | | 2,200 | 110 | 1 | 330 |
| James Gordon Dunn | Huntingdon | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 550 | 110 | 1 | 630 |
| Huntingdon Electric Co | Huntingdon | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | 11,000 | 220 | 110 | | 19 |
| La Corporation de la cité de Lachine | Lachine | Acheté | 3 | 60 | 10,000 | 1,100/550 | 110 | 125 | 3,543 |
| Corporation Ville de Laprairie | Laprairie | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550 | 110 | 12 | 380 |
| J. O. Giroux | L'Annonciation | | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110 | 110 | | 62 |
| La Corporation de la Ville de Magog | Magog | Eau | 2 | 60 | 2,400 | 2,200 | 108 | | 1,140 |
| Dame O. V. Brouillette | Mansonville | | 1 | 133 | 1,000 | | 110 | | 70 |
| La Ville de Marieville | Marieville | Acheté | 1–2 | 60 | 2,200 | 550 | 110 | | 412 |
| Le pouvoir Hydraulique | Mégantic | Eau | 3 | 60 | 6,600 | 550 | 110 | 14 | 530 |
| Laurentian Water & Power Co | Mont-Laurier | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110/220/440/550 | 110 | 2 | 102 |
| United Power Co., Ltd | Montréal | Acheté | 1–3 | 62½ | | 110/550 | 110 | 8 | 341 |
| South Shore Services, Ltd | Montréal | Eau | 1–3 | 62 | 2,300 | 550 | 110 | | 49 |
| Le Téléphone et la Lumière de Rivière des Prairies, Ltée | Montréal | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 50 |
| The Continental Heat and Light Company | Montréal | Acheté | 31½ | 3 | 50,000/2,200 | | | 3 | |
| Canadian Explosives, Limited | Montréal | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | | 550 | 110 | | 61 |
| The Mount Royal Hotel Co., Ltd | Montréal | Vapeur | 1 | 63 | 230/110 | 230/2,200 | 115/110 | 4 | 17 |
| The Canadian Light and Power Co | Montréal | Eau | 1–3 | 62½ | 2,200 | 550 | 110 | 1 | 66 |
| Montreal Light, Heat and Power Cons | Montréal | Eau et vapeur | 1, 2, 3 | 62½ | 2,200/4,400 6,600/12,000 | 115/70,000 | 115/230 | 3,919 | 188,176 |
| Sherbrooke St. Realty Corporation | Montréal | Acheté | | | | | 220/110 | | 8 |
| Electric Service Corporation | Montréal (adresse seulement) | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | | 2200/550/220 | 110 | 72 | 3,035 |
| | Charlemagne | | | | | | | 5 | 132 |
| | Oka | | | | | | | 2 | 81 |
| | Laval-sur-le-Lac | | | | | | | 3 | 49 |
| | Lachenaie | | | | | | | 0 | 74 |
| | L'Epiphanie | | | | | | | 5 | 172 |
| | L'Assomption | | | | | | | 9 | 225 |
| | Mascouche | | | | | | | | 107 |
| | Repentigny | | | | | | | 1 | 66 |

## APPENDICE L—Suite.

LISTE des compagnies d'éclairage et de force motrice électriques enregistrées conformément à la Loi sur l'Inspection de l'Electricité, pendant l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926.

| District et compagnie | Adresse | Principe moteur | Phases | Fréquence | Voltage des dynamos | Voltage employé | | Nombre de compteurs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Force motrice | Eclairage | Force motrice | Eclairage |
| *Montréal*—Suite. | | | | | | | | | |
| Electric Service Corporation—*Fin* | Rosemere | | | | | | | 1 | 176 |
| | St-François de Sales | | | | | | | 3 | 118 |
| | St-Eustache-sur-le-lac | | | | | | | 0 | 140 |
| | St-Paul l'Ermite | | | | | | | 2 | 61 |
| | St-Eustache | | | | | | | 5 | 330 |
| | Ste-Rose | | | | | | | 5 | 363 |
| | Ste-Thérèse | | | | | | | 24 | 642 |
| | Ste-Dorothée | | | | | | | | 65 |
| | Terrebonne | | | | | | | 4 | |
| | La Frenière | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | Ste-Anne des Plaines | | | | | | | | 79 |
| | St-Elzéar | | | | | | | | 23 |
| | Cap St-Martin | | | | | | | 2 | 29 |
| | Canton Boulanger | | | | | | | | 31 |
| | Canton Ouimette | | | | | | | | 10 |
| | St-Janvier | | | | | | | | 62 |
| Laurentian Hydro Electric Limited | Montréal | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 6,600 | 550 | 110/220 | | 500 |
| The Southern Canada Power Co., Ltd | Montréal (adresse seulement) | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550 | 110 | 337 | 17,416 |
| | Abbotsford | | | | | | | | 47 |
| | Actonvale | | | | | | | 7 | 284 |
| | Ayers Cliff | | | | | | | 5 | 170 |
| | Bedford | | | | | | | | 273 |
| | Beebe | | | | | | | 8 | 217 |
| | Belœil | | | | | | | 4 | |
| | Bromptonville | | | | | | | | 278 |
| | Bury | | | | | | | | 128 |
| | Capelton | | | | | | | | 37 |
| | Compton | | | | | | | | 74 |
| | Cookshire | | | | | | | 6 | 244 |
| | Cowansville | | | | | | | 5 | 384 |
| | Drummondville | | | | | | | 38 | 961 |
| | Dunham | | | | | | | | 98 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| East Angus | | | | | | | 2 | 692 |
| East Farnham | | | | | | | 2 | 38 |
| Eaton Corner | | | | | | | | 21 |
| Eustis | | | | | | | 2 | 15 |
| Farnham | | | | | | | 9 | 855 |
| Foster | | | | | | | 1 | 73 |
| Frelighsburg | | | | | | | | 76 |
| Granby | | | | | | | 32 | 1,673 |
| Graniteville | | | | | | | 6 | 12 |
| Hatley | | | | | | | | 40 |
| Huntingville | | | | | | | | 25 |
| Iberville | | | | | | | 12 | 576 |
| Kingsbury | | | | | | | | 41 |
| Knowlton | | | | | | | 2 | 330 |
| Lennovxille | | | | | | | 16 | 562 |
| Libbytown | | | | | | | | 4 |
| Magog | | | | | | | 2 | |
| Massawippi | | | | | | | | 26 |
| Melbourne | | | | | | | 1 | 99 |
| New Rockland | | | | | | | | 5 |
| North Hailey | | | | | | | 5 | 222 |
| Providence | | | | | | | | 240 |
| Reedville | | | | | | | | 27 |
| Richmond | | | | | | | 7 | 722 |
| Rock Island | | | | | | | 11 | 363 |
| Rougemont | | | | | | | | 115 |
| Roxton Pond | | | | | | | | 45 |
| Sawyerville | | | | | | | | 109 |
| South Durham | | | | | | | | 93 |
| Stanbridge East | | | | | | | | 25 |
| Stanstead | | | | | | | 3 | 173 |
| Sutton | | | | | | | 7 | 220 |
| Sweetsburg | | | | | | | | 81 |
| St-Antoine | | | | | | | 1 | 56 |
| St-Blaise | | | | | | | | 25 |
| Ste-Brigide | | | | | | | | 22 |
| St-Césaire | | | | | | | 4 | 211 |
| St-Cyrille | | | | | | | 1 | 136 |
| St-Germain | | | | | | | 3 | 106 |
| St-Hilaire | | | | | | | | 52 |
| St-Hughes | | | | | | | 1 | 112 |
| St-Hyacinthe | | | | | | | 56 | 2,432 |
| St-Jean | | | | | | | 52 | 2,086 |
| St-Joseph (Drummond) | | | | | | | | 93 |
| St-Joseph (St. Hyacinthe) | | | | | | | | 111 |
| St-Liboire | | | | | | | | 65 |
| Ste-Madeleine | | | | | | | 3 | 73 |
| St-Mathias | | | | | | | | 46 |
| St-Pierre | | | | | | | 1 | 34 |

## APPENDICE L—Suite.

LISTE des compagnies d'éclairage et de force motrice électriques enregistrées conformément à la Loi sur l'Inspection de l'Electricité, pendant l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926.

| District et compagnie | Adresse | Principe moteur | Phases | Fréquence | Voltage des dynamos | Voltage employé | | Nombre de compteurs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Force motrice | Eclairage | Force motrice | Eclairage |
| *Montréal*—Fin. | | | | | | | | | |
| The Southern Canada Power Co.,—*Fin.* | Ste-Rosalie | | | | | | | 2 | 124 |
| | St-Simon | | | | | | | 1 | 52 |
| | Upper Melbourne | | | | | | | 1 | 41 |
| | Upton | | | | | | | 1 | |
| | Waterloo | | | | | | | 9 | 471 |
| | Waterville | | | | | | | 5 | 157 |
| | Ways Mills | | | | | | | 3 | 21 |
| | West Shefford | | | | | | | | 97 |
| South Shore Light, Heat and Power Corporation | Montréal | Eau | 3 | 60 | 25,000 | 550/220/110 | 110 | 10 | 300 |
| Quebec Southern Power Corporation | Montréal | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 6,600 | 550 | 110 | 2 | 1,094 |
| La Cie d'Eclairage de Napierville, Ltd | Napierville | | 3 | 60 | | 2200/550/220 | 110 | | 268 |
| J. B. Walsh | Ormstown | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 110/220 | 110 | | |
| La Ville de la Pointe Claire | Pointe Claire | Acheté | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 110 | 8 | 1,100 |
| Arthur Benoit | Roxton Falls | Eau | 1 | 133 | 1,100 | | 110 | | 71 |
| Ville Ste-Agathe des Monts | Ste-Agathe des Monts | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220/550 | 110 | 55 | 525 |
| La Corporation de la Ville de Ste-Anne de Bellevue | Ste-Anne de Bellevue | Acheté | 2–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2,300/550/220/110 | 110 | 12 | 685 |
| The Pierrefonds Elec. Co., Ltd | Ste-Geneviève | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 500 | 110 | 2 | 297 |
| La Corporation du Village de St. Hilaire | St-Hilaire | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | | 2,200 | 110 | | 168 |
| La Cie d'Energie Electrique de St-Hubert | St-Hubert | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | 25,000/2,200 | 220 | 110 | 3 | 235 |
| La Corporation de la Ville de St-Jérôme | St-Jerôme | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 6,600 | 550/220/110 | 110 | 14 | 1,437 |
| M. de Jas. Vauchestung | St-Jovite Station | | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | | 71 |
| Corporation de la ville de St-Lambert | St-Lambert | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110/550/2200 | 110 | 9 | 1,478 |
| La Cie Electrique de St. Martin Ltée | St-Martin | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 73 |
| Morin et fils | St-Pie | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110/550 | 110 | 1 | 39 |
| W. Clark Limited | St-Rémi | Vapeur | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 13 | 205 |
| Edouard Leclerc | St-Roch l'Achigan | | 1 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | |
| La Municipalité de St. Vincent de Paul | St-Vincent de Paul | | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 110 | 4 | 310 |
| Scotstown Electric Light and Power Co | Scotstown | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550 | 110 | | 125 |
| Corporation Village de Senneville | Senneville | Acheté | 2–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2,300/550/220/110 | 110 | 7 | 71 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Corporation of Sherbrooke | Sherbrooke | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 6,600/2,200 | 2,200/550/440/220 | 110 | 95 | 6,247 |
| Sherbrooke Railway and Power Co. | Sherbrooke | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550 | ..... | 9 | ..... |
| La Corporation de la Ville de Terrebonne | Terrebonne | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | 110 | 220 | 110 | 16 | 450 |
| Municipalité de la Ville de Upton | Upton | Acheté | 3 | 60 | ..... | 550 | 110 | ..... | 96 |
| Valleyfield Electric Co | Valleyfield | Eau et vapeur | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550/220 | 110 | 101 | 1,727 |
| Corporation of City of Verdun | Verdun | Vapeur | 3 | 60–63 | 2,300 | 2300/550/440/220/110 | 110 | 87 | 4,223 |
| Westmount Light and Power Dept | Westmount | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 550 | 110 | 576 | 3,506 |
| La Corporation de la Ville de Windsor | Windsor | Acheté | 2–3 | 30 | 2,200 | 220/110 | 110 | 10 | 451 |
| Nombre total des compteurs | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,564 | 247,057 |
| *Ottawa—Province d'Ontario—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Public Utilities Com. of Alexandria | Alexandria | Hydro | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 550/220 | 115 | 20 | 345 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Co., Ltd | Alfred | ..... | 1–3 | 60 | 10,000/2,200 | 550 | 110 | 1 | 70 |
| Almont Electric Light Com | Almont | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550/110/220 | 110 | 12 | 595 |
| Apple Hill Hydro Electric System | Apple Hill | Acheté | 3 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110 | 1 | 50 |
| The Galetta Electric Power Milling Co., Ltd | Arnprior | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200/550/220/110 | 110 | 21 | 1,121 |
| The Cardinal Eletric Light Co., Ltd | Cardinal | Vapeur | 3 | 60 | 240 | 220 | 110 | ..... | 220 |
| The Public Utility Commission | Carleton Place | Acheté | 3 | 60 | 4,400 | 2200/550/220 | 110/220 | 41 | 1,004 |
| The Casselman Hydro Electric Com | Casselman | Acheté | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 110 | ..... | 32 |
| J. N. Coupal | Casselman | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 440/550/110 | 110 | 1 | ..... |
| Chesterville Hydro Electric System | Chesterville | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110 | 3 | 229 |
| The Village of Cobden | Cobden | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 550 | 110 | 2 | 139 |
| Stormont Electric Light and Power Company, Ltd | Cornwall | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220/550 | 110/220 | ..... | 2,467 |
| St. Lawrence Power Company, Ltd., to supply power to Smithville, Mille Roches, Moulinette, Wales, Dickinson's Landing and Lunenburg | Cornwall | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 11,000/550 | 110 | 6 | 288 |
| Messrs. Mills & Weeks | Eganville | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 1 | 80 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd | Hawkesbury | ..... | 1–3 | 60 | 16,500 | 550 | 110 | 9 | 671 |
| Beach Rural Electric System, Ltd | Iroquois | ..... | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 4 | 105 |
| The Municipality of Village of Iroquois | Iroquois | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110/220 | 110 | ..... | ..... |
| Kemptville Hydro Electric Commission | Kemptville | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 26,000 | 220 | 110/220 | 7 | 316 |
| Lancaster Public Utilities Commission | Lancaster | Hydro | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | ..... | 110 | 1 | 105 |
| Public Utilities Commission | Lanark | Eau | 1 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 2 | 123 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Co., Ltd | L'Orignal | ..... | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550 | 110 | 1 | ..... |
| Kosenth Marston | L'Orignal | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550 | 110 | 1 | 78 |
| Police Village of Martintown | Martintown | Hydro | 1 | 60 | 2,200 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 41 |
| Maxville Hydro Electric Com | Maxville | Hydro | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550 | 110/220 | 2 | 171 |
| Judson Watchorn | Merrickville | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 10,000 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 35 |
| The Rideau Power Co., Ltd | Merrickville | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 600 | 550/220/110 | 110 | ..... | 188 |
| Ottawa Hydro Electric Com | Ottawa | Eau | 1–2–3 | 60 | 11,000 | 440/550 | 110 | 178 | 1,258 |
| The Ottawa Electric Company | Ottawa | Eau | 2–3 | 60 | 2,300/11,000 | 214/428/500 | 107 | 469 | 2,335 |
| Ottawa and Hull Power Co., Ltd | Ottawa | Eau | 2–3 | 60 | 2,200/11,000 | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... |
| W. H. Edwards | Pakenham | Eau | 1 | 133 | 1,000 | ..... | 110 | ..... | ..... |
| The Pembroke Electric Light Co., Ltd | Pembroke | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 2,500 | 2,200 | 110 | 9 | 1,898 |

## APPENDICE L—Suite.

LISTE des compagnies d'éclairage et de force motrice électriques enregistrées conformément à la Loi sur l'Inspection de l'Electricité, pendant l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926.

| District et compagnie | Adresse | Principe moteur | Phases | Fréquence | Voltage des dynamos | Voltage employé | | Nombre de compteurs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Force motrice | Eclairage | Force motrice | Eclairage |
| *Ottawa—Province d'Ontario*—Fin. | | | | | | | | | |
| Perth Hydro Electric System | Perth | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 4,400 | 2200/550/220 | 110 | 22 | 918 |
| Water and Light Commission | Prescott | Hydro | 3 | 60 | 46,000 | 220 | 110 | 22 | 685 |
| Renfrew Municipal Light Dept | Renfrew | Acheté | 1-2-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110/220/440/550 | 110 | ..... | 1,141 |
| Calabogie Light and Power Company (Town of Renfrew) | Renfrew | Eau | 1-3 | 60 | 6,600 | 550 | 110 | 2 | ..... |
| Calabogie Light and Power Company (Twp. of Horton) | Renfrew | Eau | 1-3 | 60 | 6,600 | 550 | 110 | ..... | 22 |
| Calabogie Light and Power Company (Twp. of McNab) | Renfrew | Eau | 1-3 | 60 | 6,600 | 550 | 110 | ..... | 1 |
| Calabogie Light and Power Company (Villages of Calabogie and Barryvale) | Renfrew | Eau | 1-3 | 60 | 6,600 | 550 | 110 | ..... | 57 |
| Corporation of Town of Rockland | Rockland | Eau | 3 | 60 | 6,600 | 440/220/550 | 110/220 | 2 | 434 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Co., Ltd | Rockland | Eau | 3 | 60 | 6,600 | 6,600 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Municipality of Russell | Russell | Hydro | 3 | 60 | 4,000 | 220 | 110/220 | ..... | 85 |
| Smith's Falls Hydro Electric System | Smith's Falls | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 550/220 | 110 | 27 | 1,725 |
| Apple Hill Rural Power District | Toronto (H.E.P.C.) | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 4,160 | 220 | 110/220 | 1 | ..... |
| Dalhousie Lake Rural | Toronto | Hydro | 1 | 60 | ..... | ..... | 110/220 | ..... | 4 |
| Martintown Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 4,160 | 220 | 110/220 | 3 | 42 |
| Prescott Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110/220 | 1 | 66 |
| Williamsburg Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1 | 60 | 2,400 | ..... | 110/220 | ..... | 1 |
| Chesterville Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 4,160 | 220 | 110/220 | 5 | 3 |
| Nepean Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110/220 | 2 | 142 |
| Ottawa Montreal Power Company, Ltd | Vankleek Hill | ..... | 1-3 | 60 | 10,000/2,200 | 550 | 110 | 1 | ..... |
| The Vankleek Hill Electric Co., Ltd | Vankleek Hill | Acheté | 3 | 60 | 10,000 | 550/2,200 | 115 | ..... | 216 |
| Williamsburg Hydro Electric System | Williamsburg | Hydro | 1 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110 | ..... | 65 |
| Winchester Hydro Electric System | Winchester | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110 | 3 | 303 |
| *Ottawa—Province de Québec*— | | | | | | | | | |
| The Gatineau River Power Co., Ltd | Bouchette | Eau | 1-3 | 60 | 6,600 | 6,600 | 110/220 | ..... | 20 |
| The Gatineau River Power Co., Ltd | Burbridge | Eau | 1-3 | 60 | 6,600 | 6,600 | 110/220 | ..... | 14 |
| Albert McLaren 'Electric Light' | Buckingham | Eau | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | ..... | 110 | ..... | ..... |
| Ottawa River Power Company, Ltd | Bryson | Eau | 3 | 60 | 6,600 | 71,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| G. E. Higginson | Calumet | Eau | 1-3 | 60 | 1,100 | 110 | 110 | ..... | 14 |
| Pontiac Power and Dev. Co., Ltd | Campbell's Bay | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. G. Wilson | Campbell's Bay | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | | 115 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd | Carillon | | 1-3 | 60 | 13,200/2,200 | 550 | 110 | | 30 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd | Cascades | Acheté | 1-3 | 60 | 12,500/2,200 | 550 | 110 | 2 | 53 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd | Cedars | | 1-3 | 60 | 12,500/2,200 | 550 | 110 | | 118 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd | Coteau-Du Lac | Acheté | 1-3 | 60 | 12,500/2,200 | | 110 | 1 | 64 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd | Coteau Station | Acheté | 1-3 | 60 | 12,500/2,200 | 550 | 110 | 3 | 217 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd | Coteau Landing | Acheté | 1-3 | 60 | 12,500/2,200 | 550 | 110 | 1 | 55 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd | Como | | 1 | 60 | 13,200/2,200 | | 110 | | 89 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd | Dragon | Acheté | 1-3 | 60 | 13,200/2,200 | 550 | 110 | 1 | |
| F. T. Cross | Farm Point | Eau | 1-3 | 60 | 4,400 | 550 | 110 | | 200 |
| The Gatineau River Power Co., Ltd | Gracefield | Eau | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 110/220 | | 31 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd | Grenville | | 1-3 | 60 | 10,000/2,200 | 550 | 110 | 1 | 113 |
| Riordon Pulp Corporation Ltd | Hawkesbury | Hydro | 3 | 60 | 16,500 | 550 | 110 | 4 | 27 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd | Hudson | Acheté | 1-3 | 60 | 13,200/2,200 | 550 | 110 | 1 | |
| Municipality of Village of Hudson Heights | Hudson | Acheté | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550/220 | 110 | 6 | 315 |
| Ottawa River Power Company, Ltd | Hull | Eau | 3 | 60 | 66,000 | 12,000 | | 3 | |
| The Hull Electric | Hull | Eau | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200/11,000 | 220/550 | 110 | 46 | 3,809 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd | Ile Cadieux | | 1 | 60 | 13,200/2,200 | | 110 | | 66 |
| Compagnie Electrique de l'Isle Perrot | Ile Perrot | Acheté | 1-3 | 60 | | | | | 48 |
| Ottawa Montreal Power Company, Ltd | Lachute | | 1-3 | 60 | 26,400/2,200 | 550 | 110 | 2 | 828 |
| The Gatineau River Power Co., Ltd | Maniwaki | Eau | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220/550 | 110/220 | 6 | 127 |
| The Argenteuil Lumber Company, Ltd | Morin Heights | Eau | 1 | 60 | 1,100 | | 110 | | 34 |
| Papineauville Electric Co. | Papineauville | | 1-3 | 60 | 2,400 | 110/220/550 | 110 | 4 | 253 |
| The National Hydro Electric Co., Ltd | Pointe-Fortune | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | |
| Ottawa Montreal Power Company, Ltd | Pointe-Fortune | | 1 | 60 | 13,200/2,200 | | 110 | | 52 |
| Corporation du Village de Pointe-Gatineau | Pointe-Gatineau | Acheté | 1 | 60 | | 208 | 104 | | 46 |
| Quyon Milling Company | Quyon | | 3 | 60 | 110/220 | | 110/220 | | 25 |
| Ottawa River Power Co., Ltd | Quyon | | 3 | 60 | 66,000 | 2,200 | | 3 | |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd | Rigaud | | 1-3 | 60 | 13,200/2,200 | 550 | 110 | 6 | 191 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd | St. Andrews East | Acheté | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550 | 110 | 3 | 128 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd | St-Canut | | 1-3 | 60 | 27,000/2,200 | | 110 | 1 | 48 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd | St-Clet | Acheté | 1-3 | 60 | 13,200/2,200 | 550 | 110 | 1 | 63 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd | St-Eugène | Acheté | 1 | 60 | 13,200/2,200 | 550 | 110 | 1 | 73 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd | St-Polycarpe | | 1-3 | 60 | 12,500/2,200 | 550 | 110 | 1 | 70 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd | Ste-Scholastique | | 1-3 | 60 | 27,000/2,200 | 550 | 110 | 3 | 148 |
| Ottawa-River Power Company, Ltd | Shawville | | 1-3 | 60 | 66,000 | 2,200/550 | 112 | 3 | 100 |
| Corporation of Thurso | Thurso | Acheté | 3 | 60 | 6,600 | | 110/220 | | 142 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd | Thurso | Eau | 3 | 60 | 6,600 | 6,600 | | 1 | |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd | Vaudreuil Village | | 1-3 | 60 | 13,200/2,200 | 550 | 110 | | 122 |
| Ottawa-Montreal Power Company, Ltd | Vaudreuil Station | Acheté | 1-3 | 60 | 13,200/2,200 | 550 | 110 | 1 | 226 |
| Totaux | | | | | | | | 995 | 60,303 |
| *Belleville—* | | | | | | | | | |
| The Bancroft Light and Power Co | Bancroft | Eau | C.D. | | | | | | |
| Alex. Irvin | Beaverton | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | | 220 | 110 | 11 | 397 |
| J. P. Lett & Bro | Bedford Mills | Eau | 3 | 60 | 4,000 | 220 | 110 | | 9 |
| Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ontario | Belleville | Eau | 1-3 | 60 | 44,000 | 550/250/110 | 110/220 | 69 | 3,471 |
| Hydro-Electric Power Commission | Bloomfield | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 2,400 | 110/220 | 110 | 8 | 156 |
| Electric Light Commission | Bobcaygeon | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,200/110 | 110 | 110 | | 73 |
| Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ontario | Bowmanville | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | | 550/440/220 | 220/110 | 38 | 1,023 |

## APPENDICE L—Suite.

LISTE des compagnies d'éclairage et de force motrice électriques enregistrées conformément à la Loi sur l'Inspection de l'Electricité, pendant l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926.

| District et compagnie | Adresse | Principe moteur | Phases | Fréquence | Voltage des dynamos | Voltage employé | | Nombre de compteurs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Force motrice | Eclairage | Force motrice | Eclairage |
| *Belleville*—Fin. | | | | | | | | | |
| Alex. Irwin | Brechin | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110 | 2 | 61 |
| Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ontario | Brighton | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 44,000 | 550 | 110 | 11 | 525 |
| Brockville Public Utilities Comm | Brockville | Vapeur | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550/220/110 | 110 | 63 | 2,432 |
| Campbellford Water and Light Comm | Campbellford | Eau | 1-3 | 60 | 2,400 | 4,000/2,200 500/200 | 110/220 | 12 | 921 |
| Hydro Electric Power Comm | Cannington | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 22,000/4,000 | 220 | 220/110 | 11 | 276 |
| Hydro Electric Power Comm | Cobourg | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 220/440/550 /2,200 | 110/220 | 44 | 1,253 |
| G. M. Peebles Estate | Colborne | Hydro | 1 | 60 | 44,000 | 220 | 110 | 5 | 310 |
| Deloro Smelting and Refining Co., Ltd | Deloro | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 44,000 | 550 | 220/110 | ..... | 38 |
| James Hoffman | Delta | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 50 |
| Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ontario | Deseronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2300/550/220 | 115 | 8 | 374 |
| Board of Water, Light and Power Comm | Fenelon Falls | Eau | 1-3 | 60 | 550 | 550 | 110 | 1 | 308 |
| Frankford Electric Light Co., Ltd | Frankford | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 6,600/2,200 | 220 | 110 | 5 | 220 |
| The Gananoque Electric Light and Water Supply Co | Gananoque | Eau et vapeur | 3 | 60 | 2,400/250 | 500 | 115 | 31 | 733 |
| The Municipality of Dysart | Haliburton | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,300 | 110 | ..... | 91 |
| Fowlds Company, Limited | Hastings | Eau | 2 | 60 | 2,200 | 220/110 | 110 | ..... | 23 |
| Hydro Electric Power Comm | Havelock | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 44,000 | 550/110 | 110 | 3 | 333 |
| Wm. Plunkett | Keene | Eau | 2 | 60 | 2,200 | ..... | 110 | ..... | |
| Public Utilities Commission | Kingston | Acheté | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 550 | 110/220 | 136 | 5,418 |
| Alex. Irwin | Kirkfield | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 1,100 | 1 | 46 |
| Lakefield Hydro Electric Comm | Lakefield | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 6,600 | 220/550 | 110/220 | 4 | 322 |
| Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Lindsay | Lindsay | Eau | 1-3 | 60 | 550 | 550/220 | 110 | 59 | 2,155 |
| A. C. Brown Granite Co | Lyndhurst | Eau | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | ..... | 44 |
| The Corporation of Madoc Village | Madoc | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 110/220 | 110/220 | 10 | 305 |
| Marmora Hydro Commission | Marmora | Hydro | 1 | 60 | 44,000 | 110/220 | 110/220 | 3 | 180 |
| Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ontario | Millbrook | Hydro | 1 | 60 | ..... | 110/220 | 110 | 1 | 200 |
| The Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ontario | Napanee | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 4,160/2,300 | 2300/550/220 | 115 | 21 | 858 |
| The Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ontario | Newburgh | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 4,160/2,300 | 2300/550/220 | 115 | 2 | 130 |
| The Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ontario | Newcastle | Hydro | 1 | 60 | ..... | 220/110 | 220/110 | 3 | 189 |
| Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ontario | Norwood | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 44,000 | 550/220 | 110 | 3 | 256 |
| J. H. Babwik | Odessa | Eau | 1 | 100 | 2,200 | ..... | 2,200 | ..... | 30 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Village of Omemee | Omemee | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110/220 | 8 | 160 |
| Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ontario | Orono | Hydro | 1 | 60 | ..... | 220/110 | 220/110 | 5 | 178 |
| Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ontario (for Brooklin Line). | Oshawa | Eau | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110/220 | 28 | 242 |
| Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ontario | Oshawa | Eau | 1-3 | 60 | 4,000 | 550 | 110/220 | 78 | 4,490 |
| Peterborough Utilities Comm | Peterborough | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 44,000 | 2,200 | 110 | 134 | 6,522 |
| Picton Public Utilities | Picton | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 220/550 | 110/220 | 42 | 1,030 |
| Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ontario | Port Hope | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 2200/550/220 | 110/220 | 55 | 1,371 |
| Port Perry Hydro Electric System | Port Perry | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 220/110 | 110 | 10 | 315 |
| Electric Dept. Corporation of Stirling | Stirling | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 44,000 | 115/130 | 115 | 3 | 48 |
| Hydro Electric Power Comm | Sunderland | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 22,000/4,000 | 220 | 220/110 | 3 | 132 |
| Frank Anglin | Sydenham | Hydro | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 550 | 110 | 1 | 90 |
| A. B. Carscallen, Ltd | Tamworth | ..... | C.D. | ..... | 110 | ..... | 110 | | |
| Campbellford Rural Power District | Toronto (H.E.P.C.) | Hydro | 1 | 60 | 6,600 | 220 | 110/220 | 1 | 28 |
| Oshawa Rural Power District | Toronto (H.E.P.C.) | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110/220 | 2 | 227 |
| Bowmanville Rural Power District | Toronto (H.E.P.C.) | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110/220 | ..... | 4 |
| Trenton Rural Power District | Toronto (H.E.P.C.) | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110/220 | ..... | 1 |
| Pickering Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1 | 60 | 4,000 | 220 | 110/220 | ..... | 75 |
| Colborne Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110/220 | ..... | 61 |
| Kingston Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110/220 | 3 | 74 |
| Brockville Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110/220 | 2 | 34 |
| Mariposa Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110/220 | 1 | 114 |
| Port Perry Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1 | 60 | ..... | ..... | 110/220 | ..... | 19 |
| Uxbridge Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1 | 60 | ..... | ..... | 110/220 | ..... | 4 |
| Cannington Rural Power District No. 1 | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110/220 | 16 | 18 |
| Cannington Rural Power District No. 2 | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110/220 | 2 | 16 |
| Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ontario | Trenton | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 6,600 | 2,200/550 220/110 | 110/220 | 60 | 1,450 |
| Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Ontario | Tweed | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 4,160 | 550/220 | 110/115 | 15 | 327 |
| The Uxbridge Utilities Comm | Uxbridge | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 110/220 | 110 | 10 | 320 |
| Victoria Rd. Mutual Electric Association | Victoria Road | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110 | ..... | 15 |
| Hydro Electric Commission | Warkworth | Hydro | 1 | 60 | ..... | ..... | 110 | ..... | 104 |
| Public Utilities Commission | Wellington | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 2,400 | 110/220 | 110/220 | 7 | 282 |
| The Public Utility Commission | Whitby | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 4,160/2,200 | 550/220 | 100 | 16 | 878 |
| Hydro Electric Power Commission | Woodville | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 22,000/4,000 | 220 | 220/110 | 3 | 118 |
| Totaux | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,070 | 41,957 |
| *Toronto—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Police Village Agincourt | Agincourt | Acheté | 1-3 | 25 | 2,300/4,000 | 550 | 110/220 | 2 | 128 |
| Public Utility Commission | Alliston | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220/550 | 110 | 14 | 402 |
| Hydro Electric Power Comm. of Arthur | Arthur | Eau | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550 | 110/220 | 1 | 556 |
| Town of Aurora | Aurora | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | ..... | 550 | 110/220 | 12 | 678 |
| W. C. Carruthers | Avening | ..... | C.D. | ..... | 110 | ..... | 105 | ..... | 1 |
| Police Village of Ayton | Ayton | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 2 | 45 |
| James Booth | Ayton | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 2 | |
| Bala Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd | Bala | Eau | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 550/220/110 | 110 | 2 | 126 |

## APPENDICE L—Suite.

LISTE des compagnies d'éclairage et de force motrice électriques enregistrées conformément à la Loi sur l'Inspection de l'Electricité, pendant l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926.

| District et compagnie | Adresse | Principe moteur | Phases | Fréquence | Voltage des dynamos | Voltage employé | | Nombre de compteurs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Force motrice | Eclairage | Force motrice | Eclairage |
| *Toronto*—Suite. | | | | | | | | | |
| Barrie Electric Light Dept | Barrie | Acheté | 1–2 | 60 | 2,200 | 2200/220/110 | 110 | 30 | 2,022 |
| Beeton Hydro Electric System | Beeton | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | 22,000 | 550/220/110 | 110/220 | 4 | 137 |
| Bolton Hydro Electric Power Comm | Bolton | Acheté | 3 | 25 | ..... | 500 | 110 | 6 | 164 |
| Corporation of Bracebridge | Bracebridge | Eau | 2 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200/110 | 220/110 | ..... | 528 |
| Bradford Hydro Commission | Bradford | Hydro | 3 | 60 | ..... | 550 | 110/220 | 5 | 215 |
| Electrical Department | Brampton | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 13,600 | 550 | 110 | 50 | 1,450 |
| The Knight Bros. Co., Ltd | Burks Falls | ..... | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 110 | 110 | ..... | 56 |
| Jas. C. Ward | Caledon East | Gaz | C.D. | ..... | 110 | 110 | 110 | ..... | 8 |
| G. W. Collins | Chatsworth | Acheté | 3 | 60 | 22,000 | ..... | 110 | 1 | 85 |
| Newall Clendinan | Clarkesburg | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2200/220/110 | 110 | ..... | 84 |
| Electrical Dept | Clifford | Hydro | 1 | 25 | ..... | 220 | 110/220 | ..... | 95 |
| Corporation of Coldwater | Coldwater | Hydro | 1–3 | 60 | ..... | 550 | 110 | 5 | 145 |
| Public Utilities Com | Collingwood | Hydro | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200/4,000 | 2200/550/220 | 110/220 | 54 | 1,545 |
| H. L. Dunning | Cookstown | Hydro | 1–3 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110 | 2 | 110 |
| Toronto Twp. Hydro Electric Comm | Cooksville | Hydro | 3 | 25 | 13,200/4,000 /2,200 | 220/550 | 110 | 14 | 1,314 |
| The Creemore Hydro Electric System | Creemore | Hydro | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220/110 | 110/220 | 2 | 200 |
| The Village of Dayton | Dayton | Acheté | 1–3 | 25 | ..... | 550 | 110 | 4 | 184 |
| Dundalk Hydro System | Dundalk | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 5 | 200 |
| Hydro Electric Commission | Durham | Hydro | 1–3 | 60 | 22,000 | 220/550 | 110 | 10 | 394 |
| Village of Elmvale | Elmvale | Hydro | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 7 | 165 |
| Hydro Electric Commission | Elora | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 13,200/4,000 | 550 | 110/220 | 3 | 329 |
| Caledon Electric Co., Ltd | Erin | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550 | 110/220 | 1 | 556 |
| Fergus Hydro Electric | Fergus | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | ..... | 550/220 | 110/220 | 17 | 573 |
| Village of Flesherton | Flesherton | Hydro | 1 | 60 | ..... | 550 | 220 | 1 | 115 |
| Grand Valley Hydro Electric System | Grand Valley | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110/220/550 | 110 | 3 | 172 |
| Gravenhurst Elec. Light and Water Com | Gravenhurst | Eau | 1–2–3 | 60 | 6,600 | 2,200/550/ 220/110 | 110 | 13 | 512 |
| Board of Light and Heat Commissioners | Guelph | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | ..... | 575 | 110/220 | 112 | 5,011 |
| Hanover Public Utilities Com | Hanover | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | ..... | 2,200/550/ 220/110 | 110/220 | 10 | 783 |
| Hydro Electric Power Com | Harriston | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 4,400 | 550 | 110 | 11 | 350 |
| Holstein Hydro Com | Holstein | Hydro | 1–3 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110 | 1 | 55 |
| Huntsville Public Utilities Com | Huntsville | Hydro | 1–3 | 60 | ..... | 220/440/550 | 110 | 7 | 610 |
| Hydro Elec. Com. of Twp. of Etobicoke | Islington | Eau | 1–3 | 25 | 4,000 | 550 | 120/240 | 12 | 3,550 |
| Corporation of Village of Markdale | Markdale | Hydro | 1–3 | 60 | 4,000 | 110/220 | 110 | 9 | 230 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Markham Hydro System | Markham | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | ..... | 220/550 | 110 | 7 | 274 |
| Public Utilities Commission | Meaford | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 230 | 115 | 12 | 676 |
| Midland Public Utilities Com | Midland | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 22,000 | 2200/220/110 | 220/110 | 52 | 1,759 |
| Public Utilities Commission | Mimico | Hydro | 3 | 25 | 4,000 | 550 | 110/220 | 15 | 1,483 |
| Hydro Elec. Com. of Moorefield | Moorefield | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | ..... | 550 | 110 | 3 | 64 |
| Mt. Forest Water and Light Com | Mt. Forest | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110/220 | 14 | 431 |
| The Hydro Elec. Com | Neustadt | Acheté | 1 | 60 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 5 | 105 |
| The Town of Newmarket | Newmarket | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 2,200 | 550 | 110/220 | 10 | 959 |
| New Toronto Public Utilities Com | New Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | ..... | 2,200/550 | 110/220 | 24 | 978 |
| Orillia Water, Light and Power Com | Orillia | Eau | 1-2-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220/550/2200 | 110 | 13 | 579 |
| Orangeville Hydro Com | Orangeville | Hydro | 1-2-3 | 60 | 4,400 | 550/220 | 110/220 | 10 | 517 |
| Public Utilities Com | Owen Sound | Eau et vapeur | 1-3 | 60 | 4,000/2,200 | 550 | 110/220 | 116 | 3,174 |
| The Public Utilities Com | Parry Sound | Eau | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 110/220 | 10 | 833 |
| Penetanguishene Water and Light Com | Penetanguishene | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 110/220 | 27 | 584 |
| The Corporation of Port Credit | Port Credit | Acheté | 1-3 | 25 | 1,300 | 4,400 | 110 | 4 | 398 |
| Port McNicoll Hydro Elec. Com | Port McNicoll | Acheté | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 160 |
| Police Village of Priceville | Priceville | Hydro | ..... | ..... | ..... | 220/110 | 220/110 | ..... | 37 |
| Corp. of Village of Richmond Hill | Richmond Hill | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | ..... | 550 | 110/220 | 13 | 333 |
| The Rockwood Hydro Elec | Rockwood | Acheté | 1-3 | 25 | 13,000 | 550 | 110/220 | 3 | 145 |
| The Rosseau Electric System | Rosseau | Gazoline | C.D. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 110 | ..... | 7 |
| Shelburne Hydro Elec. Com | Shelburne | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220/550 | 110/220 | 12 | 346 |
| South River Electric Co | South River | Eau | 1-3 | 60 | 4,000 | 550 | 110/220 | ..... | ..... |
| Stayner Hydro Elec. Com | Stayner | Hydro | 1 | 60 | 4,400 | 220 | 110/220 | 8 | 250 |
| Scarboro Hydro Elec. System | Scarboro | ..... | 1-3 | 25 | ..... | 550 | 110/220 | 22 | 3,426 |
| Corporation of Village of Stouffville | Stouffville | Hydro | 1-2-3 | 25 | 4,000 | 550 | 110 | 5 | 290 |
| Village of Streetsville | Streetsville | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 550/220 | 110 | 1 | 200 |
| Corporation of Village of Sutton | Sutton | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | ..... | 220 | 110/220 | 1 | 330 |
| Public Utilities Com | Thornbury | Eau | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | ..... | 217 |
| Police Village of Thornton | Thornton | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 26,400 | 4,000 | 110 | ..... | 53 |
| Childs Company | Toronto | Acheté | C.D. | ..... | 115/130 | ..... | 115/130 | ..... | 67 |
| Monarch Supply Co., Ltd | Toronto | Vapeur | C.D. | ..... | ..... | 110/220 | 110/220 | 15 | 28 |
| Hydro Electric Power Com. of Ontario | Toronto— | | | | | | | | |
| Niagara System | ..... | Eau et vapeur | 3 | 25 | 12,000 | 110000/60000 | ..... | 351 | 132 |
| Central Ontario System | ..... | Eau | 3 | 60 | 6,600/2,300 | 46,000<br>44000/11000 | ..... | 58 | 13 |
| Georgian Bay System | ..... | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,300/4,000/<br>6,000 | 4,160/2,400<br>38000/22000<br>4,000/2,300 | ..... | 74 | 27 |
| Nipissing System | ..... | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 22,000/2,300 | ..... | 3 | ..... |
| Rideau System | ..... | Eau | 3 | 60 | 4,160/2,300 | 26,400/2,300 | ..... | 6 | 4 |
| St. Lawrence System | ..... | Acheté | 3 | 60 | 110,000 | 44000/26400<br>4,160 | ..... | 17 | 6 |
| Ottawa System | ..... | Acheté | 3 | 60 | 4,000 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 |
| Thunder Bay System | ..... | Eau | 3 | 60 | 12,000 | 110000/2300 | ..... | 5 | 4 |
| Hydro Electric Power Com. of Ontario | Toronto— | | | | | | | | |
| Barrie Rural Power | ..... | ..... | 1 | 60 | ..... | ..... | 110/220 | ..... | 33 |
| Bolton Rural Power | ..... | ..... | 1-3 | 25 | 4,000/2,300 | ..... | 220/110 | ..... | 1 |
| Bond Lake Rural Power | ..... | ..... | 3 | 25 | 4,000/2,300 | 550 | 220/110 | 15 | 450 |
| Brampton Rural Power | ..... | ..... | 3 | 25 | 2,300 | ..... | 220/110 | ..... | 30 |
| Township of East York Rural Power | ..... | ..... | 1-3 | 25 | ..... | 4,200/2,200/<br>550 | 220/110 | 17 | 5,866 |

## APPENDICE L—Suite.

LISTE des compagnies d'éclairage et de force notrice électriques enregistrées conformément à la Loi sur l'Inspection de l'Electricité, pendant l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926.

| District et compagnie | Adresse | Principe moteur | Phases | Fréquence | Voltage des dynamos | Voltage employé | | Nombre de compteurs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Force motrice | Eclairage | Force motrice | Eclairage |
| *Toronto*—Fin. | | | | | | | | | |
| Hydro Electric Power Com.—*Fin.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Elmvale Rural Power | ..... | ..... | 1 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110/220 | 1 | 18 |
| Elora Rural Power | ..... | ..... | 1-3 | 25 | 2,300 | 550 | 110/220 | 1 | 54 |
| Flesherton Rural Power | ..... | ..... | 1-3 | 60 | 4,000 | 220 | 110/220 | 1 | 26 |
| Guelph Rural Power | ..... | ..... | 1-3 | 25 | 2,300 | 550 | 220/110 | 1 | 63 |
| Horning's Mills Rural Power | ..... | ..... | 1-3 | 60 | 4,000 | 220 | 110/220 | 1 | 27 |
| Kiswick Rural Power | ..... | ..... | 1-3 | 25 | 4,000/2,300 | 550 | 220/110 | 1 | 420 |
| Lansing Rural Power | ..... | ..... | 1-3 | 25 | 4,000/2,300 | ..... | 220/110 | 2 | 54 |
| Markdale Rural Power | ..... | ..... | 1-3 | 60 | 4,000 | ..... | 110/220 | ..... | 2 |
| Markham Rural Power | ..... | ..... | 3 | 25 | 4,000/2,300 | 550 | 220/110 | 2 | 138 |
| Mt. Joy Rural Power | ..... | ..... | 1-3 | 25 | 4,000/2,300 | ..... | 220/110 | ..... | 12 |
| Newmarket Rural Power | ..... | ..... | 3 | 25 | 4,000/2,300 | 550 | 110/220 | 3 | 83 |
| Nottawasaga Rural Power | ..... | ..... | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110/220 | ..... | 78 |
| Scarboro Rural Power | ..... | ..... | 3 | 25 | 4,000/2,300 | ..... | 220/110 | ..... | 38 |
| Shelburne Rural Power | ..... | ..... | 1-3 | 60 | 4,000 | ..... | 110/220 | ..... | 9 |
| Sparrow Lake Rural Power | ..... | ..... | 1 | 60 | ..... | ..... | 110/220 | ..... | 54 |
| Stayner Rural Power | ..... | ..... | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110/220 | ..... | 183 |
| Streetsville Rural Power | ..... | ..... | 1-3 | 25 | 4,000/2,300 | ..... | 220/110 | ..... | 9 |
| Woodbridge Rural Power | ..... | ..... | 3 | 25 | 4,000/2,300 | 550/220 | 220/110 | 20 | 235 |
| Toronto Hydro Electric System | Toronto | ..... | 1-3 | 25/60 | ..... | 250/500, 120/240 | 115/230, 120/240 | 4,730 | 138,918 |
| The Corporation of Village of Tottenham | Tottenham | ..... | ..... | 60 | 26,400 | 110/220 | 110/220 | 6 | 154 |
| Waubaushene Hydro Electric System | Victoria Harbour | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 220 | 110 | 3 | 124 |
| Light and Power, Victoria Harbour | Victoria Harbour | ..... | 1-3 | 60 | 22,000 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 178 |
| Weston Water, Power and Light Com | Weston | ..... | 1-3 | 25 | ..... | 550 | 110/220 | 25 | 1,600 |
| North York Hydro Electric Com | Willowdale | ..... | 3 | 25 | 4,000/2,300 | 550 | 220/110 | 7 | 1,056 |
| Woodbridge Hydro Electric Com | Woodbridge | ..... | 1-3 | 25 | 13,200/4,000 | 550 | 110/220 | 6 | 219 |
| Totaux | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,194 | 199,099 |
| *Hamilton*— | | | | | | | | | |
| Acton Hydro Electric Com | Acton | Hydro | 3 | 25 | 2,300 | 550/220 | 110/220 | 17 | 489 |
| Township of Ancaster Hydro Elec. System | Ancaster | Hydro | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 110/220 | 4 | 575 |
| Hydro Electric System | Ayr | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 2,200 | 550/220 | 110 | 2 | 209 |
| The Police Village of Baden | Baden | Hydro | 3 | 25 | 13,000 | 4,400/550 | 110 | 5 | 129 |
| Beamsville Rural Power District | Beamsville | Eau | 1-3 | 25 | 12,000 | 550/220 | 110/220 | 14 | 343 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hamilton Cataract Power, Light and Traction Co., Ltd | Beamsville | Eau | 1–3 | 66⅔ | 2,400 | 220 | 110 | 7 | 447 |
| Brantford Hydro Electric System | Brantford | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 26,000 | 4,000/550/220 | 110/220 | 98 | 6,191 |
| Township Brantford Hydro Elec. System | Brantford | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 2,300 | 550/220 | 220/110 | 5 | 750 |
| The Western Counties Electric Co., Ltd | Brantford | Acheté | 1–3 | 66⅔ | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 150 | 1,529 |
| Bronte Light and Power Company | Bronte | Acheté | 3 | 66⅔ | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 1 | 283 |
| Hamilton Cataract Power, Light and Traction Co., Ltd | Burlington | Eau | 1–2–3 | 66⅔ | 2,400 | 220 | 110 | 20 | 2,015 |
| Burford Hydro Electric System | Burford | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 2,200 | 550/220 | 110 | 4 | 209 |
| Caledonia Hydro Electric System | Caledonia | Hydro | 3 | 25 | ..... | 550/220/110 | 110 | 8 | 227 |
| The Cayuga Hydro Electric System | Cayuga | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 2,200 | 550 | 110 | 2 | 101 |
| The Chippewa Hydro Electric System | Chippawa | Hydro | 3 | 25 | 12,000 | 220 | 110 | 2 | 253 |
| The Delhi Light and Power Co., Ltd | Delhi | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2200/220/110 | 110 | 13 | 165 |
| The Dundas Electric Co., Ltd | Dundas | Eau | 1–3 | 66⅔ | 2,400 | 220 | 110 | 4 | 72 |
| Dundas Rural Power District of Hydro Electric Power Commission (includes Greensville, West Flamboro', Copetown, Millgrove, Ferelton and Carlisle) | Dundas | Hydro | 1–3 | ..... | 550/220 | ..... | 110 | 7 | 169 |
| Public Utilities Commission | Dundas | Eau | 1–3 | 25 | 12,000 | 550 | 110/220 | 48 | 1,192 |
| Dunnville Public Utilities Commission | Dunnville | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 46,000/2,200 | 550 | 110/220 | 18 | 405 |
| Elmira Public Utilities Commission | Elmira | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 4,000 | 550 | 220/110 | 20 | 566 |
| Public Utilities Commission of Galt | Galt | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 13,200 | 550 | 110/220 | 110 | 3,825 |
| Georgetown R.P.D | Georgetown | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 2,300 | ..... | 220/110 | ..... | 41 |
| Hydro Electric Department | Georgetown | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 4,000 | 220/550 | 110/220 | 30 | 652 |
| Hamilton Cataract Power, Light and Traction Co., Ltd | Grimsby | Eau | 1–3 | 66⅔ | 2,400 | 220 | 110 | 26 | 781 |
| Hagersville Hydro Electric | Hagersville | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | ..... | 4,000 | 110 | 12 | 329 |
| Haldimand Rural Power District | Hagersville | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | ..... | 220 | 110 | 3 | 53 |
| Hamilton Cataract Power, Light and Traction Co., Ltd | Hamilton | Eau | 1–2–3 | 66⅔ | 2,400 | 220 | 110 | 371 | 60 |
| Hamilton Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd | Hamilton | Eau | 1–3 | 66⅔ | 2,400 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 5,653 |
| Barton Hydro Commission | Hamilton | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 2,200 | 220 | 110/220 | 7 | 1,155 |
| Hydro Electric Comm. of Town of Hespler | Hespler | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 4,400 | 110/220550 | 110 | 21 | 730 |
| The Humberstone Hydro Electric System | Humberstone | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | ..... | 220 | 110 | 3 | 380 |
| Hamilton Hydro Electric System | Hamilton | Eau | 1–3 | 25 | 12,000 | 2200/550/220 | 110 | 737 | 25,204 |
| Jarvis Hydro Electric System | Jarvis | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 4,000 | 550 | 110/220 | 3 | 92 |
| Preston Rural Power District | Kitchener | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 4,000 | 550/220 | 110/220 | 109 | 253 |
| Baden Rural Power District | Kitchener | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 4,000 | 550/220 | 110/220 | 48 | 88 |
| St. Jacobs Rural Power District | Kitchener | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 4,000 | 550/220 | 110/220 | 42 | 146 |
| Public Utilities Comm. of Kitchener | Kitchener | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 132,000 | 550 | 110/220 | 224 | 6,055 |
| Lynden Hydro Electric System | Lynden | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 132,000 | 220 | 110 | 1 | 90 |
| Lynden Rural Power District of Hydro Electric Comm. includes Jerseyville, Troy, Sheffield, Rockton | Lynden | Hydro | 1–3 | ..... | ..... | 220/550 | 110/220 | ..... | 102 |
| Public Utilities Comm | Merritton | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 12,000 | 550 | 110/220 | 4 | 653 |
| Milton R.P.D | Milton | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 4,000/2,300 | ..... | 220/110 | ..... | 28 |
| Milton Hydro Electric System | Milton | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 13,200 | 2,200/550 | 110/220 | 22 | 496 |
| New Hamburg Hydro System | New Hamburg | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 2,200 | 550 | 110 | 10 | 418 |

## APPENDICE L—Suite.

LISTE des compagnies d'éclairage et de force motrice électriques enregistrées conformément à la Loi sur l'Inspection de l'Electricité, pendant l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926.

| District et compagnie | Adresse | Principe moteur | Phases | Fréquence | Voltage des dynamos | Voltage employé | | Nombre de compteurs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Force motrice | Eclairage | Force motrice | Eclairage |
| *Hamilton*—Fin. | | | | | | | | | |
| Niagara Hydro Electric System | Niagara-on-the-lake | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 2,200 | 220/2,200 | 110 | 9 | 437 |
| The Hydro Electric Commission | Niagara Falls | Hydro | 3 | 25 | ..... | 2,200/220 | 110 | 85 | 4,384 |
| Chippawa Rural Power District | Niagara Falls | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 12,000 | 220/550 | 110/220 | 3 | 79 |
| Niagara Rural Power District | Niagara Falls South. | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 12,000 | 220/550 | 110/220 | 6 | 116 |
| Stamford Rural Power District | Niagara Falls South. | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 12,000 | 220/550 | 110/220 | ..... | 203 |
| Canadian Niagara Power Co., Ltd | Niagara Falls | Eau | 1-3 | 25 | 11,000 | 220/2,200/4,400/11,000/40,000 | 110 | 88 | 2,538 |
| Oakville Water and Light Commission | Oakville | Acheté | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 2,200 | 110/220 | 29 | 1,134 |
| Twp. of Trafalgar Public Utilities Comm. | Oakville | Acheté | 1-3 | 60 | 4,000 | 220/550 | 110 | 11 | 176 |
| The Paris Hydro Electric and Water Commission | Paris | Hydro | 3 | 25 | 2,200 | 550 | 110/220 | 19 | 1,200 |
| Port Dalhousie Public Utilities Commission | Port Dalhousie | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 4,000 | 220/550 | 110/220 | 13 | 559 |
| The Port Dover Hydro Electric System | Port Dover | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 110/220 | 220/550 | 110/220 | 7 | 340 |
| Port Colborne Hydro Electric Commission | Port Colborne | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | ..... | 220/550 | 110 | 16 | 1,200 |
| Preston Light and Water Commission | Preston | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 13,200 | 550 | 110/220 | 47 | 1,324 |
| St. George Hydro System | St. George | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 4,000 | 550/220 | 110 | 4 | 143 |
| Louth Twp. Hydro Electric System | St. Catharines | Hydro | 1 | 25 | ..... | 110/220 | 110 | ..... | 59 |
| Lincoln Electric Light and Power Company | St. Catharines | Acheté | 1-3 | 66⅔ | ..... | 220/2,200 | 110 | 90 | 1,185 |
| Public Utilities Comm. of City of St. Catharines | St. Catharines | Acheté | 1-3 | 25 | ..... | 2200/550/220 | 112 | 111 | 5,537 |
| Jordon Rural Power District | St. Catharines | Acheté | 1 | 25 | ..... | 110/220 | 110 | ..... | 33 |
| Grantham Rural Power District | St. Catharines | Acheté | 1-3 | 25 | ..... | 110/220 | 110 | 3 | 348 |
| St. Jacob's Hydro System | St. Jacob's | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | ..... | 550 | 110 | 5 | 105 |
| Simcoe Hydro Electric System | Simcoe | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 26,400 | 4400/550/220 | 110/220 | 26 | 784 |
| Simcoe Rural Power District | Simcoe | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 4,400/2,300 | 550/220 | 110/220 | 2 | 35 |
| Municipal Power and Light Commission | Smithville | Acheté | 2-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550/220 | 110 | 5 | 196 |
| Saltfleet Rural Power District | Stoney Creek | Hydro | 3 | 25 | 4,400 | 220/550 | 110/220 | 2 | 701 |
| Barton Rural Power District | Stoney Creek | Hydro | 1 | 25 | 2,200 | ..... | 110/220 | ..... | 51 |
| Thorold Public Utilities Commission | Thorold | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 2,300 | 220/550 | 115 | 7 | 1,295 |
| Waterdown Hydro Electric System | Waterdown | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 4,000 | 550 | 110/220 | 5 | 215 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Waterdown R.P.D. | Waterdown | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 4,000/2,300 | 550 | 220/110 | 1 | 70 |
| Waterford Rural Power District | Waterford | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 4,400 | 220 | 110/220 | 4 | 11 |
| Waterloo Water and Light Commission | Waterloo | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | ..... | 2,200/550 | 110/220 | 65 | 1,663 |
| Waterford Hydro Commission | Waterford | Eau | 3 | 25 | 4,000 | 220/550 | 110/220 | 12 | 336 |
| Stamford Twp. Hydro Electric Commission | Welland | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 2,200 | 220/440/550 | 110/220 | 7 | 1,028 |
| Hamilton Cataract Power, Light and Traction Co., Ltd. | Welland | Eau | 1–3 | 66⅔ | 2,400 | 575/220 | 110/220 | 10 | |
| Wellesley Light and Power Commission | Wellesley | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 4,000 | 550 | 110/220 | 4 | 132 |
| Welland Hydro Electric System | Welland | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | ..... | 2200/550/220 | 220/110 | 93 | 2,400 |
| Sidney Arthur Ord | Welland | Hydro | 1–3 | ..... | ..... | 220/550 | 110/220 | 7 | 1,230 |
| Totaux | | | | | | | | 3,028 | 94,850 |
| *London—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Ailsa Craig Hydro Electric System | Ailsa Craig | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 4,000 | 500 | 110 | 2 | 142 |
| Hydro Electric System | Alvinston | Hydro | 3 | 25 | 2,200 | 550 | 110 | 6 | 201 |
| The Rock Glen Power Company, Ltd | Arkona | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200/220 | 110 | 1 | 94 |
| Aylmer Public Utilities | Aylmer | Hydro | ..... | 25 | ..... | 220 | 110 | 11 | 639 |
| Beachville Hydro Electric System | Beachville | | 3 | 25 | ..... | 550 | 110/220 | 2 | 130 |
| Belle River Hydro Commission | Belle River | | 1–3 | 25 | ..... | 550 | 110/220 | 3 | 168 |
| Blenheim Hydro Electric Commission | Blenheim | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 2,200 | 110/220/550 | ..... | 18 | 515 |
| Blyth Hydro Electric Commission | Blyth | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 4,000 | 550/220 | 110/220 | 1 | 136 |
| Bothwell Hydro Electric System | Bothwell | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | ..... | 26,000/500 | 110 | 4 | 224 |
| The Brigden Hydro Electric System | Brigden | Hydro | 3 | 25 | ..... | 550 | 110 | 3 | 100 |
| Hydro Electric System | Brussels | Hydro | 1–2 | 25 | 2,200 | 550 | 110 | 1 | 197 |
| The Burgessville Hydro System | Burgessville | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | ..... | 550 | 110/220 | 1 | 78 |
| Cargill Limited | Cargill | Eau | ..... | ..... | 120 | 240 | 110 | ..... | |
| The Chatham Public Utilities Commission | Chatham | Acheté | 1–3 | 25/60 | 2,300 | 550/220 | 110 | 124 | 4,400 |
| The Chesley Public Utilities Commission | Chesley | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | 22,000 | 550/220 | 110 | 16 | 432 |
| Clinton Public Utilities Commission | Clinton | Acheté | 1–3 | 25 | 27,600 | 550 | 110 | 12 | 606 |
| Comber Hydro Electric Commission | Comber | | ..... | ..... | ..... | 550 | 110 | 3 | 133 |
| Dashwood Hydro Electric System | Dashwood | Acheté | 1–3 | 25 | 4,400 | 110/220/550 | 110 | 3 | 77 |
| J. S. Pincombe | Delaware | | 1 | 25 | ..... | 4,000 | 120 | ..... | 59 |
| Police Village Dorchester | Dorchester | Acheté | 1–3 | 25 | 1,100/2,200 | 110/220 | 110/220 | 3 | 137 |
| Hydro Electric System | Dresden | Hydro | 1–2–3 | 25 | ..... | 110/220/550 | 110 | 12 | 426 |
| Drumbo Hydro Electric System | Drumbo | Hydro | 3 | 25 | 2,200 | 550/220 | 110/220 | 3 | 93 |
| Public Utilities Commission | Dublin | | 1–3 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 53 |
| Dutton Hydro Electric System | Dutton | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 2,200 | 550 | 110 | 6 | 257 |
| Elmwood Hydro Electric System | Elmwood | | ..... | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110 | 1 | 62 |
| Embro Hydro Electric System | Embro | Acheté | 3 | 25 | 13,000 | 220 | 110 | 4 | 115 |
| The Essex Hydro Electric System | Essex | Acheté | 1–3 | 25 | ..... | 550/220 | 110 | 12 | 468 |
| Public Utilities Commission | Exeter | Acheté | 1–3 | 25 | 4,400 | 550/110/220 | 110/220 | 10 | 480 |
| Wesley Thomas | Florence | Huile | 1 | 60 | 110 | ..... | 110 | ..... | |
| Forest Public Utilities Commission | Forest | Hydro | 3 | 25 | 26,400 | 550 | 220/110 | 22 | 475 |
| The Formosa Electric Light Co., Ltd | Formosa | Acheté | 2–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | ..... | 33 |
| Water and Light Commission | Goderich | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | ..... | 550 | 110/220 | 22 | 1,476 |
| The Granton Hydro Electric System | Granton | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | ..... | 550 | 110/220 | 1 | 101 |
| Harrow Hydro Electric System | Harrow | Hydro | 1 | 25 | 2,200 | 220 | 110/220 | 6 | 224 |
| Hensall Hydro Electric System | Hensall | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 2,200 | 550 | 110 | 8 | 180 |
| Highgate Hydro Electric System | Highgate | Hydro | 1 | 25 | ..... | 110/220 | 110/220 | 5 | 118 |
| Ingersoll Public Utilities Commission | Ingersoll | Hydro | 1–3 | 25 | 13,200/2,200 | 2200/550/220 | 110/220 | 51 | 1,488 |

## APPENDICE L—Suite.

LISTE des compagnies d'éclairage et de force motrice électriques enregistrées conformémemnt à la Loi sur l'Inspection de l'Electricité, pendant l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926

| District et compagnie | Adresse | Principe moteur | Phases | Fréquence | Voltage des dynamos | Voltage employé | | Nombre de compteurs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Force motrice | Eclairage | Force motrice | Eclairage |
| *London*—Suite. | | | | | | | | | |
| The Electric Light and Water Commission | Kincardine | Acheté | 1-3 | 60 | 22,000 | 220/550 | 110/220 | 16 | 549 |
| Kingsville Hydro Electric System | Kingsville | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 4,000 | 110/220 | ..... | 12 | 606 |
| Police Village of Lambeth | Lambeth | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 4,000 | 550 | 220/110 | 1 | 120 |
| Leamington Hydro Commission | Leamington | ..... | 1-3 | 25 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 18 | 1,347 |
| Public Utilities Commission | Listowel | ..... | 3 | 25 | 110,000 | 600 | 110/220 | 18 | 739 |
| Public Utilities Commission | London | ..... | 3 | 25 | ..... | 575 | 4,000/2,300/ 110/220 | ..... 591 | ..... 17,859 |
| The Helena Custome Co., Ltd | London | Vapeur | C.D. | ..... | 220/110 | 220 | 110 | ..... | 5 |
| Greene Swift Limited | London | Vapeur | ..... | ..... | 125 | 500 | 110 | 1 | 8 |
| Lucan Hydro Commission | Lucan | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | ..... | 550 | 110 | 7 | 194 |
| Lucknow Hydro Electric System | Lucknow | ..... | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 550 | 110/220 | 3 | 272 |
| Merlin Hydro Electric System | Merlin | ..... | 1-3 | 25 | 4,600 | 550 | 110 | 3 | 125 |
| Mildmay Electric Light Co., Ltd | Mildmay | ..... | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 110/220 | 2 | 152 |
| Milverton Hydro Electric Power Commission | Milverton | ..... | 1-3 | 25 | 4,000/2,300 | 550 | 110/220 | 5 | 250 |
| Public Utilities Commission | Mitchell | ..... | 1-3 | 25 | ..... | 550 | 110 | 22 | 498 |
| Mt. Brydges Hydro Electric Commission | Mt. Brydges | Hydro | ..... | ..... | ..... | 550 | 110 | 2 | 130 |
| Village of Newburg | Newburg | Hydro | 3 | 25 | 4,000 | 550 | 110/220 | 1 | 70 |
| Norwich Public Utilities Commission | Norwich | ..... | 1-3 | 25 | ..... | 220/550 | 110 | 9 | 427 |
| Oil Springs Hydro System | Oil Springs | Hydro | 2-3 | 25 | 22,000 | 550/220 | 110/220 | 36 | 88 |
| Otterville Hydro Electric | Otterville | ..... | 1 | 25 | 4,000 | 20 | 110 | 4 | 126 |
| Palmerston Hydro Electric Power Comm. | Palmerston | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 26,000/4,000 | 550 | 110/220 | 7 | 421 |
| The Paisley Hydro Commission | Paisley | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 100 | 100 | ..... | 2 | 177 |
| Park Hill Hydro Electric System | Park Hill | ..... | ..... | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 260 |
| Petrolia Hydro Electric Commission | Petrolia | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | ..... | 220/550 | 110/220 | 64 | 798 |
| Police Village of Plattsville | Plattsville | Hydro | 3 | 25 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 3 | 108 |
| Port Stanley Hydro Electric and Waterworks Dept | Port Stanley | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 2,200 | 220 | 110/220 | 4 | 260 |
| Princeton Hydro Electric Power Commission | Princeton | Hydro | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 92 |
| Ridgetown Public Utilities Commission | Ridgetown | ..... | 3 | 25 | ..... | 550 | 110/220 | 19 | 597 |
| Ripley Hydro Electric System | Ripley | Hydro | 2-3 | 60 | 4,400 | 550 | 110/220 | ..... | 124 |
| Hydro Electric System | Rodney | ..... | 3 | 25 | 2,200 | 550/110/220 | 110/220 | 4 | 167 |
| Sandwich Hydro Electric System | Sandwich | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 4,000 | 220/550 | 110/220 | 19 | 2,018 |
| Sarnia Hydro Electric System | Sarnia | Hydro | 1 | 25 | ..... | 550/440/220/ 110 | 110 | 75 | 4,852 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Public Utility Com. of Seaforth | Seaforth | | 1-3 | 25 | | 110/220/550 | 110 | 14 | 686 |
| Springfield Hydro Commission | Springfield | | 1-3 | 25 | 4,000 | 550 | 110 | 4 | 109 |
| Public Utilities Com. of St. Marys | St. Marys | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 2,300 | 550/220 | 220/110 | 35 | 1,166 |
| Hydro Electric Com. of St. Thomas | St. Thomas | | 1-3 | 25 | 13,200 | 550 | 110 | 115 | 4,464 |
| Public Utility Commission of Stratford | Stratford | Eau | 1-3 | 25 | 4,000 | 550 | 220/110 | 135 | 4,590 |
| Public Utilities Commission | Strathroy | | 1-3 | 25 | 13,200 | 550 | 110/220 | 26 | 863 |
| The Tara Hydro System | Tara | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 115 | 2 | 137 |
| Tavistock Public Utilities Com | Tavistock | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 26,400 | 550 | 110/220 | 5 | 286 |
| Teeswater Hydro Commission | Teeswater | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 22,000 | 22,000 | 110/220 | 7 | 234 |
| Thamesford Hydro Electric System | Thamesford | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 2,200/4,400 | 110/220/550 | 110 | 5 | 110 |
| Thamesville Public Utilities Commission | Thamesville | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | | | | 7 | 250 |
| Thedford Hydro Electric Commission | Thedford | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 4,400 | 550 | 220/110 | 2 | 144 |
| Thorndale Hydro | Thorndale | Hydro | 3 | 25 | 4,000 | 220 | 110/220 | 1 | 88 |
| Tilbury Hydro Power Commission | Tilbury | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 26,000 | 220/550 | 110/220 | 12 | 385 |
| Tillsonburg Hydro Electric Commission | Tillsonburg | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 13,200 | 550/220 | 110/220 | 24 | 908 |
| Amherstburg Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | | 110/220 | 110/220 | 1 | 126 |
| Aylmer Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1 | 25 | 2,300 | | 110/220 | | 96 |
| Belle River Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | | 110/220 | 110/220 | 3 | 146 |
| Blenheim Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | | 110/220 | 110/220 | | 57 |
| Bothwell Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | | 110/220 | 110/220 | | 12 |
| Chatham Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | | 110/220 | 110/220 | 1 | 180 |
| Delaware Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1, 2 & 3 | 25 | 4,000 | 250 | 110/220 | 1 | 168 |
| Dorchester Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1, 2 & 3 | 25 | 4,000 | 550 | 110/220 | 2 | 277 |
| Dutton Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1 | 25 | 2,300 | | 110/220 | | 30 |
| Exeter Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-2 | 25 | 4,000 | | 110/220 | | 144 |
| Harrow Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | | 110/220 | 110/220 | | 4 |
| Ingersoll Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1 | 25 | 2,300 | | 110/220 | | 1 |
| Kingsville Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | | 110/220 | 110/220 | 1 | 528 |
| London Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1, 2 & 3 | 25 | 4,000 | 550 | 110/220 | 5 | 993 |
| Lucknow Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | | 110/220 | 110/220 | 1 | 1 |
| Norwich Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1, 2 & 3 | 25 | 2,300 | 550 | 110/220 | 3 | 253 |
| Oil Springs Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1 | 25 | | 110/220 | 110/220 | | 60 |
| Petrolia Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | | 110/220 | 110/220 | | 18 |
| Ridgetown Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | | 110/220 | 110/220 | | 193 |
| Ripley Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | | 110/220 | 110/220 | 1 | 2 |
| Sandwich Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | | 110/220 | 110/220 | 2 | 789 |
| Sarnia Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | | 110/220 | 110/220 | 1 | 289 |
| St. Thomas Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1, 2 & 3 | 25 | 2,300 | 550 | 110/220 | 4 | 480 |
| Tilbury Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | | 110/220 | 110/220 | | 9 |
| Tillsonburg Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1, 2 & 3 | 25 | 2,300 | 550 | 110/220 | 1 | 322 |
| Wallaceburg Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | | 110/220 | 110/220 | 4 | 225 |
| Woodstock Rural Power District | Toronto | Hydro | 1, 2 & 3 | 25 | 2,300 | 550/220 | 110/220 | 4 | 322 |
| Wallaceburg Hydro Electric System | Wallaceburg | Hydro | 3 | 25 | 26,400 | 550/220 | 110 | 25 | 1,021 |
| Saugeen Electric Light and Power Co | Walkerton | Eau | 1-3 | 60 | 6,600/2,300 | 550/220 | 110 | 14 | 520 |
| Walkerton Electric Light and Power Co | Walkerton | Eeau | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 550/220 | 110 | 19 | 480 |
| Walkerville Hydro Electric System | Walkerville | Hydro | 3 | 25 | | 220/550/4400 | 110/220 | 111 | 5,267 |
| Public Utilities Commission | Watford | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | | 550/220 | 220/110 | 7 | 213 |
| The Hydro Electric Dept. of West Lorne | West Lorne | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 2,200 | 220/110 | 110 | 6 | 220 |
| Hydro Electric System | Wheatley | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 2,200 | 550 | 110/220 | 1 | 181 |
| Sauble Falls Light and Power Co | Wiarton | Eau | 1-3 | 60 | 6,600 | 550/220 | 110/220 | 8 | 350 |
| Windsor Hydro Electric System | Windsor | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | | 220/550 | 110/220 | 351 | 13,979 |

## APPENDICE L—Suite.

LISTE des compagnies d'éclairage et de force motrice électriques enregistrées conformément à la Loi sur l'Inspection de l'Electricité, pendant l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926.

| District et compagnie | Adresse | Principe moteur | Phases | Fréquence | Voltage des dynamos | Voltage employé | | Nombre de compteurs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Force motrice | Eclairage | Force motrice | Eclairage |
| *London*—Fin. | | | | | | | | | |
| Woodstock Public Utilities Commission | Woodstock | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | ..... | 550 | 110 | 50 | 2,858 |
| Wingham Utilities Commission | Wingham | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 550 | 110 | 25 | 615 |
| Wroxeter Municipal Electric Light Plant | Wroxeter | Eau | 1 | 60 | 1,040 | ..... | 105 | ..... | 68 |
| Wyoming Hydro System | Wyoming | Hydro | ..... | 25 | 110 | 220/550 | 110 | 2 | 145 |
| Zurich Hydro Electric System | Zurich | Hydro | 1-3 | 25 | 4,400 | 550 | 110/220 | 4 | 132 |
| Totaux | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,383 | 94,204 |
| *Sudbury*— | | | | | | | | | |
| Municipal Corporation of Twp. of Calvert | Ansonville | Acheté | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 2,000 | 110 | 2 | 300 |
| Fred Deagle | Blind River | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,400 | 110/220 | 110 | ..... | ..... |
| Hydro Electric Power Com. of Ontario | Callander | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110/220/550 | 110/220 | 2 | 153 |
| Electric Light Dept., Town of Capreol | Capreol | Acheté | 1 | 60 | 110/220 | 110/220 | 110/220 | ..... | 323 |
| Chapleau Electric Light and Power Co. | Chapleau | Eau et vapeur | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2300/550/220 | 110 | 7 | 448 |
| Northern Ontario Light and Power Co., Ltd | Cobalt | Eau | 1-3 | 60 | 2,400/11,000 | 110/220 | 110 | 65 | 1,600 |
| Public Utilities Commission | Cochrane | Gaz | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200/220 | 110 | 57 | 669 |
| The Lorne Power Company, Ltd | Coniston | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 44,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| The Huronian Company, Ltd | Copper Cliff | Eau | 1-3 | 25/60 | 2,400 | 550/2,200/ 33,000 | 110 | 16 | 571 |
| Elk Lake Power Co., Ltd | Elk Lake | Eau | 1-3 | 60 | 550 | 550/110 | 110 | 3 | 21 |
| Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills | Espanola | Acheté | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 33,000 | 220/110 | ..... | 570 |
| Northern Ontario Light and Power Co., Ltd | Englehart | Eau | 1-3 | 60 | 2,400/11,000 | 110/220 | 110 | 20 | 284 |
| George and Richings | Gore Bay | Gaz | ..... | ..... | 110 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 5 |
| Northern Ontario Light and Power Co., Ltd | Haileybury | Eau | 1-3 | 60 | 2,400 11,000 | 110/220 | 110 | 50 | 714 |
| The Stone Lumber Co., Ltd | Hiltonbeach | ..... | ..... | 125 | 2,280 | 110 | 110 | ..... | ..... |
| Canadian National Railways | Hornepayne | Vapeur | 1-3 | 60 | 550 | 550 | 110/220 | ..... | 77 |
| Abitibi Power and Paper Co., Ltd | Iroquois Falls | Eau | 3 | 60 | 13,200 | 600/550 | 110/220 | 6 | 282 |
| Northern Ontario Light and Power Co., Ltd | Kirkland Lake | Eau | 1-3 | 60 | 2,400 11,000 | 110/220 | 110 | 30 | 407 |
| The Municipal Corporation of Twp. of Teck | Kirkland Lake | ..... | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 3 | 66 |
| The Corporation of Little Current | Little Current | Vapeur | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | ..... | 115 | ..... | 175 |
| The Mattawa Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd | Mattawa | Eau | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220/110 | 110 | ..... | 7 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Education Department for the Northern Academy | Monteith | Eau | 1–2 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 230/115 | 2 | 26 |
| Northern Ontario Light and Power Co., Ltd | New Liskeard | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 2,400111,000 | 110/220 | 110 | 70 | 663 |
| Hydro Electric Power Com. of Ontario | Nipissing | Eau | 1 | 60 | 2,200 | 110/220 | 110/220 | ..... | 16 |
| Hydro Electric Power Com. of Ontario | North Bay | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110/220/550 | 110/220 | 60 | 3,132 |
| F. W. McKee | North Bay | Eau | 1 | 60 | 2,200 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 100 |
| Hydro Electric Power Com. of Ontario | Powassan | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110/220/550 | 110/220 | 2 | 195 |
| The Great Lakes Power Co., Ltd | Sault Ste. Marie | Eau | 3 | 60/25 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 5 | 4 |
| Water and Light Dept., Corporation of Sault Ste. Marie | Sault Ste. Marie | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 150 | 5,243 |
| The Corporation Town of Sturgeon Falls | Sturgeon Falls | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550/220 | 110/220 | 780 | 770 |
| The Wahnapitae Power Company, Ltd | Sudbury | Eau | 2–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 15000/22500 | 110 | ..... | ..... |
| The Corporation of Town of Sudbury | Sudbury | Acheté | 2–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110/220 | 50 | 2,627 |
| Municipality of Town of Thessalon | Thessalon | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220/110 | 110 | 3 | 287 |
| Northern Canada Power Limited | Timmins | Eau | 3 | 25 | 12,000 | 12,000 | ..... | 7 | ..... |
| Lower Sturgeon Power Company, Ltd | Timmins | Eau | 3 | 25 | 2,300 | 12,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Great Northern Power Company | Timmins | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 11,000/2,200 | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Northern Canada Power Co. (Twp. Tisdale) | Timmins | ..... | 3 | 25 | 11,000 | 1,500 2,200/550 | 110 | 10 | 970 |
| Northern Canada Power Limited | Timmins | Eau | 3 | 25 | 11,000 | 1/220/110 2,200/550 | 110 | 60 | 3,010 |
| The Verner Electric Power Syndicate | Verner | Acheté | ..... | ..... | 220 | /220/110 2,000 | 110 | ..... | 54 |
| Compagnie Electrique de Ville Marie | Ville Marie | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 2,400 | 110/220/550 | 110 | ..... | 80 |
| Totaux | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,462 | 23,849 |
| *Fort William—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Canadian National Railways | Atikokan | ..... | ..... | ..... | 115 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 9 |
| Town of Dryden | Dryden | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 600 | 550 | 110 | 25 | 340 |
| Dryden Paper Co., Ltd. (Dryden Plant) | Dryden | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 550 | 550 | 110 | ..... | ..... |
| Dryden Paper Co., Ltd. (Wainwright Plant) | Dryden | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 11,000 | 550 | 110 | ..... | ..... |
| Langstaff, Schurg & Co., Ltd | Emo | Vapeur | C.D. | ..... | 120 | 110 | 110 | ..... | 38 |
| Ontario and Minnesota Power Co | Fort Frances | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 6,600 | 550 | 110 | 7 | 1 |
| Municipal Corporation of Fort Frances | Fort Frances | Eau | 2–3 | 60 | 6,600 | 220 | 110 | 23 | 1,170 |
| Township of McIrvine | Fort Frances | Acheté | ..... | 60 | 2,200 | ..... | 110/220 | ..... | 17 |
| Kaministiquia Power Co., Ltd | Fort William | Eau | 3 | 60 | 3,600/4,000 | 22000/25000 2,200/2,400 550/600 | 210/220 110/115 | ..... | ..... |
| The Electric Light Department of City of Fort William | Fort William | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | ..... | 550/220 | 224/112 | 65 | 5,752 |
| Hydro Electric Power Com. of Ontario | Hydro | Eau | 3 | 60 | 12,000 | 110,000 | ..... | 3 | ..... |
| The Canadian Pacific Railway Co | Ignace | ..... | ..... | ..... | 250 | 220 | 110 | 1 | 2 |
| Corporation of Town of Kenora | Kenora | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | ..... | 2200/220/110 | 220/110 | 49 | 1,725 |
| Keewatin Power Co. (Kenora Power House) | Kenora | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,400 | 2,400 | 2,400 | 5 | ..... |
| Keewating Power Co. (Norman Dam) | Kenora | Eau | 3 | 60 | 6,600 | 6,600 | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Canadian National Railways | Nakina | Vapeur | 1–3 | 60 | 550 | 550 | 110 | ..... | ..... |
| Nipigon Hydro Electric Commission | Nipigon | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | ..... | 110/220 | ..... | 101 |

## APPENDICE L—Suite.

LISTE des compagnies d'éclairage et de force motrice électriques enregistrées conformément à la Loi sur l'Inspection de l'Electricité, pendant l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926.

| District et compagnie | Adresse | Principe moteur | Phases | Fréquence | Voltage des dynamos | Voltage employé | | Nombre de compteurs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Force motrice | Eclairage | Force motrice | Eclairage |
| *Fort William*—Fin. | | | | | | | | | |
| Public Utilities Com. of Port Arthur | Port Arthur | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,200/12,000 | 22,000/ 2,200/550 | 220/110 | 40 | 4,058 |
| The Town of Rainy River | Rainy River | Vapeur | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 300 |
| Canadian Pacific Railway Co | Schreiber | Vapeur | C.D. | ..... | 250/125 | 250 | 125 | ..... | 2 |
| Totaux | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 220 | 13,515 |
| *Winnipeg*— | | | | | | | | | |
| The Town of Beauséjour | Beauséjour | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 550 | 110 | 8 | 136 |
| Municipal Electric Light Plant | Boissevain | Vapeur | 2 | 60 | 2,200 | ..... | 115 | ..... | 159 |
| Bowsman Electric Light Co., Ltd | Bowsman | Huile | ..... | ..... | 110 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 11 |
| Canada Gas and Electric Corporation | Brandon | Vapeur | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 120 | 133 | 3,290 |
| The Town of Carberry | Carberry | Vapeur | 1-2 | 60 | 2,300 | ..... | 115 | ..... | 210 |
| The Town of Dauphin | Dauphin | Vapeur | 1-2-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 42 | 841 |
| The Town of Emerson | Emerson | Acheté | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 110 | ..... | 147 |
| Echo Flour Mills Co., Ltd | Gladstone | Vapeur | 3 | 30 | 550 | ..... | 110 | 1 | 1 |
| Gladstone Electric Light and Power Co | Gladstone | Vapeur | 3 | 60 | 550 | 550 | 110 | ..... | 144 |
| Manitoba Power Company, Ltd | Great Falls | ..... | 3 | 60 | 11,000 | 550 | 110 | ..... | |
| Keenan & Thomson | Gilbert Plains | ..... | C.D. | ..... | 125 | ..... | 125 | ..... | 7 |
| J. G. Mulligans | Grand View | Huile | C.D. | ..... | 125 | 125 | 120 | ..... | 15 |
| A. Coblentz & Son | Gretna | Acheté | 1 | 60 | ..... | ..... | 2,200 | ..... | 52 |
| L. Lawlor | Kenton | Huile | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 110 | ..... | 5 |
| Killarney Municipal Electric Light Dept | Killarney | Vapeur | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | ..... | 110 | 1 | 186 |
| The Lac du Bonnet Light and Power Co | Lac du Bonnet | Hydro | 1-3 | 60 | 11,000 | ..... | 110/220 | ..... | 65 |
| Citizens Electric Company | Lenore | Huile | C.D. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 115 | ..... | |
| Melita Milling Company | Melita | Vapeur | ..... | ..... | 125 | 125 | 125 | ..... | 2 |
| The Town of Melita | Melita | Vapeur | C.D. | ..... | 120 | 115 | 115 | ..... | 147 |
| Corporation of Town of Neepawa | Neepawa | Vapeur | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220/550 | 110/220 | 32 | 407 |
| City of Portage la Prairie | Portage la Prairie | ..... | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220/550 | 110 | 44 | 1,142 |
| Town of Rapid City | Rapid City | Gazoline | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 110 | 110 | ..... | 97 |
| Municipality of Pipestone | Reston | Huile | C.D. | ..... | 120 | ..... | 120 | ..... | 120 |
| Canadian National Railways | Rivers | Vapeur | 3 | 60 | 600 | 600 | 110 | 1 | |
| The Incorporated Town of Rivers | Rivers | Acheté | 3 | 60 | 550 | 220 | 110 | ..... | 173 |
| The Town of Russell | Russell | Huile | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 173 |
| The Swan Lake Electric Light Plant | Swan lake | Huile | ..... | ..... | 125/250 | 250 | 110 | ..... | 130 |
| Selkirk Electrical Dept | Selkirk | Acheté | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 20 | 900 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Town of Souris Electric, Light and Power Plant | Souris | Gaz | C.D. | | 240 | 220/110 | 110 | 8 | 240 |
| P.T. Barkman & Sons | Steinbac | Vapeur | C.D. | | 125 | 125 | 125 | 2 | 85 |
| The Town of The Pas | The Pas | Huile | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 9 | 414 |
| C. Wiechman | Treherne | Vapeur | C.D. | | 220 | 220 | 220 | | 42 |
| Canadian Bank of Commerce | Winkler | Gaz | C.D. | | 125 | 125 | 125 | | 37 |
| The Traders Building Assoc., Ltd | Winnipeg | Acheté | 1 | 60 | | 220 | 110 | 1 | 256 |
| Canadian Pacific Ry. Co | Winnipeg Beach | Huile | 3 | 60 | 2,100 | 220 | 110 | 6 | 18 |
| Winnipeg Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg Ry. Co | Winnipeg— | | | | | | | | |
| Municipality of Rockwood | | Acheté | | | | | | 15 | 255 |
| Municipality of Stony Mountain | | Acheté | | | | | | 2 | 54 |
| Municipality of St. Andrews | | Acheté | | | | | | 22 | 106 |
| Winnipeg Electric Company | Winnipeg | | | | | | | 11 | 1,905 |
| Municipality of East Kildonan | | Acheté | | | | | | | |
| Municipality of Fort Garry | | Acheté | | | | | | 7 | 703 |
| Cité de St Boniface | | Acheté | | | | | | 143 | 4,344 |
| Town of Transcona | | Acheté | | | | | | 2 | 11 |
| Municipality of West Kildonan | | Acheté | | | | | | 8 | 1,524 |
| City of Winnipeg | | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200/550<br>12000/22000 | 110 | 878 | 9,990 |
| Cité de Winnipeg | Winnipeg— | | | | | | | | |
| Beauséjour | | Acheté | 3 | 60 | | 2,300 | | 2 | |
| Bird's Hill | | Acheté | 3 | 60 | | 550/220 | 110 | 8 | 80 |
| Brooklands | | Acheté | 3 | 60 | | 550/220 | 110 | 1 | 621 |
| East Kildonan | | Acheté | 3 | 60 | | 550/220 | 110 | 1 | 443 |
| Fort Garry | | Acheté | 3 | 60 | | 550/220 | 110 | | 27 |
| Garson (Tyndall) | | Acheté | 3 | 60 | | 550 | 110 | 1 | 1 |
| Old Kildonan | | Acheté | 3 | 60 | | 550/220 | 110 | 2 | 34 |
| Rosser | | Acheté | 3 | 60 | | 550/220 | 110 | | 27 |
| Saldo | | Acheté | 3 | 60 | | 550/220 | | 1 | |
| Stony Mountain | | Acheté | 3 | 60 | | 550 | 110 | 3 | 36 |
| Transcona | | Acheté | 3 | 60 | | 550/220 | 110 | 17 | 1,500 |
| Tuxedo | | Acheté | 3 | 60 | | 550/220 | 110 | 4 | 46 |
| West Kildonan | | Acheté | 3 | 60 | | | 110 | | 207 |
| Hydro Electric System | Winnipeg | Eau | 3 | 60 | 6,600 | 550/220 | 110 | 1,084 | 52,289 |
| Manitoba Power Commission | Winnipeg— | | | | | | | | |
| Carman Sub-station and Distribution Station | | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | | 2,200/440<br>220/110 | 220/110 | 23 | 304 |
| Elm Creek Sub-station and Distribution System | | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | | 2,200/440<br>220/110 | 220/110 | 3 | 72 |
| Homewood Distribution | | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | | 2,200/440<br>220/110 | 220/110 | | |
| Miami Distribution System | | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | | 2,200/440<br>220/110 | 220/110 | | 78 |
| Minnedosa Gen. Sta. and Distribution | | Huile et eau | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200/440<br>220/110 | 220/110 | 31 | 355 |
| Morden Sub-sta. and Distribution | | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | | 2,200/440<br>220/110 | 220/110 | 23 | 312 |

## APPENDICE L—Suite.

LISTE des compagnies d'éclairage et de force motrice électriques enregistrées conformément à la Loi sur l'Inspection de l'Electricité, pendant l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926.

| District et compagnie | Adresse | Principe moteur | Phases | Fréquence | Voltage des dynamos | Voltage employé | | Nombre de compteurs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Force motrice | Eclairage | Force motrice | Eclairage |
| *Winnipeg*—Fin. | | | | | | | | | |
| Manitoba Power Commission—*Fin.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Myrtle Distribution | | Acheté | 1-3 | 60 | | 2,200/440 220/110 | 220/110 | | 11 |
| Oakville Sub-sta. and Distribution | | Acheté | 1-3 | 60 | | 2,200/440 220/110 | 220/110 | 1 | 72 |
| Portage La Prairie Sub-sta. and Tie Line | | Acheté | 1-3 | 60 | | 2,200/550 220/110 | 220/110 | | |
| Roland Sub-sta. and distribution | | Acheté | 1-3 | 60 | | 2,200/550 220/110 | 220/110 | 12 | 130 |
| Rosebank Distribution Station | | Acheté | 1-3 | 60 | | 2,200/440 220/110 | 220/110 | | 12 |
| Sperling Distribution System | | Acheté | 1-3 | 60 | | 2,200/440 220/110 | 220/110 | | 48 |
| Verden Gen. Sta. and Distribution System | | Huile | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2200/550/400 220/110 | 220/110 | 8 | 369 |
| Winnipeg Sub-station | | Acheté | 3 | 60 | | 12000/66000 | | | |
| Manitoba Power Company, Ltd | Winnipeg— | | | | | | | | |
| Municipality of Lac du Bonnet | | Acheté | | | | | | 1 | |
| Suburban Rapid Transit Company | Winnipeg— | | | | | | | | |
| Municipality of Assiniboia | | Acheté | | | | | | | 235 |
| Municipality of Charleswood | | Acheté | | | | | | | 146 |
| Municipality of St. James | | Acheté | | | | | | 30 | 4,259 |
| Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg Ry. Co | Winnipeg— | | | | | | | | |
| Municipality of St. Paul | | Acheté | | | | | | 11 | 99 |
| Winnipeg Electric Company | Winnipeg— | | | | | | | | |
| Municipality of St. Vital | | Acheté | | | | | | 6 | 2,412 |
| Suburban Rapid Transit Company | Winnipeg— | | | | | | | | |
| Town of Tuxedo | | Acheté | | | | | | | 30 |
| *Regina*— | | | | | | | | | |
| A. D. Mills | Abernethy | Huile | C.D. | | 110 | 110 | 110 | | 29 |
| The Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd | Aneroid | Huile | C.D. | | 125 | 125 | 125 | | 59 |
| Arcola Light and Power Company | Arcola | Huile | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110/220 | | 128 |
| The Corporation of Town of Assiniboia | Assiniboia | Huile | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 2 | 301 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wesley J. Patterson | Avonlea | Gazoline | C.D. | | 125 | | 110 | 8 |
| The Balcarres Power and Light Co., Ltd. | Balcarres | Huile | C.D. | | 120 | 115 | 115 | 88 |
| Rigby Gadd and Company | Balgonie | Huile | C.D. | | 110 | 110 | 110 | 20 |
| Charles Hopp | Bateman | | C.D. | | 120 | 120 | 120 | 10 |
| The Town of Battleford | Battleford | Acheté | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 115 | 16 227 |
| Thornton Brothers | Bengough | Gazoline | C.D. | | 110 | 110 | 110 | 40 |
| Biggar Electric, Ltd | Biggar | Huile | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220/110 | 110 | 7 394 |
| A. P. Weatherby | Borden | Huile | C.D. | | 120 | | 120 | 27 |
| Henderson Brothers | Bounty | Gazoline | C.D. | | 110 | | 110 | 13 |
| The Briercrest Light Company, Ltd | Briercrest | Gaz | C.D. | | 120 | | 110 | 29 |
| The Corporation of Town of Broadview | Broadview | Huile | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 1 180 |
| Electric Light and Power Co. of Bruno | Bruno | Huile | C.D. | | 115 | | 115 | 59 |
| Cabri Light and Power Plant | Cabri | Huile | C.D. | | 120 | | 115 | 60 |
| Town of Canora | Canora | Huile | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 1 190 |
| The Town of Carlyle | Carlyle | Vapeur | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | 90 |
| W. E. Schwartz | Central Butte | Huile | C.D. | | 110 | | 110 | 20 |
| Adolphe Huel | Codere | Gazoline | C.D. | | 125 | | 125 | 10 |
| Colonsay Electric Company | Colonsay | Huile | C.D. | | 110/125 | | | 30 |
| B. J. Albright | Craik | | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | 78 |
| The Creelman Motor and Tractor Co. | Creelman | | C.D. | | 120 | | 120 | 25 |
| W. C. Riding and Barntle | Cudworth | Huile | C.D. | | 115 | | 110 | 9 |
| Cupar Electric Light Plant | Cupar | Huile | C.D. | | 125 | | 125 | 76 |
| C. A. Barsaloux | Cut Knife | Huile | C.D. | | 120 | 120 | 120 | 32 |
| The Town of Davidson | Davidson | Gazoline | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 153 |
| Drake Electric Light and Power Co. | Drake | Gazoline | C.D. | | 110 | | 110 | 10 |
| J. A. Sager | Drinkwater | Gaz | C.D. | | 120 | | 110 | 30 |
| Service Electrique | Duck Lake | Huile | C.D. | | 110 | | 110 | 30 |
| The Village of Earl Grey | Earl Grey | Huile | C.D. | | 110 | | 110 | 35 |
| Crawford & Jones | Estend | Huile | C.D. | | 120 | | 120 | 36 |
| The Village of Elfros | Elfros | Huile | C.D. | | 110 | | 110 | 52 |
| Englefeld Power Company | Englefeld | Huile | C.D. | | 110 | | 110 | 12 |
| Eston Machine and Auto Co. | Eston | Huile | C.D. | | 125 | 125 | 125 | 53 |
| Geo. A. Petrie | Eyebrow | | C.D. | | 125 | | 122 | 40 |
| The Town of Fleming | Fleming | Huile | C.D. | | 110 | | | 20 |
| H. H. Kauffman | Foam Lake | Gazoline | C.D. | | 110/125 | 110/125 | 110/125 | 38 |
| Hamilton Bros. | Fort Qu'Appelle | | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110 | 110 | 52 |
| A. W. Evans & Co. | Glenavon | Huile | C.D. | | 125 | | 110 | 12 |
| Town of Govan | Govan | Huile | C.D. | | 110 | 110 | 110 | 115 |
| Huel Brothers | Gravelbourg | Huile | C.D. | | 120 | | 110 | 2 134 |
| Corporation of Town of Grenfell | Grenfell | Gaz | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | 178 |
| Joseph Hutchinson | Gull Lake | Gaz | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | 180 |
| Gilbert Morgan | Hanley | Gaz | C.D. | | 120 | | 110 | 34 |
| Village of Hawarden | Hawarden | | C.D. | | 125 | | 110 | 30 |
| Hewitt & Pilgrim | Hazenmore | Huile | C.D. | | | | 110 | 8 |
| H. M. Klassen | Herbert | Gaz | 3 | 60 | 2,300/2,400 | | 110 | 172 |
| Corporation of Humboldt | Humboldt | Vapeur | | 60 | 2,300 | 550/220 | 110 | 19 390 |
| The Town of Indian Head | Indian Head | Vapeur | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110/220 | 349 |
| Ituna Electric Light and Power Co. | Ituna | Huile | C.D. | | 125 | | 125 | 29 |
| The Town of Kamsack | Kamsack | Huile | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2300/550/220 | 110 | 9 384 |
| The Keeler Electric Light Co., Ltd | Keeler | | C.D. | | | | 110 | |
| William Humphrys | Kelliher | Huile | C.D. | | 120 | | 110 | 29 |

## APPENDICE L—Suite.

LISTE des compagnies d'éclairage et de force motrice électriques enregistrées conformément à la Loi sur l'Inspection de l'Electricité, pendant l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926.

| District et compagnie | Adresse | Principe moteur | Phases | Fréquence | Voltage des dynamos | Voltage employé | | Nombre de compteurs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Force motrice | Eclairage | Force motrice | Eclairage |
| *Regina*—Suite. | | | | | | | | | |
| W. E. Gardner | Kennedy | | | | 110 | | 110 | | 47 |
| Grosser Electric | Kerrobert | Huile | | | 220/110 | 220 | 110 | 1 | 129 |
| P. W. Ross | Kincaid | | C.D. | | 120 | 120 | 120 | 3 | 20 |
| Town of Kindersley | Kindersley | Vapeur | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 1 | 256 |
| Henry Mann | Kipling | Huile | C.D. | | 125 | | 120 | | 71 |
| Zotique Rafche | Lafleche | Gaz | C.D. | | 125 | 125 | 125 | | 45 |
| The Landis Garage | Landis | | C.D. | | 125 | | 110 | | 12 |
| Lancer Garage | Lancer | Huile | C.D. | | 120 | 120 | 120 | | 3 |
| A. H. Schmidt | Lang | Huile | | | | 110 | 110 | | 55 |
| The Rex Garage Company | Langenburg | Huile | C.D. | | 110 | | 110 | | 9 |
| Town of Langham | Langham | Gaz | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 82 |
| Lashburn Electric Co | Lashburn | Huile | C.D. | | 110 | 110 | 110 | | 63 |
| Village of Lake Lenore | Lake Lenore | | C.D. | | 125 | 125 | 110 | | 20 |
| Oswald Schneider | Leader | Gaz | C.D. | | 120 | | 120 | | 4 |
| Edwin R. Teece | Lemberg | Huile | 3 | 60 | 120 | | 110 | | 42 |
| The Village of Leslie | Leslie | Huile | C.D. | | 125 | | 110 | | 17 |
| George S. Wyman | Limerick | | C.D. | | 125 | | 110 | | 45 |
| W. Johnson & Son | Lloydminster | Vapeur | C.D. | | 220/110 | 220 | 220/110 | 9 | 215 |
| Ray Eldred | Lockwood | | C.D. | | 120 | | 120 | | 15 |
| James Arthurs | Loverna | Huile | C.D. | | 125 | | 125 | | 22 |
| Town of Lumsden | Lumsden | | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110 | 110 | | 126 |
| Luseland Light and Power Co., Ltd | Luseland | Huile | C.D. | | 110/220 | | 110/220 | | 58 |
| Macklin Garage and Machine Shop | Macklin | Huile | C.D. | | 120 | 120 | 120 | | 41 |
| Carol E. Hastings | Maidstone | Huile | C.D. | | 120 | | 120 | | 6 |
| Wm. H. Bagot | Manor | | C.D. | | 110/125 | 110/125 | 110/125 | | 7 |
| Maple Creek Light, Power and Milling Co., Ltd | Maple Creek | Vapeur | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 1 | 250 |
| Village of Marcelin | Marcelin | Huile | C.D. | | 110 | 110 | 110 | | 40 |
| Stewart Bros | Maryfield | Huile | C.D. | | 32 | 32 | 32 | | |
| Solomon Cloakey | Mazenod | Gazoline | C.D. | | 110 | 110 | 110 | | |
| Town of Melfort | Melfort | Huile | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 20 | 388 |
| Town of Melville | Melville | Gaz | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 20 | 561 |
| Meyronne Garage | Meyronne | | C.D. | | 110/220 | | 110 | | 22 |
| Arthur Townsend | Milestone | Huile | C.D. | | 110 | | 110 | | 95 |
| Town of Morse | Morse | Gaz | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | | 73 |
| Alex L. Thompson | Mossbank | Huile | C.D. | | 110 | | 110 | | 19 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| City of Moose Jaw | Moose Jaw | Vapeur | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 249 | 4,735 |
| E. E. Bakrud | Neville | Huile | C.D. | | 110 | 115 | 115 | | 27 |
| Town of Nokomis | Nokomis | Huile | C.D. | | 115 | | 110 | | 115 |
| Corporation of City of North Battleford | North Battleford | | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110/220 | 45 | 949 |
| Village of North Regina | North Regina | Acheté | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | | 104 |
| The Norquay Power House Garage | Norquay | Huile | C.D. | | 125 | | 110 | | 2 |
| J. C. Fish | Ogema | Huile | C.D. | | 120 | | 110 | | 25 |
| The Town of Outlook | Outlook | Gaz | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 184 |
| The Municipality of Town of Oxbow | Oxbow | Huile | 1 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | | 112 |
| Hy. Molieken | Pangman | Huile | C.D. | | 125 | | 115/125 | | 6 |
| Pelly Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd. | Pelly | | C.D. | | 115 | 115 | 115 | | 40 |
| Frank Dalton | Pense | | C.D. | | 120 | 120 | 120 | 21 | 21 |
| Samuel Pace | Perdue | Huile | C.D. | | 125 | | 125 | | 68 |
| N. Lacoursière | Ponteix | Huile | C.D. | | 110 | 110 | 110 | | 42 |
| John Sept, Jr | Prelate | Huile | C.D. | | 110 | | 110 | | 15 |
| W. Smith | Prelate | Gazoline | C.D. | | 32 | 32 | 32 | | |
| The City Municipal Electric Light and Power Plant | Prince Albert | Vapeur | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 110/220/550 | 110/220 | 142 | 1,670 |
| Punnichy Electric Light | Punnichy | Huile | C.D. | | 110 | | 110 | | 35 |
| Qu'Appelle Electric Light Company | Qu'Appelle | Gaz | C.D. | | 220 | 220 | 220 | | 90 |
| The Town of Radisson | Radisson | Huile | C.D. | | 120 | | 115 | | 74 |
| Town of Radville | Radville | Huile | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | | 156 |
| Rice Bros. Electric Light Co | Raymore | Huile | C.D. | | 120 | 120 | 120 | | 34 |
| Redvers Machine Works | Redvers | Huile | C.D. | | 110 | 110 | 110 | | 15 |
| H. G. Llewellyn | Readlyn | Huile | C.D. | | 34 | | 32 | | 7 |
| J. M. W. Gallagher | Regina | Acheté | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | | 6 |
| Estate J. S. Donahue | Regina | Acheté | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | | 50 |
| McCallum Hill Building Co., Ltd | Regina | Acheté | C.D. | | 220/110 | 220 | 110 | | 63 |
| Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Ltd | Regina | Acheté | 3 | 60 | | 22 | 110 | 1 | 3 |
| City of Regina Light and Power Dept | Regina | Vapeur | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110/220/2200 | 110 | 504 | 9,598 |
| Riverhurst Power and Light Company | Riverhurst | Huile | C.D. | | 125 | | 110 | | 42 |
| Rosetown Electric Light and Power Co., Ltd | Rosetown | | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 110/220 | 110 | 5 | 222 |
| Town of Rosthern | Rosthern | Huile | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | 2 | 219 |
| Town of Rouleau | Rouleau | Gaz | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | | 170 |
| Elmer Moulton | St. Boswells | Gaz | C.D. | | 120 | 120 | 120 | | 19 |
| The Town of Saltcoats | Saltcoats | Gaz | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110 | 110 | | 101 |
| City of Saskatoon Light and Power Dept. | Saskatoon | Vapeur | 1-2 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 1,052 | 7,758 |
| Town of Scott | Scott | Huile | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 1 | 45 |
| The Citizens' Electric Light Co., Ltd | Semans | Huile | C.D. | | 120 | 110 | 110 | | 80 |
| Shaunavon Light, Power and Milling Co., Ltd | Shaunavon | Vapeur | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 14 | 306 |
| Philip Pendlebury | Sheho | Huile | | | 120 | | 115 | | 2 |
| Town of Sintaluta | Sintaluta | Huile | C.D. | | 125 | | 110 | | 60 |
| Star City Light and Power Co | Star City | Huile | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 96 |
| C. F. Hallick | Stenen | Huile | C.D. | | | | 110 | | 1 |
| R. G. Colwell | Stranraer | | C.D. | | 32 | 32 | 32 | | |
| Town of Strasbourg | Strasbourg | Gaz | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110 | 110 | | 150 |
| City of Swift Current | Swift Current | Huile et gaz | 1-3 | 60 | 4,200 | 220 | 110 | 139 | 1,026 |
| Grenfell Milling and Electric Co | Summerbury | Huile | C.D. | | 110 | 110 | 110 | | 12 |

## APPENDICE L—Suite.

LISTE des compagnies d'éclairage et de force motrice électriques enregistrées conformément à la Loi sur l'Inspection de l'Electricité, pendant l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926.

| District et compagnie | Adresse | Principe moteur | Phases | Fréquence | Voltage des dynamos | Voltage employé | | Nombre de compteurs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Force motrice | Eclairage | Force motrice | Eclairage |
| *Regina*—Fin. | | | | | | | | | |
| Carrot River Valley Mills Ltd | Tisdale | Vapeur | 1-3 | 60 | 550 | | 110 | | 160 |
| H. H. Lee | Togo | Huile | C.D. | | 115 | | 110 | | 24 |
| Tompkins Electric Light Co., Ltd | Tompkins | Huile | C.D. | | 125 | | 125 | | 64 |
| Geo. A. Turner | Tugaske | Huile | C.D. | | 120 | | 120 | | 32 |
| J. B. Calver | Tuxford | Huile | C.D. | | 112 | | 112 | | 33 |
| The Town of Unity | Unity | Huile | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 3 | 181 |
| Peter Keefner | Vanguard | Huile | C.D. | | 110 | | 110 | | 20 |
| Albert Robillard | Verwood | | C.D. | | 115 | | 115 | | 46 |
| A. F. Gerein | Vibank | | 4 | 16 | 110 | 110 | 110 | 3 | 36 |
| F. M. Smith | Viceroy | | C.D. | | 110 | | 110 | | 10 |
| Viscount Village | Viscount | Huile | C.D. | | 110 | | 110 | | 60 |
| The Town of Vonda | Vonda | Gaz | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 87 |
| The Town of Wadena | Wadena | Gaz | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | | 130 |
| Alfred Lepine | Wakaw | | C.D. | | | | 110 | | 19 |
| Town of Wapelia | Wapelia | Huile | C.D. | | 125 | | 110/115 | | 67 |
| Watrous Electric Light and Power Co | Watrous | Huile | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110/220 | 110 | 8 | 281 |
| Town of Watson | Watson | Huile | C.D. | | 110 | 110 | 110 | | 20 |
| Frank L. Nicol | Webb | Huile | C.D. | | 120 | | 110 | | 41 |
| Corporation of Weyburn | Weyburn | Vapeur | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 57 | 903 |
| Whitewood Power and Light | Whitewood | Huile | | | 115 | 115 | 115 | | 59 |
| The Village of Wilcox | Wilcox | Gaz | C.D. | | 110 | | | | 73 |
| The Town of Wilkie | Wilkie | Huile | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 2 | 230 |
| Russell Skinner | Willow Bunch | Gaz | | D.C. | 110 | | 110 | | 10 |
| Town of Wolseley | Wolseley | Gaz | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110 | 110 | 2 | 220 |
| Roy Henderson | Woodrow | Gaz | C.D. | | 110 | | 110 | | 22 |
| Town of Wynyard | Wynyard | Huile | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | | 153 |
| Town of Yellow Grass | Yellow Grass | Gaz | C.D. | | 125 | | 110 | | 105 |
| Town of Yorkton | Yorkton | Huile | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 550 | 110 | 74 | 1,027 |
| Young Electric Company | Young | Huile | C.D. | | 110 | 110 | 110 | | 42 |
| Totaux | | | | | | | | 2,436 | 40,405 |
| *Calgary*— | | | | | | | | | |
| The Village of Acme | Acme | | | | 125 | | 110 | | |
| Dominion Parks Branch, Dept. of Interior | Banff | Acheté | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110/220 | 110 | | 99 |
| Dominion Parks Branch, Dept. of Interior | Banff | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 110/220 | 110 | 4 | 580 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The West Canadian Collieries, Ltd | Blairmore | Acheté | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2200/550/440/220 | 110 | 22 | 98 |
| Corporation of Town of Blairmore | Blairmore | Acheté | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110/220 | 110 | 12 | 400 |
| The West Canadian Collieries, Ltd | Bellevue | Vapeur | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2,300/550/440/220 | 110 | 7 | 293 |
| United Electric and Engineering Co., Ltd | Calgary | Gaz | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220/2,200 | 110/220 | 8 | 340 |
| Crane, Cassidy Electric Company, Ltd | Calgary | Vapeur | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 222 |
| Big Valley Power Company | Calgary | Vapeur | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | ..... | 101 |
| The Calgary Water Power Company, Ltd | Calgary | Vapeur et eau | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 105 | 90 | 2,203 |
| City of Calgary Electric Light and Power Dept | Calgary | Vapeur | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 578 | 17,494 |
| Canadian Pacific Ry. Dept. of Natural Resources | Calgary | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,400 | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Weno Power and Light Co | Calgary | Acheté | 1-3 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110 | 1 | 10 |
| The Canmore Coal Company, Ltd | Canmore | Vapeur | 1-3 | 60 | 2,400 | 2200/440/220 | 110 | 29 | 134 |
| The Town of Cardston | Cardston | Vapeur | 2 | 60 | 2,200 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 450 |
| The Town of Carmangay | Carmangay | Vapeur | 3 | ..... | 240 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 58 |
| W. C. Auld | Castor | ..... | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 110/220 | 110/220 | 1 | 90 |
| Cayley Motors | Cayley | ..... | 2 | 60 | 110 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 12 |
| Town of Claresholm | Claresholm | Gaz | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 202 | 110 | 1 | 190 |
| The Village Council | Cochrane | Acheté | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 90 |
| McGillivray Creek Coal and Coke Co., Ltd | Coleman | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2200/440/220 | 110/220 | 2 | 19 |
| Coleman Light and Water Company, Ltd | Coleman | Vapeur et eau | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 220/110 | 2 | 449 |
| The International Coal and Coke Co., Ltd | Coleman | Vapeur et eau | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2,300 | 220/110 | 6 | 1 |
| Town of Coronation | Coronation | Vapeur | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 157 |
| The Town of Didsbury | Didsbury | Vapeur | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 1 | 177 |
| Union Power Company, Ltd | Drumheller | ..... | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2,300/220 | 115 | 39 | 1,381 |
| West Kootenay Power Co., Ltd | Fernie | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,300/6,600 | 66,000/2,300 | 220/110 | 12 | 77 |
| The Town of Hanna | Hanna | Vapeur | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 5 | 300 |
| The Town of High River | High River | ..... | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 220/110 | 11 | 336 |
| Hillcrest Colleries Limited | Hillcrest | Acheté | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 550 | 110 | 1 | 18 |
| The Town of Innisfail | Innisfail | Vapeur | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 212 |
| City of Lethbridge | Lethbridge | Vapeur | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2300/220/110 | 110/220 | 157 | 3,500 |
| The Town of McLeod | MacLeod | Gaz | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 12 | 428 |
| Municipal Corporation of Medicine Hat | Medicine Hat | Vapeur | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220/550 | 110/220 | 77 | 1,655 |
| The Town of Nanton | Nanton | Gaz | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 110 | 110 | ..... | 160 |
| Fred S. Gaskell | Okotoks | Gaz | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 115 | 115 | ..... | 110 |
| Olds Electric Power Company | Olds | Gaz et huile | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | ..... | 220 |
| Town of Pincher Creek | Pincher Creek | Vapeur | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | ..... | 110 | ..... | 284 |
| Raymond Electric Co., Ltd | Raymond | Vapeur et huile | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 7 | 289 |
| Rockyford Motors | Rockyford | ..... | C.D. | ..... | 110 | 120 | 120 | 2 | 1 |
| Calgary Power Company, Ltd | Seebe | Eau | 3 | 60 | 12,000 | 55000/12000/600 | 12,000/2,400/600 | ..... | |
| The Leland Coal Company, Ltd | Taber | Vapeur | 3 | 60 | 250/220 | 250/115 | 115 | ..... | 280 |
| Simon P. Megli | Three Hills | Vapeur | 1, 2 & 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 110/220 | 110 | ..... | 81 |
| Vulcan Light and Power Company | Vulcan | Vapeur | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 6 | 220 |
| Rose Deer Coal Mining Co., Ltd | Wayne | Acheté | 3 | 60 | ..... | 220 | 110 | ..... | |
| Wayne Light and Power Co., Ltd | Wayne | ..... | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 4 | 72 |
| Ideal Coal Co., Ltd | Wayne | Acheté | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 1 | 30 |

## APPENDICE L—Suite.

LISTE des compagnies d'éclairage et de force motrice électriques enregistrées conformément à la Loi sur l'Inspection de l'Electricité, pendant l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926.

| District et compagnie | Adresse | Principe moteur | Phases | Fréquence | Voltage des dynamos | Voltage employé | | Nombre de compteurs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Force motrice | Eclairage | Force motrice | Eclairage |
| *Edmonton—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Fiss Brothers | Alliance | | C.D. | | 120 | 120 | 120 | | 20 |
| The Bashaw Electric Light and Power Plant, Ltd | Bashaw | Huile | C.D. | | 115/125 | 110 | 110 | | 65 |
| G. E. Snydner | Botha | | C.D. | | | 110 | | | 18 |
| The Bruderheim Electric Light Plant | Bruderheim | Huile | | | 110 | 110 | 110 | | 35 |
| Blue Diamond Coal Co., Ltd | Brule Mines | | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2,200/440 | 110 | | |
| Thorp Brothers | Bentley Mines | Gaz | | | 115 | 115 | 115 | | 18 |
| R. C. Harris | Cadogan | | C.D. | | 125 | | 115 | | |
| The Town of Camrose | Camrose | Vapeur | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 34 | 551 |
| Chipman Electric Company | Chipman | | C.D. | | 115 | 115 | 115 | | 36 |
| A. V. Waldron | Clive | | | | 115 | | 115 | | 1 |
| City of Edmonton Electric Light and Power Dept | Edmonton | Vapeur | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220/2,200 | 110/220 | 440 | 16,886 |
| The Edson Light and Power Co., Ltd | Edson | | | 60 | | 220 | 110 | 5 | 365 |
| Grand Trunk Pacific Ry | Edson | Vapeur | 3 | 60 | 550 | 550 | 110 | | 1 |
| North American Collieries, Ltd | Evansburg | Vapeur | | | 250 | 250 | 250 | | |
| Provincial Gaol | Fort Saskatchewan | Vapeur | | | 220 | 220 | 110 | | |
| The Town of Fort Saskatchewan | Fort Saskatchewan | Acheté | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | 1 | 184 |
| The Town of Grande Prairie | Grande Prairie | Huile | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | | 126 |
| George E. Sharpe | Halkirk | | | | 32 | | | | 7 |
| A. H. Bone | Hardisty | Gaz | C.D. | | 440 | | 220 | | 78 |
| Oscar Grahn | Haysake | Gazoline | | | 32 | 32 | 32 | | |
| Edw. L. Elford | Irma | | | | 120 | | 110 | | 16 |
| E. H. Moore | Islay | Gaz | C.D. | | 120 | 110 | 110 | | 31 |
| Jasper National Park | Jasper | Vapeur | 1-3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110 | 110 | 3 | 178 |
| Octave Lemieux | Lac La Biche | Gazoline | C.D. | | 125 | 125 | 125 | | 16 |
| Town of Lacombe | Lacombe | Vapeur | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 31 | 370 |
| Lamont Electric Power Plant | Lamont | | C.D. | | 115/120 | | 110 | | 73 |
| Lavoy Electric | Lavoy | Huile | | | 115 | | 115 | | 3 |
| The Town of Leduc | Leduc | Huile | 1-3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 115 | | 153 |
| Mannville Garage and Machine Co | Mannville | Gaz | C.D. | | 110 | 110 | 110 | | 34 |
| Millet Electric Light | Millet | | | | 120 | | 115 | | 31 |
| Mountain Park Collieries | Mountain Park | Vapeur | | | 250 | 250 | 250 | | 6 |
| Mundare Electric Light Co | Mundare | | | | 110 | | 110 | | 85 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brazeau Collieries, Limited | Nordegg | Vapeur | 3 | 60 | 2,400 | 440 | 110 | 3 | 245 |
| Government of Alberta | Ponoka | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 1 | |
| Town of Ponoka | Ponoka | Acheté | | | | | | 17 | 223 |
| The Provost Light and Power Co | Provost | Huile | C.D. | | 120 | | 120 | | 52 |
| Dan Boettcher | Radway Centre | | C.D. | | 110 | | 110 | | 13 |
| George H. Brady | Ranfurly | | C.D. | | 120 | | 110 | | 14 |
| The Electric Light and Power Dept | Red Deer | Vapeur | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 34 | 519 |
| A. E. Drader | Rimbey | Vapeur | 1–3 | 60 | 600 | | 110 | | 43 |
| Electric Light Plant | Ryley | | C.D. | | 120 | | | | 12 |
| Zalitach and Rizan | Smoky Lake | Gazoline | | | 110 | | 110 | | 7 |
| St. Paul Electric Supply Co., Ltd | St. Paul | Vapeur | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 115 | | 70 |
| The Corporation of Town of Stettler | Stettler | Vapeur | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220 | 110 | 15 | 287 |
| Armbruster Lumber Co | Stony Plain | Vapeur | 1 | 60 | 220 | 110 | 110 | | 43 |
| D. A. & H. H. Jamieson | Sylvan Lake | | C.D. | | 110 | 110 | 110 | | 8 |
| J. L. Babink | Wabamun | | | | 110 | | 110 | | 7 |
| Wainwright Light and Power Utility | Wainwright | Vapeur | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 110/220 | 110 | 4 | 226 |
| Ernest W. McHee | Waskatenan | | C.D. | | 120 | 120 | 120 | | 18 |
| City of Wetaskiwin | Wetaskiwin | Gaz et vapeur | 1–2 | 60 | 2,300 | 220/110 | 110 | 23 | 532 |
| Robt. J. Wheatley | Westlock | | C.D. | | 125 | | 110 | | 49 |
| The Town of Vegreville | Vegreville | Vapeur | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 21 | 389 |
| The Town of Vermilion | Vermilion | | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110/220 | 110 | 17 | 330 |
| McAthey & Jones | Viking | | | | 110 | | 110 | | 19 |
| *Nelson—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Corporation of City of Armstrong | Armstrong | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 110/220/ 440/2,200 | 110 | 12 | 290 |
| Adams River Lumber Co., Ltd | Chase | Vapeur | 1 | 125 | 1,100 | | 110 | | 60 |
| Crow's Nest Pass Electric Light and Power Co | Coal Creek | Vapeur | C.D. | | 220 | | 220 | | |
| Corporation of District of Coldstream | Coldstream | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | 4,400 | 110 | 110 | 16 | 55 |
| Corporation of City of Cranbrook | Cranbrook | Vapeur | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 26 | 880 |
| The Corporation of City of Enderby | Enderby | Huile | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | | 110 | | 175 |
| East Kootenay Power Co., Ltd | Fernie | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,300/6,600 | 66,000/2,300 | 220/110 | 11 | 79 |
| The Corporation of City of Fernie | Fernie | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 29 | 970 |
| Golden Light, Power and Water Co., Ltd | Golden | Vapeur | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110 | 110 | | 1 |
| Corporation of City of Grand Forks | Grand Forks | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | | 2,200 | 110 | 14 | 350 |
| Corporation of City of Greenwood | Greenwood | Acheté | 2 | 60 | | 2,200 | 120 | | 54 |
| Corporation of City of Kalso | Kaslo | Eau | 2 | 60 | 1,100 | | 115/110 | | 4 |
| Corporation of City of Kelowna | Kelowna | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | | 220 | 110 | 88 | 857 |
| Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada, Ltd | Kimberley | Eau | 3 | 60 | 6,600 | 2,200 | 110 | 45 | 576 |
| Grow's Nest Pass Electric Light and Power Co | Michel | Eau | C.D. | | 220 | | 220 | | |
| Nakusp Electric Light and Power Co | Nakusp | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110 | 110 | 1 | 157 |
| Corporation of City of Nelson | Nelson | Eau | 3 | 60 | 12,000 | 440/220/2200 | 110 | 59 | 1,622 |
| The Denver Light and Power Co., Ltd | New Denver | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | | 110 | | 14 |
| Corporation of District of Peachland | Peachland | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | | |
| Corporation of District of Penticton | Penticton | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | 4,600 | 110/200 | 110/220 | 48 | 1,200 |
| Corporation of City of Revelstoke | Revelstoke | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 220/2,200 | 110 | 25 | 942 |
| Okanagan Water Power Company | Rossland | Acheté | | | | | | | |
| Cascade Water, Power and Light Co., Ltd. | Rossland | Eau | | | | | | | |

## APPENDICE L—Fin.

LISTE des compagnies d'éclairage et de force motrice électriques enregistrées conformément à la Loi sur l'Inspection de l'Electricité, pendant l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926.

| District et compagnie | Adresse | Principe moteur | Phases | Fréquence | Voltage des dynamos | Voltage employé | | Nombre de compteurs | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Force motrice | Eclairage | Force motrice | Eclairage |
| *Nelson*—Fin. | | | | | | | | | |
| Rossland Water and Light Company, Ltd. | Rossland | Acheté | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| South Kootenay Water Power Co | Rossland | Acheté | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| West Kootenay Power and Light Co., Ltd. | Rossland | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,500 | 60000/20000 | 2,200 | 59 | 1,540 |
| Corporation of City of Salmon Arm | Salmon Arm | Huile | 3 | 60 | 2,200/110 | 2,200 | 110 | ... | 190 |
| Old Enderby Road Electric Light Syndicate | Salmon Arm | Huile | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | ... | 12 |
| The Sandon Water-Works and Light Co. | Sandon | Eau | C.D. | ... | 120/125 | ... | 110 | ... | ... |
| Sicamous Hotel (Can. Pac. Ry. Co.) | Sicamous | Vapeur | ... | ... | 115 | 115 | 115 | ... | 8 |
| Corporation of District of Summerland | Summerland | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | 4,400 | 220 | 110 | 56 | 256 |
| The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd | Trail | Acheté | 3 | 60 | 2,300/6,600 | 110 | 110 | 23 | 26 |
| Corporation of City of Vernon | Vernon | Huile | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200/2,400 | 220 | 110 | 36 | 1,235 |
| *Vancouver*— | | | | | | | | | |
| Edward Nascow | Aldergrove | Gazoline | 4 | ... | 110 | ... | 110 | ... | 12 |
| Allenby Copper Company, Ltd | Allenby | Acheté | 3 | 60 | ... | 2,200/440 | 110 | ... | ... |
| Ashcroft Water Electric and Improvement Co | Ashcroft | Huile | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | ... | 110 | ... | 82 |
| The Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Co., Ltd | Anyox | Vapeur et eau | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2,300/440/220/550 | 110 | 50 | 383 |
| Britannia Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd | Britannia Beach | Eau | 3 | 60 | 6,600 | 440/220 | 110 | 57 | 140 |
| A. M. Ruddy Electric Company | Burns Lake | Gazoline | ... | ... | 110 | 110 | 110 | ... | 14 |
| The Chilliwack Electric Co., Ltd | Chilliwack | Hydro | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | ... | 110 | ... | 23 |
| Clayburn Company Limited | Clayburn | Acheté | 1–3 | 60–125 | 500 | 2,200/220 | 110 | 11 | 24 |
| The Coalmont Collieries, Ltd | Coalmont | ... | 1–3 | 60 | 550 | 550 | 110 | ... | 20 |
| Canadian Western Lumber Co., Ltd | Fraser Mills | Vapeur | 3 | 60 | 480 | 440 | 480/2,200/110/220 | 35 | ... |
| George S. Hill | Hazelton | Gazoline | ... | ... | 120 | ... | 110 | ... | 6 |
| Hedley Gold Mining Company, Ltd | Hedley | Hydro | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 110 | ... | 1 |
| Hope Trading and Supply Co | Hope | Huile | ... | ... | 110 | ... | 110 | ... | 9 |
| Corporation of City of Kamloops | Kamloops | Eau et vapeur | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200/220 | 110 | 114 | 1,724 |
| Corporation of City of Merritt | Merritt | ... | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200 | 110 | ... | 420 |
| Corporation of City of New Westminster | New Westminster | Acheté | 1 | 60 | 2,300 | 110/220 | 110 | 17 | 4,525 |
| Pacific Mills Limited | Ocean Falls | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2,300/440/220 | 110 | 394 | 14 |
| Powell River Company, Limited | Powell River | Eau | 1–3 | 50 | 2,200 | 550/2,200 | 110/220 | 3 | 25 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Corporation of City of Prince George | Prince George | Huile | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | ..... | 110 | 7 | 500 |
| Corporation of City of Prince Rupert | Prince Rupert | Eau | 1–2–3 | 60 | 4,157 | 110/220/440 | 110 | 90 | 1,583 |
| Princeton Light and Power Co., Ltd | Princeton | Acheté | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 5 | 228 |
| Smithers Electric Limited | Smithers | Vapeur | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | 2 | 165 |
| International Electric Co., Ltd | Stewart | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 4,080 | 110/220 | 110 | 1 | 82 |
| Surf Inlet Power Company, Ltd | Surf Inlet | Eau | 3 | 60 | 440 | 440 | 110 | 2 | ..... |
| Pacific Great Eastern Railway Co. (Squamish). | Vancouver | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 4,200 | 220/110 | 110 | 3 | 108 |
| B. C. Electric Railway Co., Ltd | Vancouver | Vapeur | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2,300/440/220 110/550 | 110 | 2,500 | 68,111 |
| Vancouver Power Company, Ltd | Vancouver | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Western Power Company of Canada, Ltd. | Vancouver | Eau | 3 | 60 | 4,400 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| *Victoria—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Corporation of City of Alberni | Alberni | Acheté | 1 | 60 | ..... | 110 | 110 | 1 | 160 |
| Victoria Lumber and Manufacturing Co., Ltd | Chemainus | ..... | 1–3 | 60 | 600 | 550 | 110 | ..... | 114 |
| Corporation of City of Courtenay | Courtenay | Acheté | 1–3 | 60 | 13,200 | 110/220 | 110 | 51 | 465 |
| Minto Electric Light, Heat and Power Co., Ltd | Cumberland (R.R. No. 1). | Acheté | 1 | 25 | ..... | 110 | 110 | 4 | 26 |
| Cumberland Electric Lighting Co., Ltd | Cumberland | Acheté | 1–3 | 25 | ..... | 110/220 | 110 | 9 | 580 |
| Corporation of City of Duncan | Duncan | Huile | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110/220 | 110 | 13 | 507 |
| Comox Logging and Railway Company | Headquarters | Acheté | 3 | 25 | ..... | 220 | 110 | ..... | 20 |
| Canadian Giant Ltd | James Island | Vapeur | 1–3 | 60 | 2,200 | 220 | 110 | ..... | 71 |
| Corporation of City of Ladysmith | Ladysmith | Vapeur | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 110 | 110 | 6 | 600 |
| The Nanaimo Electric Light, Power and Heating Co., Ltd | Nanaimo | Eau et vapeur | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | 2300/220/110 | 110 | 45 | 2,633 |
| Corporation of City of Port Alberni | Port Alberni | Huile | 1–3 | 60 | 2,300 | ..... | 110 | 8 | 375 |
| The Royston Light and Power Co., Ltd | Royston Station | Acheté | 1–3 | 25 | 13,200 | 110 | 110 | 1 | 17 |
| B. C. Pulp and Paper Co., Ltd. (Port Alice Plant) | Vancouver | Vapeur | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 2,200/440 | 220/110 | ..... | ..... |
| Victoria Electric Company | Victoria | Acheté | 1 | 60 | ..... | ..... | 110 | ..... | 26 |
| Vancouver Island Power Co., Ltd. (Jordon River Plant) | Victoria | Eau | 3 | 60 | 2,200 | 60,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| J. A. Sayward | Victoria | Acheté | 1 | 60 | ..... | ..... | 110 | ..... | 10 |
| Oak Bay Municipality | Victoria | Acheté | 1 | 60 | ..... | 100 | 100 | 11 | 18 |
| Vancouver Island Power Co., Ltd. (Brentwood) | Victoria | Vapeur | 3 | 60 | 2,300 | 60,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| B. C. Electric Railway Company, Ltd | Victoria | Eau | 1–3 | 60 | 750 | 2,200/440/220 | 110 | 456 | 16,642 |
| Pemberton & Son | Victoria | Acheté | 1 | 60 | ..... | 110 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Ltd. (Wellington) | Victoria | Vapeur | ..... | ..... | 220/250 | 220/250 | 220/250 | ..... | ..... |
| Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Ltd | Victoria | Eau | 1–3 | 25 | 13,200 | 2,200/440 | 110 | 7 | 116 |
| B. C. Cement Company Limited (Tod Inlet) | Victoria | Acheté | 1 | 60 | ..... | ..... | 110 | ..... | ..... |
| B. C. Cement Company Limited (Bamberton) | Victoria | Acheté | 1 | 60 | ..... | ..... | 110 | ..... | ..... |

DOMINION DU CANADA

# RAPPORT

DU

# COMMISSAIRE DES BREVETS

POUR

L'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1926

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
1926

*A Son Excellence le très Honorable Lord Byng de Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.B., M.V.O., général, Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef du Dominion du Canada*

PLAISE À VOTRE EXCELLENCE,

Le soussigné a l'honneur de présenter à Votre Excellence le rapport du Commissaire des Brevets pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1926.

Le tout respectueusement soumis,

JAMES A. ROBB,

*Ministre intérimaire du Commerce et de l'Industrie.*

OTTAWA, 24 juin 1926.

# RAPPORT ANNUEL

## DU

# COMMISSAIRE DES BREVETS

A l'honorable James A. Robb, député,
Ministre intérimaire du Commerce et de l'Industrie.

Monsieur,—Conformément aux dispositions de l'article 60 de la Loi des brevets, chapitre 23 des statuts de 1923, et de l'article 5A de la Loi concernant les brevets, les droits d'auteur, les marques de commerce et dessins, et le marquage du bois, chapitre 64, 9 et 10, George V, j'ai l'honneur de rendre compte comme suit des travaux de l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1926.

### AFFAIRES GÉNÉRALES

Le volume d'affaires faites par le Bureau est légèrement moindre que celui de l'année dernière. Le montant total des transactions donne une diminution d'environ 6 pour cent. Le rapport de l'année dernière expliquait que les demandes de brevets déposées dans l'exercice finissant le 31 mars 1925 étaient exceptionnellement nombreuses, ce qui était dû surtout au délai accordé pour le dépôt des demandes sous le régime de la nouvelle loi des brevets du 1er septembre 1923. Les demandes de brevets s'élèvent cette année à 11,133. C'est 3,701 demandes de moins que l'année précédente ou une diminution de 25 pour cent, mais tout de même une moyenne au-dessus de celle des dix dernières années.

Les brevets délivrés sont au nombre de 11,001, indiquant 1,493 brevets de plus que l'année dernière ou un gain de près de 16 pour cent. Les demandes accordées par les examinateurs forment le total de 11,818, une diminution de 240, ou d'environ 2 pour cent. En outre des demandes accordées les examinateurs ont présenté 6,328 rapports, une augmentation de 209, ou de 3 pour cent. Les certificats de renouvellement pour les brevets délivrés sous les lois antérieures se chiffrent à 1,761. C'est une augmentation de 276, ou de plus de 18 pour cent. Quoiqu'il y ait augmentation cette année dans les certificats émis, ceux-ci devront nécessairement diminuer vu que sur presque tous les brevets délivrés depuis 1921 les droits ont été versés lors de leur délivrance pour leur durée entière de dix-huit ans. Cinquante des renouvellements ci-dessus étaient acceptés en vertu de l'article 47 de la loi des brevets, et seize d'entre eux par autorisation d'actes spéciaux du Parlement. L'enregistrement des cessions accuse une diminution tout en occupant le deuxième rang parmi les enregistrements annuels précédents. Il en était enregistré 5,948, une diminution de 1,571, ou près de 20 pour cent. Les brevets cédés par actes enregistrés sont plus nombreux que jamais, tel que démontré par l'augmentation dans les droits reçus. Les demandes et concession de caveats s'élèvent à 431 et à 396 respectivement, ce qui donne 9 demandes et 4 concessions de plus que l'année dernière. Nous avons préparé 5,083 copies certifiées de mémoires descriptifs et de dessins, 177 de plus que l'année précédente. Quarante-six demandes de brevets abandonnées ont été rétablies en vertu du règlement 11. Deux cent cinquante-quatre demandes en déchéance ont été réinstallées en vertu du paragraphe 3 de l'article 43 de la loi des brevets, et 61 brevets devenus nuls pour cause de non-paiement des droits, de défaut de fabrication ou d'importation illégale ont été remis en vigueur

en exécution de l'article 47 de la loi des brevets. Les transactions concernant les brevets forment un total de 54,245, une diminution de 3,322 sur l'année précédente.

Les enregistrements de droits d'auteur s'élèvent à 2,861. C'est une augmentation de 66 sur l'année dernière et l'enregistrement le plus considérable jusqu'ici. Les enregistrements de marques de commerce sont de 2,061, une diminution de 141, ou de plus de 6 pour cent. Cent quarante deux marques spéciales de commerce ont été renouvelées. Les dessins industriels accordés sont de 494 ou 38 de plus, et 31 dessins ont obtenus renouvellement. Les enregistrements de marques de bois sont tombés de 22 l'année dernière à 12 cette année. Les cessions et licences de droits d'auteur, de marques de commerce, de dessins industriels et de marques de bois s'élèvent à 1,744, une diminution de 745, ou de près de 30 pour cent. Le montant total des transactions concernant les droits d'auteur, les marques de commerce, les dessins et les marques de bois se chiffrent à 7,345, donnant 774 ou près de 10 pour cent de moins que dans les douze mois précédents.

Nous donnons à l'annexe A les détails des transactions du Bureau des brevets et des droits d'auteur, et aux annexes B et C respectivement les états comparatif depuis 1872 de la division des brevets et de la division des droits d'auteur et des marques de commerce.

### RECETTES ET DÉPENSES

Le montant total des droits perçus est moindre que celui de l'année dernière. Au Bureau des brevets il y a diminution considérable dans le dépôt des demandes et dans la remise en vigueur des brevets en exécution de l'article 47, mais il y a augmentation dans les abonnements à la gazette des brevets, "The Canadian Patent Office Record", dans l'enregistrement des cessions, dans les copies certifiées et dans la réinstallation des demandes en vertu de l'article 43 de la loi des brevets. A la division des droits d'auteur et des marques de commerce les taxes d'enregistrement sont plus élevées partout excepté aux marques de bois. L'enregistrement des cessions accuse aussi une diminution, mais les copies certifiées montrent une augmentation de plus de 60 pour cent.

Le montant total des recettes est de $535,139.34, diminution de $15,391.64. Les droits des brevets ont rapporté $455,211.48, ou $19,402.80 de moins que l'année dernière. Les taxes venant de la division des droits d'auteur et des marques de commerce s'élèvent à $79,927.86, augmentation de $4,011.16.

Les principaux item des déboursés—gouvernement civil, impression de la gazette des brevets et dépenses éventuelles—sont légèrement plus élevés que l'année dernière. Le total des déboursés est de $208,966.86, une augmentation de $13,158.77.

L'excédent des recettes sur les déboursés est de $326,172.48.

Nous donnons à l'annexe D un état des recettes et des déboursés, et aux annexes E et F respectivement les états comparatifs détaillés des dix dernières années, pour la division des brevets et pour la division des droits d'auteur et des marques de commerce.

### PAYS D'HABITATION DES INVENTEURS

A l'annexe G nous donnons le pays d'habitation des inventeurs qui ont obtenu des brevets. Le nombre des demandeurs domiciliés au Canada est de 1,292, ou près de 12 pour cent du total. C'est une diminution de plus de 1 pour cent sur l'année dernière. Sur le total des brevets accordés, 7,891 ont été présentés par des inventeurs des Etats-Unis. Ce montant représente au delà de 71 pour cent du total des brevets et montre un gain de 2 pour cent sur l'année

précédente. La Grande-Bretagne et ses colonies et possessions en ont obtenus 933, ou plus de 8 pour cent ou une diminution de 1 pour cent. Les autres brevets au nombre de 885 représentant 8 pour cent du total ont été obtenus par des inventeurs de 31 autres pays, le même pourcentage que l'année dernière.

### LA GAZETTE DES BREVETS ET L'ÉCHANGE DE PUBLICATIONS

L'émission de notre gazette officielle, "The Canadian Patent Office Record", a eu lieu le mardi de chaque semaine, correspondant ainsi avec la date de délivrance des brevets. Nous y publions les principaux dessins et les plus importantes revendications des brevets, les avis d'audition en exécution de l'article 47 de la loi des brevets, les abrégés des marques de commerce et dessins et la liste des droits d'auteur et des cessions. En outre des abonnements et du débit, cette gazette a été distribuée à plus de quatre-vingt-dix bibliothèques gouvernementales, publiques et universitaires au Canada, à plus de soixante-dix autres dans la Grande-Bretagne et ses Dominions, à cinquante aux Etats-Unis et à vingt autres bibliothèques et bureaux consulaires étrangers.

Durant l'année nous avons échangé notre gazette des brevets avec les publications et les rapports officiels des brevets, des marques de commerce et des dessins de la Grande-Bretagne, de l'Australie, de la Nouvelle-Zélande, de la France, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, de la Belgique, du Japon, de la Suisse, de la Norvège, du Mexique et de l'Union des Républiques Socialistes Soviétiques. Le Bureau reçoit aussi, en volumes reliés, les mémoires descriptifs et les abrégés des brevets délivrés par la Grande-Bretagne, des copies imprimées des brevets français et des brevets délivrés aux Etats-Unis. Nous continuons à recevoir en échange de notre gazette des brevets, environ cinquante périodiques scientifiques et techniques, pour l'usage du personnel.

### BIBLIOTHÈQUE DU BUREAU DES BREVETS

Notre bibliothèque est mise à la disposition du public pendant les heures ordinaires de bureau. Nous y conservons les volumes reliés des brevets britanniques depuis l'année 1615, les abrégés des brevets britanniques depuis 1622, les volumes reliés des brevets des Etats-Unis depuis 1872, les premiers brevets français aussi bien que les britanniques et les index et rapports britanniques, américains et français. Dans le cours de l'année nous y avons ajouté 400 volumes. Notre bibliothèque a été consultée cette année par un bien plus grand nombre de procureurs de brevets et autres.

### PERSONNEL

Le nombre moyen des officiers, commis et employés a été de 85 durant l'année, dont 76 permanents et 9 temporaires. C'est une diminution de quatre dans le personnel permanent et un de plus chez les temporaires. La réduction dans le personnel permanent est due à la mise à la retraite avec pension d'un certain nombre.

### LETTRES, ETC.

Le nombre de lettres reçues concernant les brevets, les droits d'auteur et autres transactions du Bureau s'est élevé à 62,356, et les lettres envoyées, les formules de correspondance et les colis de publications transmises par le Bureau ont été au nombre de 139,647. La diminution dans le nombre de lettres reçues était de 6,777, et l'augmentation dans la quantité envoyée de 2,387.

### ENREGISTREMENT DES PROCUREURS DE BREVETS

En exécution de l'article 57 de la Loi des brevets nous avons ajouté au tableau d'enregistrement 167 noms de nouveaux procureurs de brevets et d'autres autorisés à présenter et à poursuivre les demandes, ce qui à la fin de l'année formait dans le régistre un total de 1,696 noms.

### REMISE EN VIGUEUR DES BREVETS

En vertu de l'article 47 de la loi des brevets il nous était présenté 46 demandes de réinstallation et de remise en vigueur incluant 61 brevets, devenus nuls par cause d'importation, de non-fabrication et de non-paiement des droits de renouvellement. De ce nombre, six devinrent nuls par la non-fabrication, l'importation et le non-paiement des droits, un seul par la non-fabrication et le non-paiement des droits, trois par la non-fabrication, sept par l'importation et la non-fabrication et quarante quatre autres par le non-paiement des droits. A la fin de l'année, cinq demandes pour lesquelles avis d'audition avait été publié restaient à être entendues en exécution du présent article.

### LÉGISLATION

Le Parlement a adopté sept lois pour l'accommodement des titulaires de dix-sept brevets. Six de ces lois affectant seize brevets prescrivaient l'acceptation de pétition pour remise en vigueur en vertu de l'article 47. La septième loi affectant un seul brevet validait l'acceptation des derniers droits pour le rétablissement de la demande en vertu du paragraphe 3 de l'article 43 de la loi des brevets.

Respectueusement soumis,

GEORGE F. O'HALLORAN,
*Commissaire des brevets.*

OTTAWA, le 24 juin 1926.

# ANNEXES

## ANNEXE A

### TRANSACTIONS DU BUREAU DES BREVETS ET DES DROITS D'AUTEURS DU 1ER AVRIL 1925 AU 31 MARS 1926

(*a*) TRANSACTIONS DU BUREAU DES BREVETS—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Demandes de brevets | | 11,133 |
| Brevets accordés— | | |
| Droits payés pour 6 ans à la délivrance | 52 | |
| Droits payés pour 18 ans à la délivrance | 10,906 | |
| Redélivrances accordées— | | |
| Pour 18 ans | 43 | |
| Total | | 11,001 |
| Certificat de renouvellement après délivrance | | 1,761 |
| Cessions de brevets | | 5,948 |
| Demandes accordées par les examinateurs | | 11,818 |
| Rapports des examinateurs en outre des brevets accordés | | 6,328 |
| Demandes de caveat | | 431 |
| Caveat concédés | | 396 |
| Demandes de brevets rétablies | | 46 |
| Demandes de brevets réinstallées en vertu de l'article 43 | | 254 |
| Pétitions de remise en vigueur de brevets en vertu de l'article 47 | | 44 |
| Copies conformes de brevets | | 5,083 |
| Demandes en exécution des articles 40 et 41 | | 2 |
| Total des transactions | | 54,245 |

(*b*) TRANSACTIONS DE LA DIVISION DES DROITS D'AUTEURS ET DES MARQUES DE COMMERCE—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Droits d'auteur avec certificats | 2,600 | |
| Droits d'auteur sans certificats | 261 | |
| Cessions de droits d'auteur | 1,050 | |
| Licences de droits d'auteur enregistrées | 2 | |
| Total | | 3,914 |
| 2. Marques de commerce | 2,061 | |
| Renouvellements de marques de commerce spéciales | 142 | |
| Cessions de marques de commerce | 592 | |
| Total | | 2,795 |
| 3. Dessins industriels | 494 | |
| Renouvellements de dessins industriels | 31 | |
| Cessions de dessins industriels | 93 | |
| Total | | 618 |
| 4. Marques du bois | 12 | |
| Cessions de marques du bois | 6 | |
| Total | | 18 |
| Total des enregistrements | | 7,345 |
| Grand total | | 61,590 |

# ANNEXE B

## État comparatif de la division des brevets de 1872 à 1926

| Année | Demandes de brevets | Brevets | Caveat | Certificats de renouvellement | Cessions | Recettes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | $ c. |
| 1872 | 752 | 671 | 184 | ..... | 327 | 18,651 65 |
| 1873 | 1,124 | 1,016 | 171 | 10 | 547 | 28,889 64 |
| 1874 | 1,376 | 1,218 | 200 | 27 | 711 | 32,962 48 |
| 1875 | 1,418 | 1,266 | 194 | 57 | 791 | 33,380 82 |
| 1876 | 1,548 | 1,337 | 185 | 46 | 761 | 34,429 38 |
| 1877 | 1,445 | 1,277 | 168 | 75 | 841 | 33,656 30 |
| 1878 | 1,428 | 1,172 | 172 | 96 | 832 | 31,992 42 |
| 1879 | 1,358 | 1,137 | 203 | 101 | 728 | 30,868 88 |
| 1880 | 1,601 | 1,252 | 227 | 156 | 855 | 38,334 99 |
| 1881 | 1,956 | 1,510 | 226 | 222 | 907 | 48,083 95 |
| 1882 | 2,266 | 1,846 | 198 | 291 | 955 | 55,854 79 |
| 1883 | 2,641 | 2,178 | 243 | 291 | 1,052 | 67,625 48 |
| 1884 | 2,681 | 2,456 | 238 | 167 | 1,172 | 63,257 47 |
| 1885 | 2,549 | 2,233 | 222 | 214 | 1,075 | 62,176 23 |
| 1886 | 2,776 | 2,610 | 187 | 250 | 1,322 | 67,176 23 |
| 1887 | 2,874 | 2,596 | 219 | 254 | 1,335 | 67,940 21 |
| 1888 | 2,747 | 2,257 | 240 | 282 | 1,159 | 65,246 51 |
| 1889 | 3,279 | 2,725 | 221 | 356 | 1,437 | 78,046 72 |
| 1890 | 3,560 | 2,428 | 248 | 369 | 1,307 | 84,150 78 |
| 1891 | 3,233 | 2,343 | 215 | 393 | 1,231 | 77,723 63 |
| 1892 | 3,176 | 3,417 | 242 | 415 | 1,500 | 77,216 76 |
| 1893* | 2,614 | 3,153 | 229 | 292 | 1,345 | 63,850 19 |
| 1894 | 3,291 | 2,756 | 301 | 462 | 1,445 | 80,682 56 |
| 1895 | 3,387 | 3,074 | 343 | 422 | 1,550 | 86,358 48 |
| 1896 | 3,728 | 3,488 | 306 | 413 | 1,420 | 93,532 52 |
| 1897 | 4,300 | 4,013 | 377 | 284 | 1,551 | 102,117 92 |
| 1898 | 4,200 | 3,611 | 363 | 262 | 1,657 | 99,361 95 |
| 1899 | 4,305 | 3,151 | 311 | 412 | 1,467 | 107,261 56 |
| 1900 | 4,628 | 4,522 | 283 | 482 | 1,914 | 113,852 46 |
| 1901 | 4,817 | 4,766 | 302 | 551 | 2,323 | 120,064 37 |
| 1902 | 5,301 | 4,391 | 317 | 510 | 2,339 | 129,896 82 |
| 1903 | 5,912 | 5,673 | 328 | 432 | 2,384 | 141,363 81 |
| 1904 | 6,061 | 6,091 | 303 | 517 | 2,472 | 145,896 10 |
| 1905 | 6,355 | 6,111 | 300 | 536 | 2,576 | 152,085 45 |
| 1906* | 2,857 | 2,378 | 137 | 271 | 1,232 | 69,700 46 |
| 1907 | 7,077 | 6,121 | 285 | 634 | 3,003 | 169,548 78 |
| 1908 | 7,406 | 6,774 | 317 | 744 | 2,900 | 178,482 29 |
| 1909 | 7,239 | 6,395 | 319 | 827 | 3,001 | 176,692 05 |
| 1910 | 7,789 | 7,223 | 448 | 1,010 | 3,147 | 194,571 54 |
| 1911 | 8,037 | 7,249 | 406 | 1,002 | 3,256 | 200,164 41 |
| 1912 | 8,293 | 7,399 | 348 | 1,113 | 3,725 | 207,762 77 |
| 1913 | 8,681 | 7,502 | 353 | 1,199 | 3,741 | 218,125 02 |
| 1914 | 8,359 | 7,918 | 354 | 1,323 | 3,432 | 215,001 71 |
| 1915 | 7,302 | 6,867 | 391 | 1,211 | 3,391 | 190,028 37 |
| 1916 | 7,793 | 6,812 | 419 | 1,419 | 3,311 | 202,630 40 |
| 1917 | 8,751 | 7,520 | 358 | 1,599 | 3,661 | †223,316 70 |
| 1918 | 8,683 | 7,233 | 364 | 1,847 | 3,425 | †224,051 93 |
| 1919 | 9,025 | 6,052 | 349 | 2,022 | 3,690 | †235,531 03 |
| 1920 | 11,198 | 9,527 | 408 | 2,036 | 4,479 | †294,046 28 |
| 1921 | 13,446 | 11,152 | 410 | 2,549 | 5,525 | †344,712 23 |
| 1922 | 12,274 | 7,393 | 420 | 2,620 | 5,481 | †380,206 90 |
| 1923 | 10,806 | 12,542 | 452 | 2,127 | 5,143 | †413,237 82 |
| 1924 | 10,441 | 9,000 | 415 | 1,793 | 5,061 | †390,933 66 |
| 1925 | 14,834 | 9,508 | 392 | 1,485 | 7,519 | †474,614 28 |
| 1926 | 11,133 | 11,001 | 396 | 1,761 | 5,948 | †455,211 48 |

*1893—10 mois seulement. *1906—5 mois seulement.

†Recettes nettes.

# ANNEXE C

ÉTAT COMPARATIF DE LA DIVISION DES DROITS D'AUTEUR ET DES MARQUES DE COMMERCE DE 1872 À 1926

| Année | Droits d'auteurs | Marques de commerce | Dessins industriels | Marques de bois | Cessions | Recettes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | $ c. |
| 1872 | 87 | 103 | 17 | 64 | 11 | 927 00 |
| 1873 | 122 | 95 | 30 | 69 | 20 | 940 50 |
| 1874 | 134 | 163 | 30 | 41 | 19 | 1,339 50 |
| 1875 | 131 | 149 | 31 | 21 | 15 | 1,175 00 |
| 1876 | 178 | 238 | 47 | 17 | 33 | 1,758 25 |
| 1877 | 138 | 227 | 50 | 18 | 31 | 1,732 70 |
| 1878 | 193 | 223 | 40 | 10 | 14 | 1,671 25 |
| 1879 | 184 | 154 | 41 | 13 | 24 | 2,434 82 |
| 1880 | 185 | 113 | 40 | 19 | 28 | 3,806 15 |
| 1881 | 225 | 156 | 38 | 30 | 22 | 4,772 70 |
| 1882 | 224 | 160 | 45 | 21 | 64 | 4,956 40 |
| 1883 | 253 | 160 | 66 | 24 | 33 | 5,397 72 |
| 1884 | 281 | 196 | 68 | 14 | 49 | 6,273 22 |
| 1885 | 555 | 209 | 48 | 16 | 54 | 6,898 98 |
| 1886 | 574 | 203 | 54 | 17 | 58 | 6,795 42 |
| 1887 | 554 | 245 | 105 | 16 | 56 | 8,192 53 |
| 1888 | 556 | 288 | 71 | 29 | 71 | 9,262 86 |
| 1889 | 616 | 280 | 88 | 26 | 49 | 9,111 88 |
| 1890 | 688 | 293 | 68 | 21 | 104 | 9,876 38 |
| 1891 | 541 | 307 | 129 | 11 | 51 | 9,236 96 |
| 1892 | 536 | 294 | 30 | 27 | 66 | 9,496 29 |
| 1893* | 475 | 257 | 41 | 19 | 55 | 8,013 33 |
| 1894 | 546 | 311 | 39 | 20 | 77 | 9,463 63 |
| 1895 | 601 | 374 | 52 | 20 | 70 | 11,673 26 |
| 1896 | 653 | 331 | 68 | 14 | 161 | 10,579 54 |
| 1897 | 756 | 446 | 75 | 13 | 94 | 14,101 93 |
| 1898 | 734 | 423 | 136 | 15 | 114 | 13,535 17 |
| 1899 | 702 | 430 | 112 | 5 | 117 | 14,161 28 |
| 1900 | 893 | 447 | 126 | 22 | 136 | 14,782 53 |
| 1901 | 888 | 521 | 146 | 24 | 183 | 16,823 26 |
| 1902 | 900 | 528 | 164 | 26 | 222 | 17,703 09 |
| 1903 | 900 | 557 | 88 | 23 | 272 | 18,086 25 |
| 1904 | 1,106 | 621 | 107 | 25 | 118 | 20,647 30 |
| 1905 | 1,130 | 661 | 139 | 22 | 154 | 23,706 77 |
| 1906* | 440 | 281 | 64 | 14 | 68 | 12,839 57 |
| 1907 | 1,228 | 1,119 | 125 | 47 | 282 | 33,107 13 |
| 1908 | 1,240 | 848 | 182 | 33 | 136 | 30,073 29 |
| 1909 | 1,416 | 892 | 162 | 44 | 343 | 37,514 00 |
| 1910 | 1,535 | 1,059 | 143 | 108 | 174 | 38,071 13 |
| 1911 | 1,701 | 1,021 | 118 | 39 | 286 | 42,153 76 |
| 1912 | 1,595 | 1,212 | 149 | 39 | 230 | 46,327 86 |
| 1913 | 1,760 | 1,315 | 128 | 15 | 559 | 51,043 21 |
| 1914 | 1,835 | 1,378 | 165 | 57 | 261 | 49,574 18 |
| 1915 | 1,648 | 1,106 | 224 | 24 | 242 | 39,599 69 |
| 1916 | 1,477 | 951 | 200 | 27 | 279 | 35,653 21 |
| 1917 | 1,388 | 840 | 196 | 55 | 333 | †28,642 81 |
| 1918 | 1,440 | 987 | 177 | 31 | 234 | †32,265 28 |
| 1919 | 1,436 | 919 | 169 | 121 | 257 | †40,178 82 |
| 1920 | 2,028 | 1,735 | 186 | 22 | 320 | †60,450 69 |
| 1921 | 1,729 | 2,030 | 259 | 58 | 624 | †63,174 50 |
| 1922 | 1,465 | 2,488 | 369 | 20 | 570 | †74,679 34 |
| 1923 | 1,591 | 2,393 | 372 | 17 | 413 | †71,241 09 |
| 1924 | 1,760 | 2,202 | 407 | 17 | 989 | †68,846 61 |
| 1925 | 2,795 | 2,202 | 456 | 22 | 2,489 | †75,916 70 |
| 1926 | 2,861 | 2,061 | 494 | 12 | 1,744 | †79,927 86 |

*1893—10 mois seulement. *1906—5 mois seulement.

†Recettes nettes.

# ANNEXE D

## Recettes et déboursés pour 1925-26

| Recettes | | Déboursés | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Argent reçu | $ 547,706 14 | Gouvernement civil | $ 149,839 12 |
| Argent remboursés | 12,566 80 | Gazette des brevets | 34,972 98 |
| | | Dépenses éventuelles | 24,154 76 |
| | | | $ 208,966 86 |
| | | Ex. recettes sur dépenses | 326,172 48 |
| Montant net en argent | $ 535,139 34 | | $ 535,139 34 |

# ANNEXE E

## ÉTAT DÉTAILLÉ DES DROITS PERÇUS PAR LA DIVISION DES BREVETS, DE 1917 À 1926 INCLUSIVEMENT

| Année financière | Brevets | Cessions | Copies certifiées | Caveat | Abonnements à Gazette | Divers | Notifications sous art. 8 | Licences obligatoires | Importation | Fabrication | Réinstallation de demandes | Rétablissement de demandes | Remise en vigueur de brevets | Articles 17, 24, 40, 41 | Totaux |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| 1916–17.... | 208,190 52 | 8,306 72 | 2,929 02 | 1,966 00 | 327 49 | 22 45* | 1,619 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 223,316 70 |
| 1917–18.... | 210,156 89 | 7,864 93 | 2,504 83 | 1,793 05 | 539 53 | 83 90 | 1,108 80 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 224,051 93 |
| 1918–19.... | 220,554 23 | 8,253 47 | 2,834 13 | 1,917 00 | 1,021 20 | 32 50 | 918 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 235,531 03 |
| 1919–20.... | 273,590 20 | 11,543 68 | 4,300 11 | 2,225 52 | 1,496 47 | 29 90 | 860 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 294,046 28 |
| 1920–21.... | 321,879 38 | 12,703 60 | 5,414 32 | 2,331 45 | 1,572 73 | 54 75 | 756 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 344,712 23 |
| 1921–22.... | 346,329 53 | 11,836 35 | 5,474 80 | 2,467 65 | 1,680 47 | 467 80 | 762 00 | 8,343 30 | 1,583 00 | 1,262 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 380,206 90 |
| 1922–23.... | 368,462 26 | 11,704 75 | 6,940 78 | 2,598 29 | 1,825 04 | 153 00 | 579 10 | 17,454 50 | 1,309 00 | 2,211 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 413,237 82 |
| 1923–24.... | 354,546 20 | 11,455 80 | 7,565 68 | 2,351 50 | 1,986 03 | 117 30 | 176 00 | 2,340 90 | 532 25 | 427 00 | 2,205 00 | 330 00 | 6,900 00 | ..... | 390,933 66 |
| 1924–25.... | 436,438 86 | 17,164 00 | 9,808 84 | 2,113 15 | 3,280 92 | 291 04* | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,030 00 | 705 00 | 3,364 55 | ..... | 474,614 28 |
| 1925–26.... | 413,870 50 | 18,214 70 | 10,377 95 | 2,152 25 | 3,933 03 | 26 95* | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,805 00 | 690 00 | 2,135 00 | 60 00 | 455,211 48 |

*Remboursés en sus pour licences obligatoires d'années antérieures.

Les licences obligatoires, l'importation et la fabrication commençaient en 1922 et se discontinuaient le 1er septembre 1923.

La réinstallation, le rétablissement et la remise en vigueur commençaient le 1er septembre 1923.

## ANNEXE F

ÉTAT DÉTAILLÉ DES TAXES PERÇUES PAR LA DIVISION DES DROITS D'AUTEUR ET DES MARQUES DE COMMERCE, DE 1917 À 1926 INCLUSIVEMENT

| Année financière | Marques de commerce | Droits d'auteurs | Dessins industriels | Marques de bois | Cessions | Copies | Totaux |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ cc | $ c. | $ c. |
| 1916-1917..... | 24,519 02 | 1,557 89 | 1,372 30 | 120 15 | 654 50 | 418 25 | 28,642 81 |
| 1917-1918..... | 28,787 68 | 1,656 15 | 1,168 50 | 44 55 | 451 15 | 257 25 | 32,265 28 |
| 1918-1919..... | 36,335 89 | 1,592 48 | 1,234 50 | 216 00 | 473 70 | 326 25 | 40,178 82 |
| 1919-1920..... | 55,647 47 | 2,200 82 | 1,412 15 | 88 60 | 583 80 | 517 85 | 60,450 69 |
| 1920-1921..... | 57,193 72 | 2,024 06 | 1,884 65 | 157 50 | 1,221 22 | 693 35 | 63,174 50 |
| 1921-1922..... | 69,392 70 | 1,841 72 | 2,125 25 | 58 50 | 796 00 | 464 35 | 74,679 34 |
| 1922-1923..... | 66,108 30 | 1,809 34 | 1,938 80 | 66 00 | 802 65 | 606 00 | 71,241 09 |
| 1923-1924..... | 61,365 47 | 3,348 37 | 2,094 75 | 80 00 | 1,192 50 | 765 52 | 68,846 61 |
| 1924-1925..... | 61,257 05 | 8,572 55 | 2,612 30 | 42 50 | 2,765 05 | 667 25 | 75,916 70 |
| 1925-1926..... | 64,284 56 | 9,202 65 | 3,006 00 | 31 00 | 2,324 75 | 1,078 90 | 79,927 86 |

## ANNEXE G

PAYS D'HABITATION DES INVENTEURS TITULAIRES DE BREVETS EN 1925-26

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Canada— | | |
| Ontario | 561 | |
| Québec | 272 | |
| Colombie Britannique | 150 | |
| Alberta | 95 | |
| Saskatchewan | 90 | |
| Manitoba | 68 | |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | 30 | |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 24 | |
| Ile du Prince-Edouard | 2 | |
| Total | | 1,292 |
| Grande-Bretagne et Irlande— | | |
| Angleterre | 665 | |
| Ecosse | 42 | |
| Irlande | 18 | |
| Pays de Galles | 7 | |
| Total | | 732 |
| Colonies et possessions Britanniques— | | |
| Australie | 128 | |
| Nouvelle-Zélande | 44 | |
| Afrique du Sud | 20 | |
| Indes | 5 | |
| Terre-Neuve | 1 | |
| Bermudes | 1 | |
| Nigérie Nord | 1 | |
| Iles Fiji | 1 | |
| Total | | 201 |
| Pays étrangers— | | |
| Amérique— | | |
| Etats-Unis | 7,891 | |
| République Argentine | 6 | |
| Cuba | 4 | |
| Brésil | 2 | |
| Chili | 2 | |
| Mexique | 2 | |
| Colombie | 1 | |
| Costa-Rica | 1 | |
| Haïti | 1 | |
| Total | | 7,910 |
| Pays étrangers—*suite* | | |
| Europe— | | |
| Allemagne | 276 | |
| France | 185 | |
| Suède | 78 | |
| Suisse | 70 | |
| Hollande | 47 | |
| Autriche | 46 | |
| Norvège | 36 | |
| Italie | 31 | |
| Belgique | 25 | |
| Danemark | 19 | |
| Checo-Slovaquie | 11 | |
| Espagne | 5 | |
| Hongrie | 4 | |
| Pologne | 2 | |
| Jugo-Slavie | 2 | |
| Finlande | 1 | |
| Turquie | 1 | |
| Total | | 839 |
| Asie— | | |
| Japon | 11 | |
| Chine | 7 | |
| Indes Néerlandaises Est | 5 | |
| Archipel de la Société | 2 | |
| Etats Fédérés de Malaisie | 1 | |
| Iles Philippines | 1 | |
| Total | | 27 |
| Grand total | | 11,001 |

DOMINION DU CANADA

# RAPPORT ANNUEL

DU

# MINISTÈRE DE L'INTÉRIEUR

POUR

## L'ANNÉE FINANCIÈRE TERMINÉE LE 31 MARS 1926

*Traduit par le personnel attitré du Ministère*

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
1928

*A Son Excellence le Très Honorable Vicomte Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef du Canada.*

Qu'il plaise à Votre Excellence:

Le soussigné a l'honneur de soumettre à Votre Excellence le rapport des travaux du ministère de l'Intérieur pour l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926.

Respectueusement soumis,

CHARLES STEWART,
*Ministre de l'Intérieur.*

Ottawa, le 15 octobre 1926.

# TABLE DES MATIÈRES

PAGE

RAPPORT DU SOUS-MINISTRE ..... 5

I—TERRES FÉDÉRALES

RAPPORT DU COMMISSAIRE DES TERRES FÉDÉRALES ..... 39

Service des Lettres patentes ..... 42

Service des Terres scolaires ..... 50

Service des Terrains miniers ..... 55

Service des Bois et Pâturages ..... 61

Service des Terres de l'Ordnance, de l'Amirauté et des Chemins de fer ..... 63

Contrôleur financier ..... 66

II—SERVICE FORESTIER

RAPPORT DU DIRECTEUR DU SERVICE FORESTIER ..... 72

III—PARCS NATIONAUX

RAPPORT DU COMMISSAIRE DES PARCS NATIONAUX ..... 99

IV—FORCES HYDRAULIQUES, DRAINAGE ET IRRIGATION

RAPPORT DU DIRECTEUR DU SERVICE DES FORCES HYDRAULIQUES, DU DRAINAGE ET DE L'IRRIGATION ..... 125

V—TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST ET YUKON

RAPPORT DU DIRECTEUR, SERVICE ADMINISTRATIF DES TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST ET DU YUKON ..... 142

# RAPPORT

DU

# MINISTÈRE DE L'INTÉRIEUR 1925-26

L'honorable CHARLES STEWART,
Ministre de l'Intérieur,
Ottawa.

MONSIEUR, — J'ai l'honneur de vous soumettre le cinquante-troisième rapport annuel du ministère de l'Intérieur pour l'année financière close le 31 mars 1926. L'exercice en question a été exceptionnellement intéressant au point de vue administratif. Le développement remarquable qui s'est produit peut être attribué, dans une large mesure, à la ligne de conduite suivie depuis plusieurs années par le ministère en ce qui concerne l'administration des ressources du domaine fédéral. Il y a eu un progrès marqué dans presque toutes les branches d'activité du ministère, ce qui concorde avec l'amélioration des conditions économiques dans tout le Dominion et suit de près la direction indiquée dans le rapport du ministère pour l'année 1924-25. On peut en déduire qu'une période de grande activité dans tous les domaines est à la veille de commencer.

On a une preuve tangible de cette amélioration des conditions existant dans le ministère si l'on compare les recettes perçues par les divers services durant la présente année avec celles de l'année précédente. Il faut observer, toutefois, que cette comparaison ne donne pas la pleine mesure du progrès, puisqu'une bonne partie du travail effectué par le ministère n'a aucun effet sur les rentrées fiscales.

Le total des recettes perçues par le ministère a été de $5,271,132.53, soit un accroissement de plus de 22 pour cent comparativement au chiffre de l'année précédente. Les augmentations indiquées par les rapports des divers services sont comme suit: Lettres Patentes, plus de 13 pour cent; Terres scolaires, plus de 40 pour cent; Terrains miniers, près de 24 pour cent; Bois et Pâturages, plus de 15 pour cent: Forêts, plus de 6.5 pour cent, en dépit du fait que les recettes de l'an dernier ont accusé une augmentation de 33 pour cent sur celles de l'année précédente, ce qui a constitué un record; Parcs, 1.7 pour cent (les recettes de l'an dernier ont été de 55 pour cent plus élevées que celles de l'année précédente); les recettes perçues par le service des Territoires du Nord-Ouest et du Yukon, sous l'empire de la Loi de chasse des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, se sont accrues de plus de 59 pour cent.

Le ministère a établi son travail relatif au tourisme sur une base beaucoup plus satisfaisante. Durant l'année un programme plus vaste a été préparé en vue d'intensifier le mouvement touristique dans notre pays. L'inscription des automobiles étrangers aux endroits situés sur la frontière a accusé une augmentation considérable et les ressources touristiques et sportives occupent aujourd'hui un rang important parmi les diverses sources de revenus que possède le Canada. L'initiative prise par le ministère en ce qui concerne le tourisme a été approuvée par la presse ainsi que par les autorités provinciales et municipales et par les hommes d'affaires de tout le Dominion.

En ce qui concerne les forêts, l'accroissement continu des recettes provenant des ventes de bois et de l'octroi des permis de coupe indique la place importante que les réserves forestières occupent dans la vie économique de l'Ouest canadien et démontre que le gouvernement a sagement agi en réservant pour la production permanente de bois des étendues contiguës aux centres populeux des prairies. La

valeur des réserves forestières comme régions de tourisme et de villégiature est de plus en plus appréciée par les touristes et par le public en général. Un autre aspect de la tâche du Service Forestier est l'encouragement donné à la plantation de rideaux d'arbres sur les fermes des prairies de l'Ouest. Le nombre d'arbres feuillus distribués annuellement dans ce but est d'environ cinq millions et l'an dernier quatre-vingt-dix mille plants de conifères ont également été fournis. Pas moins de soixante-treize pour cent des plantations existantes sont en excellent état; six pour cent seulement n'ont pas réussi. On a pu constater qu'il était possible de constituer dans les prairies des massifs pouvant fournir du combustible dans un délai bien raisonnable; toutefois, ce qui donne de la valeur à ces plantations, ce n'est pas tant le bois qu'on peut en tirer comme la beauté et le confort qu'elles donnent aux maisons de ferme. Les recherches sylvicoles, la cueillette et la préparation des graines d'arbres ont été effectuées comme précédemment, la majeure partie des graines étant expédiée à la Commission Forestière Britannique.

En ce qui concerne les incendies forestiers, la situation a été plus satisfaisante que l'année précédente, alors que les conditions avaient été anormales. Le total des incendies survenus dans les réserves forestières et sur les terres fédérales administrées par le Service Forestier a été de 1,165, comparativement à 1,487 en 1924; la superficie totale dévastée a été de 524,225 acres, comparativement à 1,185,345 l'année précédente. Le résultat a été dû surtout au fait que la couverture morte des forêts a été moins exposée aux incendies durant la saison dangereuse; il est en outre attribuable, dans une certaine mesure, à la campagne de publicité décrite dans le rapport de l'an dernier. Cette publicité a été continuée durant l'année financière; la " Semaine de Protection des Forêts " a été observée du 19 au 25 avril et un comité consultatif national composé de représentants de la presse, des industries utilisant le bois, des clubs de progrès social et d'autres organisations nationales a été créé en vue d'encourager la prévention des incendies.

Le développement de l'industrie de la pulpe et du papier a été très marqué durant l'année. En juin 1925, un contrat a été passé avec la Manitoba Pulp and Paper Company pour l'établissement de la première fabrique de pulpe et de papier du Manitoba, dont le rendement ne sera pas inférieur à 100 tonnes par jour. Les travaux de construction ont été commencés en août et ils étaient très avancés à la fin de l'année. L'approvisionnement de bois sera obtenu par le choix, dans certaines étendues boisées, de coupes formant une superficie globale de 1,080 milles carrés. Aux termes du contrat, le choix de ces coupes doit être fait par le Service Forestier du ministère, qui agira de concert avec la compagnie.

L'entente coopérative conclue en 1925 entre le ministère et les fabricants de pulpe et de papier stipule que ces derniers doivent verser annuellement une certaine somme d'argent. Ceci a permis d'agrandir considérablement la sphère d'activité du Laboratoire de Produits Forestiers de façon à rencontrer, à un plus haut degré qu'il n'était possible auparavant, les besoins de l'industrie. Déjà des investigations ont été entreprises sur plusieurs problèmes concernant l'industrie de la pulpe et du papier. Les travaux d'importance générale pour le pays que le gouvernement désirerait faire effectuer auront priorité sur toutes les autres recherches.

Le Service des Forces hydrauliques, du Drainage et de l'Irrigation est aujourd'hui chargé, outre ses travaux réguliers, de recueillir, collationner et analyser des données sur le ruissellement, ainsi que d'autres données hydrométriques et hydrauliques se rapportant aux questions hydrauliques internationales. Cette importante fonction a été rendue plus urgente par la fréquence sans cesse plus grande de questions relatives aux eaux limitrophes, et le ministère se tient au courant de toutes les phases des problèmes hydrographiques internationaux dès qu'ils se présentent.

La quantité de force aménagée au Canada durant l'année financière a été plus forte que pour toute autre période antérieure de douze mois. Au total

719,000 ch. ont été ajoutés aux aménagements déjà existants, comparativement à 300,000 ch. l'an dernier, de sorte que le total de notre force aménagée jusqu'ici s'élève à 4,290,000 ch. (environ 464 ch. par millier d'habitants). La majeure partie de l'accroissement est attribuable aux opérations de certaines grandes organisations industrielles qui ont été attirées dans notre pays par l'abondance de forces hydrauliques faciles à exploiter. Les records récemment établis au point de vue de notre production et de notre commerce sont dans une large mesure dus au fait que les forces hydrauliques tiennent un rang important parmi les ressources naturelles du Canada. Non moins frappants sont les avantages que l'exploitation hydraulique offre aux régions éloignées des centres populeux où des industries se rapportant aux mines et aux forêts sont en voie d'établissement sur une échelle qu'on n'eut pas cru possible autrefois.

En ce qui concerne l'irrigation, aucun nouveau système n'a été organisé durant l'année, mais 275,000 acres de terres comprises dans des systèmes déjà existants ont été irriguées dans les régions arides du sud de l'Alberta et de la Saskatchewan. Une fabrique de sucre capable de traiter 1,000 tonnes de betteraves par jour a été établie à Raymond (Alberta). Environ 80,000 sacs de sucre ont été produits durant la première saison, et l'on compte que cette entreprise aura pour effet d'intensifier la culture de la betterave sucrière sur les terres irriguées de la région.

L'usage de plus en plus répandu de l'automobile et l'impulsion donnée au mouvement touristique ont contribué à accroître la vogue dont jouissaient déjà les parcs nationaux. Il y a eu cette année au delà de 61,000 visiteurs de plus que l'an dernier et chaque année voit s'accroître le nombre de ceux qui vont faire un séjour dans ces régions vierges, qui ont été réservées pour leur bénéfice. Le parc des Montagnes Rocheuses a attiré le plus grand nombre de visiteurs, mais le parc Jasper acquiert une popularité de plus en plus grande et le nombre de personnes qui l'ont visité accuse une augmentation de plus de 50 pour cent comparativement au total de l'an dernier. Les logements affectés aux touristes dans le parc Jasper n'ont cessé d'être tous occupés, et lorsque le parc sera définitivement ouvert à l'automobilisme le nombre de visiteurs qui y seront attirés sera plus en rapport avec le rang important qu'il détient parmi nos parcs nationaux.

La grande route entre Field et le Lac Louise a été achevée et le parc Yoho est maintenant accessible aux automobilistes. La construction de la route Akamina qui reliera le parc des Lacs Waterton au parc national américain du Glacier a avancé de façon satisfaisante. En ce qui concerne la conservation de la faune des parcs, ainsi que l'administration du Traité relatif aux Oiseaux migrateurs, les circonstances ont pour la plupart été favorables. Le troupeau de bisons du parc national de Wainwright (Alberta) a continué de grossir, et comme les pâturages du parc ne peuvent nourrir un plus grand nombre de ces animaux il est devenu nécessaire d'en abattre ou d'en expédier ailleurs environ 2,000 chaque année. Au cours de la dernière année financière on a fait, à titre d'expérience, l'expédition de ce surplus dans le parc des Bisons des Bois, sur la limite qui sépare l'Alberta des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, et plus de seize cents bisons ont ainsi été transportés avec succès.

La situation a été très difficile au point de vue des incendies dans les parcs nationaux. Venant après un printemps et un été très secs, les feux ont été très nombreux et ont ravagé une plus forte superficie que durant toute autre année précédente, et n'eût été l'action rapide des services de protection les pertes eussent été beaucoup plus sérieuses. Une année défavorable comme celle-ci fait ressortir la nécessité de veiller avec un soin tout particulier à la formation et à l'équipement du personnel des gardes-feu.

Les recherches commencées l'an dernier par le Service des Territoires du Nord-Ouest et du Yukon au sujet de la conservation du caribou et du bœuf

musqué dans les régions arctiques et subarctiques du Canada, et par lesquelles on désire apprendre jusqu'à quel degré les indigènes dépendent de ces animaux pour leur alimentation et leur vêtement ont été poursuivies durant toute l'année.

Le succès obtenu au puits Royalite N° 4 a stimulé l'activité des autres organisations opérant dans les bassins pétrolifères et gazifères de l'Ouest canadien. Des jets de gaz ont été obtenus dans la région de Viking et d'autres bassins de l'Alberta et une certaine quantité de pétrole a été recueillie dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest ainsi que dans la région de Wainwright (Alberta). Dans la vallée de Turner, la concession Royalite a été l'objet d'une exploitation considérable, environ $660,000 ayant été déboursés pour la manutention plus efficace du produit du fameux puits N° 4. Le pétrole et le gaz sont aujourd'hui tous deux refoulés dans des conduites jusqu'à Calgary.

Un développement considérable se produit actuellement dans les régions minières administrées par le ministère de l'Intérieur, particulièrement celles du Yukon et du Manitoba. La valeur de l'or exporté du Yukon, d'après les rapports fournis, s'est accrue de plus de 40 pour cent, comparativement aux chiffres de 1924-25, et l'exploitation des minerais de plomb argentifère du district de Mayo s'est poursuivie dans des conditions très favorables.

Au Manitoba, des compagnies d'une solidité financière reconnue, sous la direction d'hommes d'affaires et de techniciens d'une grande expérience en matière d'exploitation minière, ont, après enquête, décidé de se prévaloir de leurs options sur plusieurs des concessions métallifères qui promettent le plus dans les parties centrale et septentrionale de la province, et elles projettent des opérations sur un échelle considérable, nécessitant la construction de chemins de fer, de routes, d'usines hydroélectriques et d'usines à broyer et à traiter le minerai, le tout devant coûter plusieurs millions de dollars.

Durant l'année écoulée, le service de Renseignements sur les Ressources naturelles a fort enrichi sa collection de données sur les ressources naturelles et les attraits touristiques et sportifs du Canada. Ces données sont puisées à toutes les sources sûres disponibles; après classification, elles sont distribuées sur demande aux automobilistes, sportsmen, villégiateurs de toutes classes, éducateurs, manufacturiers et autres. Ce Service a en outre effectué de la publicité de nature éducative; conférences illustrées de projections lumineuses; émissions radiotéléphoniques; publication de monographies et de bulletins spéciaux; préparation de cartes géographiques et économiques montrant la nature et la répartition des ressources du pays et l'étendue de leur développement, et plusieurs autres moyens.

Une publicité effective est faite à l'étranger sur une plus vaste échelle que jamais auparavant en vue de donner aux autres pays une juste idée des avantages que le Canada offre aux capitalistes et aux industriels. L'étude des opportunités d'intensifier le développement des ressources naturelles du pays occupe plus que jamais l'attention du Service.

La colonisation sur les Terres fédérales a été plus active que l'année précédente; une superficie globale de 749,600 a été concédée en vertu d'inscriptions de homesteads, comparativement à 584,480 acres en 1925, soit une augmentation de plus de 28 pour cent. La superficie des concessions militaires accordées durant l'année a été de 92,160 acres. Environ 866 acres de terres scolaires ont été vendues à un prix moyen de $14 par acre.

Les arpentages exécutés pour le compte du ministère sont coordonnés par le Bureau des Levers; ils embrassent les travaux du Service Géodésique, du Service Topographique et de la Commission des Limites internationales. Les travaux du Service Géodésique — nivellements de précision, triangulation, mesurage de lignes de base géodésiques et astronomie géodésique — ont été effectués comme précédemment. La méthode radiotélégraphique de détermination des longitudes a maintenant dépassé la phase de l'expérimentation et tout indique que son emploi deviendra de plus en plus répandu

Vers la fin de l'année financière 1924-25, par un arrêté du Conseil, toute la photographie aérienne, y compris les levers aériens, sauf ceux qu'effectue pour ses propres besoins la section des Levers militaires du ministère de la Défense nationale, a été placée sous la direction du Service Topographique. Depuis quelque temps déjà, les travaux de cette catégorie avaient pris une ampleur considérable dans les divers ministères. Les autres services concernés coopèrent aujourd'hui avec le Service Topographique, et de la sorte cette science relativement nouvelle progresse rapidement. Un comité des levers aériens, formé de représentants des divers ministères intéressés, a également été autorisé; il aura pour tâche de coordonner les travaux de photographie aérienne des divers services administratifs.

Les observatoires d'Ottawa et de Victoria ont effectué plusieurs importants travaux de recherche. Le congrès de l'Association astronomique internationale, tenu à Cambridge (Angleterre) en juillet 1925 a grandement facilité la coordination des efforts des divers pays qui y ont participé.

On trouvera ci-après un aperçu plus détaillé des travaux effectués par les divers services du ministère.

## LETTRES PATENTES

Le nombre des lettres patentes émises durant la dernière année financière a été de 5,484, embrassant une superficie de 803,733 acres, répartie comme suit entre les différentes provinces de l'Ouest: —

| Province | Nombre de patentes | Acres |
|---|---|---|
| Manitoba | 946 | 135,293 |
| Saskatchewan | 2,669 | 401,952 |
| Alberta | 1,617 | 243,616 |
| Colombie Britannique | 223 | 22,382 |
| Territoire du Yukon | 18 | 473 |
| Territoires du Nord-Ouest | 11 | 17 |
| Totaux | 5,484 | 803,733 |

*Inscription de homesteads.*—Quatre mille six cent quatre-vingt-cinq inscriptions de homesteads ont été accordées durant l'année, pour une superficie globale d'environ 749,600 acres, soit une augmentation de 1,032 dans le nombre d'inscriptions comparativement à l'année précédent.

Les inscriptions se répartissaient ainsi entre les provinces: Manitoba, 616; Saskatchewan, 2,363; Alberta, 1,556; Colombie-Britannique, 150; total, 4,685.

Durant l'année, 576 concessions militaires ont été accordées pour une superficie globale d'environ 92,160 acres répartie comme suit entre les provinces: —

| | Nombre d'inscriptions | Acres |
|---|---|---|
| Manitoba | 70 | 11,200 |
| Saskatchewan | 296 | 47,360 |
| Alberta | 183 | 29,280 |
| Colombie Britannique (zone ferroviaire et groupe de townships de Peace River) | 27 | 4,320 |
| Totaux | 576 | 92,160 |

*Comptes et revenu.* — Durant l'année financière, une somme de $442,020.52, dans laquelle se trouvent compris $188,913.67 pour intérêt sur paiements différés, a été perçue pour des ventes de homesteads, de préemptions et de terres ordinaires, ce qui accuse une augmentation de $58,300.27 comparativement à la somme ainsi perçue l'année précédente.

Une somme de $100,876.11 a été perçue pour droits d'inscription, travaux d'aménagement, etc., ce qui porte à $542,896.63 les recettes totales perçues par ce service durant l'année.

Des remboursements dont le total s'élève à $29,376.56 ont été faits comme suit: —

| | |
|---|---|
| Valeur des travaux d'aménagement perçue sur des homesteads annulés | $17,945 27 |
| Surpaiements versés par des acheteurs et sommes payées sur des homesteads non gratuits et des préemptions dont les inscriptions ont été annulées | 11,431 29 |
| Total | $29,376 56 |

Dans le montant de $11,431.29 ci-dessus mentionné se trouve comprise une somme de $5,482.64 remboursée à la Commission d'Etablissement des Soldats relativement à des préemptions et à des homesteads non gratuits convertis en concessions militaires, ainsi qu'une somme de $2,815.08 remboursée à des détenteurs de préemptions ou de homesteads annulés.

### TERRES SCOLAIRES

Durant l'année financière terminée le 31 mars 1926, des terres scolaires ont été vendues par enchère publique et cédées par vente privée dans les provinces du Manitoba, de la Saskatchewan et de l'Alberta, comme suit: —,

| Province | Superficie acres | Valeur | Prix moyen par acre |
|---|---|---|---|
| Manitoba | 32.00 | $ 245 00 | $ 7 66 |
| Saskatchewan | 562.716 | 7,294 80 | 12 96 |
| Alberta | 271.05 | 4,606 03 | 16 99 |

La superficie approximative des terres scolaires vendues jusqu'au 31 mars 1926, déduction faite des ventes annulées et des ajustements nécessités par des changements de superficie, est comme suit: —

| Province | Superficie acres | Valeur | Prix moyen par acre | Valeur des lots urbains |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manitoba | 648,389.97 | $ 6,249,785 80 | $ 9 64 | $ 5,165 00 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,233,466.1248 | 20,144,540 23 | 16 33 | 12,571 00 |
| Alberta | 797,904.653 | 10,998,304 88 | 13 78 | 39,380 00 |

Les recettes perçues durant l'année financière (déduction faite des déboursés ainsi que du principal des ventes) et versées aux provinces ont été comme suit: Manitoba, $20,689.89; Saskatchewan, $543,286.15; Alberta, $346,466.36.

Les intérêts payés durant l'année sur les placements effectués pour le compte des trois provinces ont été comme suit: Manitoba, $289,275; Saskatchewan, $681,675; Alberta, $360,150.

### TERRAINS MINIERS

Les recettes perçues par le Service des Terrains miniers durant l'année se sont élevées à $748,787.33. Ce chiffre accuse un accroissement de $144,255.99, c'est-à-dire près de 24 pour cent, comparativement à celui de l'année précédente. En outre, des déboursés s'élevant à plus de $361,000, nécessités par l'exécution de certains travaux d'aménagement, ont été acceptés, conformément aux règlements, comme tenant lieu de loyers.

La prospection pétrolière a continué d'être fort active, particulièrement dans la vallée Turner et la région de Wainwright. Le nombre de puits est passé de 299 à 335 et la proportion de ceux qui produisent du gaz naturel et du pétrole s'est accrue de façon marquée. Les puits actuellement existants produisent plus de gaz naturel que le marché n'en peut consommer. Des indices probants permettent de croire que la persévérance des organisations privées occupées à l'exploitation de concessions pétrolifères et gazifères finira par surmonter plusieurs des difficultés matérielles qui caractérisent les bassins pétrolifères des pro-

vinces de l'Ouest et qui ont retardé leur mise en valeur. Deux puits de la région de Wainwright promettent de donner une production commerciale et dans la vallée de Turner, outre le fait que la production du puits Royalite No. 4 s'est accrue, certains sondages effectués dans la même localité ont donné de bonnes espérances.

Les recettes totales produites durant l'année par les terrains houillers et provenant des loyers, des droits régaliens et des droits d'inscription des demandes se sont chiffrées à $369,038.46.

L'usine de concentration des minerais installée dans le district de Mayo Keno (Territoire du Yukon) et achevée en janvier 1925 a fonctionné continuellement durant toute l'année financière. La récupération des concentrés provenant des minerais plombo-argentifères de la région a été effectuée avec un succès marqué.

La production d'or dans le territoire du Yukon s'est considérablement accrue. L'impôt d'exportation de l'or s'est élevé à $21,995.50 comparativement à $15,-363.48 l'année précédente.

Les recherches relatives à la récupération commerciale des hydrocarbures contenus dans les sables bitumineux de l'Alberta se poursuivent actuellement.

## BOIS ET PÂTURAGES

L'accroissement des recettes provenant des terres boisées, des pâturages et des terres à foin a été de $150,876.43, comparativement à l'année précédente. Le revenu total perçu durant l'année, s'élevant à $1,109,013.05, est le plus considérable qui ait jamais été encaissé par ce Service au cours d'une année financière, et accuse une augmentation 125 pour cent comparativement à celui d'il y a dix ans.

Bien que la quantité de bois scié dans des coupes détenues en vertu de licences ou de permis ait accusé une diminution d'environ cinquante millions de pieds, mesure de planche, comparativement au total de l'année précédente, il y a eu, dans le cas des poteaux de téléphone, du bois de mines, des pilotis, etc., une augmentation de plus de douze millions de pieds linéaires de bois, laquelle, convertie en mesure de planche, représenterait environ trente-six millions de pieds.

Durant la dernière année financière 228 nouvelles coupes ont été concédées et 1,628 nouveaux baux de pâturage ont été octroyés.

## PARC NATIONAUX DU CANADA

Le nombre de personnes qui ont visité les parcs nationaux du Canada au cours de l'été a constitué un record, l'augmentation ayant été de plus de 22 pour cent comparativement aux chiffres de l'année précédente. Les statistiques indiquent qu'un fort pourcentage de ces visiteurs comprenait des Canadiens, ce qui prouve une fois de plus que la valeur de ces parcs est de mieux en mieux comprise par la population du Dominion. Il est à noter que le nombre de visiteurs venu d'outre-mer a également été beaucoup plus considérable qu'au cours de toute autre année précédente. Ce résultat est des plus encourageants, car il démontre qu'on s'intéresse, dans les pays étrangers, à nos régions de tourisme et que les charmes des solitudes canadiennes sont de plus en plus appréciés.

L'achèvement du tronçon de la route de Golden qui va du Lac Louise à Field a constitué l'un des plus importants travaux qui aient été effectués, au point de vue de la construction des routes et des pistes. Cette route importante met le parc de Yoho en communication avec les régions habitées, et ouvre à l'automobiliste une région d'un pittoresque exceptionnel. La construction de la route d'Akamina a avancé de façon satisfaisante; l'achèvement de cette route aura pour résultat de relier le parc national des lacs Waterton à la partie occidentale du parc national américain du Glacier.

Les compagnies de chemin de fer, et certaines organisations privées ont pris des mesures pour loger un plus grand nombre de visiteurs dans les parcs, et toutes les commodités telles que terrains de campement pour les automobilistes, etc., ont été accrues pour le bénéfice des touristes et des alpinistes.

Un succès des plus encourageants a couronné les efforts accomplis en vue de la conservation de la faune sauvage dans les parcs. On a pu noter une forte multiplication de presque toutes les espèces de gibier, et plus particulièrement du bison, de l'élan, du chevreuil et de l'antilope. La préservation de cette dernière espèce est aujourd'hui pratiquement assurée et l'accroissement du nombre de bisons a été tel que les pâturages où ces animaux trouvent leur nourriture sont devenus insuffisants et que des mesures doivent être prises chaque année pour disposer du surplus d'animaux (environ 2,000 bêtes par année).

L'application du Traité relatif aux Oiseaux migrateurs a été satisfaisante; selon toute apparence, les dispositions du traité sont de mieux en mieux observées et il en résulte un bien considérable. Le ministère de l'Intérieur a été représenté à un important congrès de commissaires de chasse tenu à Denver (Colorado) à la fin de l'été de 1925. Le principal sujet traité a été la préservation de nappes d'eau et d'étendues marécageuses pour assurer des endroits de repos et d'alimentation aux oiseaux aquatiques canadiens au cours de leur migration et durant leur séjour hivernal aux Etats-Unis. Le travail accompli à l'occasion de ce congrès est considéré comme ayant grandement contribué à la conservation de l'avifaune de notre continent. Depuis quelques années, il y a eu danger de voir nos mesures de protection des oiseaux aquatiques nullifiées par la présence sur les eaux de la mer d'une quantité sans cesse croissante d'huile provenant des navires-citernes et des vaisseaux utilisant le pétrole comme combustible. Le Ministère a envoyé un délégué à une conférence tenue à Atlantic City en 1923, où fut traitée la question de la pollution des eaux par le pétrole, et depuis lors on s'occupe de recueillir des données sur le problème. Comme la majeure partie de cette pollution se produit en haute mer le Sous-Secrétaire d'Etat a convoqué les divers ministères en une conférence où l'on étudiera les mesures à prendre pour parer au danger. Le comité est actuellement occupé à étudier les divers aspects de cette question complexe.

### SERVICE FORESTIER

Les travaux administratifs du Service Forestier ont accusé un progrès constant. Les recettes totales perçues durant l'année ont dépassé celles de l'année financière 1924-25, qui constituaient un record. L'accroissement du revenu produit par les ventes de bois et l'octroi des permis de coupe a été particulièrement notable. Le marasme continu de l'industrie de l'élevage a occasionné une légère diminution des recettes provenant des pâturages. Le nombre de permis de pâturage octroyés a été plus considérable que l'an dernier, mais le nombre global d'animaux en pacage dans les réserves forestières a accusé une diminution. Il y a toutefois des indices que cette industrie prendra bientôt un nouvel essor.

Les pertes par l'incendie durant la saison ont été normales sauf en Colombie-Britannique où la situation a été plutôt sérieuse. L'emploi de l'aéroplane pour la découverte des incendies forestiers dans l'Alberta, de même que pour leur découverte et leur suppression au Manitoba, a donné comme auparavant des résultats très satisfaisants.

Des levers considérables commencés l'année précédente pour servir de base à un aménagement permanent, comportant un rendement soutenu, de certaines réserves forestières ont été terminés en 1925.

L'utilisation des réserves forestières pour des fins de tourisme et de villégiature prend une importance de plus en plus grande. Alors qu'autrefois les réserves forestières étaient visitées surtout par des gens demeurant dans leur

voisinage, les registres actuels démontrent qu'elles reçoivent maintenant des visiteurs venus d'endroits très éloignés. Plusieurs des stations estivales que renferment les réserves forestières attirent de façon toute particulière les touristes américains.

Une fois de plus, en 1925, le Service Forestier a pris l'initiative d'attirer l'attention du peuple canadien sur la gravité de la situation en ce qui a trait aux pertes causées par les incendies forestiers. De même qu'en 1924, une Semaine de Protection des Forêts (du 19 au 25 avril) a été observée. Une nouvelle particularité de cette campagne a été la formation d'un Comité Consultatif National comprenant des représentants de la presse, des industries utilisant le bois, des clubs de progrès social et de plusieurs autres organisations nationales intéressées à la conservation des forêts. Ce comité s'est chargé d'organiser et de diriger la campagne de prévention des incendies. Grâce aux bons offices des divers services forestiers provinciaux, des comités ont été créés pour la conduite immédiate de la campagne dans leurs provinces respectives. La publicité a pris la forme d'annonces dans les journaux, d'allocutions aux membres des clubs de progrès social, aux écoliers, etc., et d'émissions radiotéléphoniques. Le Premier Ministre du Canada et les Premiers Ministres des différentes provinces, ou leurs représentants, ont transmis des messages du poste C.N.R.O. et d'autres postes des différentes parties du pays. Le stand du service Forestier à Wembley a été revisé et augmenté; il a fait une impression des plus favorables sur les visiteurs venus de toutes les parties des Iles Britanniques. Des stands ont également été envoyés aux expositions provinciales tenues dans l'Ouest canadien.

La tâche du Laboratoire des Produits forestiers a pris de l'ampleur par l'entrée en vigueur d'une entente coopérative avec la Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, pour la participation de cette dernière aux travaux de la Section Pulpe et Papier des laboratoires de Montréal. Le laboratoire auxiliaire de Vancouver a été installé dans un nouveau local plus vaste, fourni par l'Université de la Colombie. Ce laboratoire a déjà rendu d'importants services à l'industrie du bois sur la côte du Pacifique.

La Section des Recherches forestières a continué à coopérer avec les plus importantes fabriques de pulpe et de papier dans l'étude de plusieurs problèmes se rapportant aux peuplements de bois à pulpe. On a réorganisé les travaux d'ensemencement et de plantation dans les réserves forestières et plusieurs coupes d'expérimentation ont été établies.

## FORCES HYDRAULIQUES, DRAINAGE ET IRRIGATION

*Forces hydrauliques.* — Au cours de l'année dernière, les forces hydrauliques aménagées au Canada se sont accrues de 719,000 ch. et ont atteint un total de 4,290,000 ch. L'accroissement dépasse de beaucoup celui de toute autre année précédente, une moitié étant fournie par une usine unique établie sur le Saguenay dans la province de Québec; d'autres aménagements effectués dans le Québec donnent à cette province un total de 439,000 ch. aménagés l'an dernier. Viennent ensuite: l'Ontario avec 200,000 ch.; la Colombie-Britannique avec 59,000 ch. et le Manitoba avec 22,000 ch. Dans tout le Canada l'industrie hydroélectrique a été active, et la construction de nouveaux aménagements ainsi que d'additions à des usines déjà existantes a été entreprise ou projetée, de sorte qu'il y a toute certitude que l'accroissement de la production et de l'utilisation de l'énergie hydroélectrique va se continuer.

*Irrigation.* — Dans le sud de l'Alberta et de la Saskatchewan les précipitation ont été quelque peu au-dessus de la normale durant l'année. En septembre et octobre, de fortes pluies, accompagnées par une température froide, sont tombées presque sans interruption, ce qui a eu pour effet de retarder considérablement la moisson et de diminuer la qualité des céréales.

L'établissement d'une fabrique de sucre de betteraves à Raymond (Alberta) devra favoriser dans une large mesure le développement de l'irrigation. Cette usine, capable de traiter chaque jour 1,000 tonnes de betteraves, a fonctionné du 19 octobre au 26 décembre.

Une superficie totale d'environ 275,000 acres a été irriguée durant la saison dernière. Bien qu'aucun nouveau district d'irrigation n'ait été formé et qu'aucun nouveau système important n'ait été mis en exploitation durant l'année, la construction de petits systèmes particuliers intéresse encore plusieurs fermiers et propriétaires de ranchs dont les terres peuvent être irriguées par dérivation directe de cours d'eau du voisinage. Soixante-trois demandes se rapportant à des projets de cette catégorie ont été reçues, et 185 projets ont été étudiés sur le terrain.

*Drainage.* — Les investigations ont de nouveau été restreintes à des inspections et des levers de petits systèmes de drainage, dont quatre-vingt-douze ont été effectués durant l'année. Le ministère a maintenu son contrôle sur le système de drainage de la McArthur Land Company au Manitoba ainsi que sur le système du lac Waterhen, en Saskatchewan. Dans le cas de ce dernier, les terres de la Couronne, sauf quelques fractions marginales, ont été louées à divers particuliers pour une période de dix ans. Le ministère s'est tenu au courant des entreprises provinciales de drainage dans l'Alberta et la Saskatchewan et des étendues fractionnaires comprises dans ces régions sont maintenant concédées conformément aux règlements.

## *Territoires du Nord-Ouest et du Yukon*

*Territoires du Nord-Ouest.* — Les recettes produites par l'application de la Loi de Chasse du Nord-Ouest sont passées de $17,533.51 l'an dernier à $27,-945.51 durant la présente année financière, ce qui accuse une augmentation de plus de 50 pour cent. Ce sont les recettes provenant des licences délivrées aux chasseurs et aux traiteurs, de même que celles produites par la vente de peaux de loups qui ont accusé les plus fortes augmentations.

Les nouveaux règlements relatifs à la prime de destruction des loups sont en vigueur depuis plus d'une année et durant la dernière année financière l'étendue dans laquelle ils sont effectifs a été accrue de façon à embrasser tous les Territoires du Nord-Ouest; 576 peaux de loups ont été remises au Service, comparativement à 276 l'année précédente (à la fois sous l'ancien et le nouveau systèmes). On considère que les résultats obtenus justifient pleinement les changements apportés aux règlements.

La valeur totale des prises de fourrures a été d'environ $1,780,666, comparativement à $1,541,678 l'an dernier. Les principales augmentations se rapportent aux peaux de castor, de martre et de renard blanc; il y a eu une forte diminution dans le nombre des peaux de rat musqué.

L'expédition de bisons des plaines du parc national de Wainwright au parc des Bisons des Bois, près de Fort Smith a été effectuée comme l'indiquait le rapport de l'année précédente. Tout porte à croire que cette entreprise sera couronnée de succès. Les bisons des bois vivant à l'état sauvage continuent de se multiplier. Des mesures ont été prises pour conserver et protéger le caribou et l'ovibos des plaines septentrionales.

La patrouille annuelle de l'achipel arctique a été faite par une expédition dirigée par M. G. P. Mackenzie, ancien Commissaire de l'Exploitation des mines d'or du Territoire du Yukon. Tous les postes établis antérieurement ont été visités et ravitaillés et l'on a effectué la relève de leur personnel. On a tenté sans succès d'établir un nouveau poste dans la presqu'île de Bache. Le médecin de l'expédition a fait rapport que les indigènes étaient dans un meilleur état de santé que l'année précédente.

Les inspections relatives aux gisements métallifères, pétrolifères et gazifères effectuées sous le contrôle de ce service embrassent non seulement les ter-

ritoires du Nord-Ouest, mais aussi les provinces des Prairies et la zone ferroviaire de la Colombie-Britannique. Un aperçu des travaux d'exploitation du gaz et du pétrole dans les diverses régions concernées est donné dans le rapport du Directeur du Service des Territoires du Nord-Ouest et du Yukon, à la fin du présent volume.

*Yukon.**—La saison a été très favorable à la culture, et les récoltes ont été d'excellente qualité.

La santé publique a continué d'être excellente, bien que le nombre de vieillards qui ont besoin d'être secourus se soit encore accru et ait constitué une lourde charge pour le budget du Territoire.

Outre les écoles publiques antérieurement établies à Dawson, Whitehorse et Mayo et l'école subventionnée de Carcross, deux nouvelles écoles de cette dernière catégorie ont été ouvertes à Selkirk et à Keno City.

Quatre-vingt douze permis de coupe de bois ont été délivrés, comparativement à 79 l'an dernier; 15 demandes de terres ont été reçues et 18 lettres patentes, embrassant une superficie de 473 acres, ont été émises.

### *Bureau des levers*

Le Bureau des levers comprend trois sections: le Service Géodésiques et le Service Topographique, ayant chacun leur directeur, et la Commission des Limites internationales, section canadienne, le directeur général des levers étant aussi commissaire des limites.

La fonction du Service Géodésique est de déterminer avec précision la position géographique ainsi que l'altitude de certains points choisis dans tout le pays. Ces travaux de triangulation et de nivellement finiront par embrasser le Canada tout entier et formeront un réseau de lignes auquel tous les autres levers pourront être raccordés. Les crédits affectés à ces travaux ont été de $270,500, et vingt-trois équipes ont été employées sur le terrain.

La tâche principale du Service topographique consiste à préparer des cartes topographiques détaillées en utilisant, outre les méthodes d'arpentages usuelles, la photographie aérienne qui a pris un développement considérable au Canada grâce à la coopération intime du Service avec le corps d'aviation canadien. Ce service effectue en outre l'arpentage légal des terres, lorsque requis, ainsi que des levers de classification des terres, des explorations, des levers de contrôle et des levers magnétiques. Il possède un bureau de cartographie très bien outillé et maintient en outre un laboratoire d'essais physiques pour l'essai et la standardisation d'instruments de précision. Les crédits disponibles ont été de $400,000 et vingt-cinq équipes ont été employées sur le terrain.

La section canadienne de la Commission des Limites internationales collabore avec la section américaine en vertu des traités de 1903, 1906, 1908, 1910 et 1925 pour la détermination de la frontière entre le Canada et les Etats-Unis, dont la longueur totale est de 5,500 milles. La majeure partie des opérations prévues par les traités antérieurs se trouvant terminée en 1925, le traité de cette année-là stipule que la Commission verra à ce que le tracé de la frontière reste toujours bien distinct sur le terrain. Cela nécessite des inspections périodiques et la réparation de bornes, la pose de nouvelles bornes s'il y a lieu, l'entretien de la trouée dans les régions boisées, et la revision des cartes de la frontière. La majeure partie des crédits de $20,000 a été déboursée pour la préparation de rapports collectifs, y compris le calcul de la position géographique des bornes, et pour la gravure et l'impression de cartes destinées à accompagner ces rapports qui, en vertu des divers traités, doivent être soumis par les commissaires à leur gouvernement respectif.

* L'exploitation minière du Yukon est traitée dans le rapport du Service des Terrains miniers.

A l'heure actuelle, les trois divisions du bureau sont installées dans plusieurs édifices très éloignés les uns des autres. Dans ces conditions, il est impossible de réaliser une coopération complète, de grouper efficacement le personnel et de coordonner les travaux de façon satisfaisante, et comme il serait très avantageux de centraliser le personnel, dont les membres exécutent des travaux de même nature, on espère qu'un local convenable dans un seul édifice pourra être obtenu avant longtemps.

Un résumé succinct des travaux de chacune des sections du bureau durant l'année est donné ci-après. Les rapports détaillés traitant des travaux accomplis par le Service Géodésique et par le Service Topographique forment des publications distinctes.

### *Service Géodésique du Canada*

Les travaux du Service Géodésique du Canada, qui consistent à déterminer la position géographique de certains points et à effectuer des nivellements de précision pour servir de base à des levers de toutes catégories, ont progressé de façon satisfaisante durant l'année administrative 1925-26. La tâche accomplie par le Service est récapitulée dans le présent rapport sous les rubriques suivantes: nivellements de précision, triangulation, mesurage de lignes de base géodésiques et actronomie géodésique.

*Nivellements de précision.*—Vers la fin de la précédente année administrative, les divers personnels du Ministère chargés d'effectuer des nivellements de contrôle ont été réunis en une section attachée au Service Géodésique. Bien qu'ayant été réalisée surtout par raison d'économie, cette centralisation aura pour effet d'améliorer le service. Dans la mise en valeur du pays, presque toutes les formes d'exploitation nécessitent des nivellements de quelque sorte et toute mesure tendant à faciliter l'obtention de données relatives aux nivellements est grandement appréciée par le public en général et plus particulièrement par les ingénieurs. Un résultat de la centralisation des personnels a été de réunir dans une seule section les données de tous les nivellements de contrôle effectués jusqu'alors par le ministère de l'Intérieur. En outre, le Service poursuit activement la tâche de recueillir les données des nivellements de toutes catégories exécutés par les ministères fédéraux et provinciaux, les compagnies de chemin de fer, etc. Ces renseignements sont mis en coordination avec le système de nivellements de contrôle de cette section et disposés en tableaux pour fins de publication.

A l'origine, la demande de nivellements de précision au Canada fut une conséquence du besoin d'un contrôle vertical précis dans certaines régions. Des lignes de nivellements furent alors menées à partir des repères disponibles les plus rapprochés, qui étaient à cette époque ceux des Etats-Unis, jusqu'aux régions en question et prolongées par la suite selon les besoins. Ainsi le pays a graduellement été recouvert de lignes de nivellements de précision, divisées en réseaux distincts basés sur des repères initiaux différents. Toutefois, le moment approche où il sera possible de réunir ces systèmes distincts pour ne former qu'un seul réseau canadien de nivellements de précision s'étendant de l'Atlantique au Pacifique. Les opérations effectuées sur le terrain durant l'année ont eu pour but principal de diminuer les vides qui restent à combler avant que cet objet puisse être réalisé.

Des nivellements ont été effectués dans le Québec, l'Ontario, l'Alberta et la Colombie-Britannique. Dans le Québec, on a recommencé la ligne de nivellements de précision allant de la Rivière du Loup à Lévis, exécutée primitivement en 1915, pour constater si le tremblement de terre du 28 février 1925 avait causé quelque déplacement vertical.

*Triangulation.*—La saison de 1925 a vu l'achèvement de deux sections de triangulation qui étaient en cours d'exécution depuis plusieurs années. La

partie orientale, comprenant 625 milles de triangulation le long du 49e parallèle (frontière américaine) a été terminée à la fin d'août. Ce travail a constitué la part du Canada dans une entreprise coopérative des deux pays. L'achèvement de la partie occidentale par le United States Coast and Geodetic Survey a été retardé par des incendies qui ont ravagé des étendues forestières considérables dans la Colombie-Britannique et l'état de Washington. Cet arc de triangulation servira de base à tous les futurs travaux similaires dans l'Ouest canadien. Le deuxième circuit achevé remonte le Saguenay jusqu'au lac Saint-Jean, puis descend vers le sud le long de la voie ferrée pour se rattacher au réseau principal près de Trois-Rivières, Qué. Ce réseau consistait en des triangulations combinées de premier et de deuxième ordres, et le léger écart de fermeture indique une précision des plus satisfaisantes. Le grand circuit de triangulation canadien et américain dans l'Est canadien, embrassant au Canada le réseau du Saint-Laurent, le réseau de l'est du Nouveau-Brunswick et le réseau de la Baie de Fundy, et aux Etats-Unis une partie de l'Arc oblique de l'Est a été presque achevé, une fermeture partielle indiquant un écart de 42 pieds seulement dans un circuit de plus de 1,800 milles de triangulation, soit moins d'un tiers de pouce par mille. Outre les opérations ci-dessus mentionnées, des reconnaissances pour la sélection de stations ont été effectuées sur une longueur d'environ 150 milles le long de la côte sud-ouest de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, le long de la côte nord du golfe Saint-Laurent sur une distance d'une soixantaine de milles à l'est de Harrington, et sur une distance de plus de 300 milles en direction nord dans l'Alberta jusqu'à Edmonton. La triangulation de la rivière Ottawa a été prolongée d'environ 150 milles, la reconnaissance effectuée à la fin de la saison s'étant terminée juste au nord d'Englehart. Une ligne de relevés de précision le long du chemin de fer National Canadien à l'est de Prince Rupert s'est terminée pour la saison à Pacific, C.-B., à 118 milles de Prince Rupert.

*Lignes de base géodésiques.*—Deux lignes de base de premier ordre ont été mesurées durant l'année, une dans l'île Allumette, près de Pembroke, Ont., dans le réseau de triangulation de la rivière Ottawa, et une le long de l'embranchement des Grandes Piles du chemin de fer Pacifique Canadien au nord de Trois-Rivières, dans le réseau du Québec septentrional. Aucune difficulté inaccoutumée n'a été éprouvée au cours de ces opérations. Avant et après le mesurage de chaque ligne de base, les rubans d'invar employés ont été comparés dans l'édifice des mesures-étalons du Service Géodésique.

*Astronomie géodésique.*—Durant la saison huit stations Laplace ont été occupées. Ces dernières sont des stations de triangulation auxquelles des observations astronomiques de longitude et d'azimut sont effectuées. En vue de recueillir des données sur la forme et les dimensions de la terre, des observations astronomiques de latitude sont également faites aux stations Laplace. Cinq de ces stations ont été établies dans la section canadienne de la triangulation du 49e parallèle, une dans le réseau de la rivière Ottawa et deux dans le réseau du Québec septentrional. Dans les trois derniers cas la T.S.F. a été employée pour déterminer la longitude. Cette méthode a maintenant passé la période d'expérimentation et il n'y a aucun doute que les avantages qu'elle présente la feront utiliser encore davantage à l'avenir.

## *Service Topographique*

Les travaux exécutés sur le terrain par le Service Topographique embrassaient huit des neuf provinces du Canada, ainsi que les Territoires du Nord-Ouest et celui du Yukon. Vingt-cinq équipes ont été employées, dont plusieurs ont été occupées sur le terrain pendant de courtes périodes seulement, comparativement à vingt-neuf équipes l'année précédente.

Vers la fin de la précédente année administrative, le personnel du bureau des Nivellements de Calgary est passé au service Géodésique, désormais chargé des travaux auparavant effectués sous les ordres du directeur des Nivellements. Les autres catégories de levers ont été exécutés comme d'habitude. Quelques districts dont on ne possédait jusqu'alors aucune cartographie détaillée ont été relevés par la photographie aérienne contrôlée par des relevés rapides le long des voies navigables. La phototopographie a également été utilisée pour d'autres genres de travaux, particulièrement les levers de classification des terres.

Durant l'année administrative, le Service a distribué 29,778 cartes, 10,862 plans officiels de townships, de sites urbains et de groupements de colonisation, et 3,497 autres publications, soit un total de 44,137. Sur ce nombre, 16,219 ont été payés, comparativement à 11,125 l'année précédente, soit une augmentation de 46 pour cent. Le nombre de demandes reçues a été de 6,294.

Parmi les cartes publiées durant l'année, les plus demandées ont été l'édition revisée de la carte de la région minière du Pas et les feuilles sectionnelles " Banff " et " Donald ", nouvelle série. Il y a en outre des indices que la demande sera particulièrement forte pour la carte de la région qui entoure le lac Red, dans l'Ontario occidentale; on s'attend que cette carte sera publiée au commencement d'avril 1926.

*Levers topographiques et phototopographiques.* — Une superficie totale de 8,000 milles carrés a été cartographiée et une seconde revision a été faite de 15,000 milles carrés de la carte sectionnelle du Canada.

Trente-deux feuilles et demie de cette carte ont maintenant été revisées en détail. Vingt-six d'entre elles ont été imprimées, et les autres sont en cours d'exécution. Ces feuilles sont imprimées en plusieurs couleurs, habituellement huit, à l'échelle de trois milles au pouce, chaque feuille embrassant 124 townships de 36 milles carrés chacun.

Dans la Colombie-Britannique, une superficie globale de 1,150 milles carrés dans les districts de Revelstoke et de Kamloops a été arpentée par la méthode phototopographique, le théodolite et le télémètre étant utilisés en même temps que l'appareil photographique dans les districts boisés et peu accidentés.

Dans les provinces de l'Est, les levers à la planchette se rapportant à la production de cartes à l'échelle d'un mille au pouce ont été continués. Dans la province de Québec la feuille " Sorel " a été terminée et la feuille " Shawinigan " commencée. Les deux feuilles commencées au cours de la saison précédente, c'est-à-dire les feuilles " Sussex " et " New Glasgow ", dans les provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick et de la Nouvelle-Ecosse respectivement, ont été terminées, et l'on a entrepris la feuille " Grand Pré " dans cette dernière province.

*Levers aériens.* — Durant l'année, 49,167 milles carrés ont été photographiés en coopération avec le corps d'aviation du Canada pour le bénéfice du Service Topographique. Des photographies obliques ont été prises sur 38,354 milles carrés de la superficie ci-dessus, et des photographies verticales sur 10,813 milles carrés. En tout, 41,716 photographies ont été reçues, dont 25,142 pour fins documentaires et cartographiques et 16,574 pour la construction de mosaïques pour les arpenteurs travaillant sur le terrain, et pour distribution sur demande aux fonctionnaires des gouvernements provinciaux, aux ingénieurs municipaux, aux compagnies d'exploitation minière et forestière, ainsi qu'aux municipalités.

Les étendues photographiées pour des fins cartographiques embrassent les feuilles " Victoria " et Fort Assiniboine " de la carte sectionnelle, et les feuilles " Lac Seul ", " Pointe du Bois " et " Lac Carroll " de la carte topographique du Canada. La région minière du lac Red, dans l'Ontario, est représentée partielle lement sur ces trois dernières feuilles. Les étendues photographies pour la confection de mosaïques comprenait les villes de Joliette et de Saint-Jean, dans le Québec, certains terrains marécageux du Manitoba et des terres boisées de l'Alberta, de l'Ontario, du Québec et du Nouveau-Brunswick .

Des photographies représentant des parties de six autres feuilles de la carte topographique du Canada dans le Manitoba oriental et l'Ontario occidental ont été prises, mais la préparation de ces feuilles est laissée en suspens en attendant l'exécution d'autres levers aériens dans ces régions.

*Relevés de contrôle et levers d'explorations.* — Les relevés de contrôle de 1925 ont été effectués principalement dans le but de fournir un contrôle pour la cartographie par photographie aérienne. Dans cette méthode de cartographie, eu égard au territoire à couvrir, aux crédits disponibles, aux buts à atteindre et à l'échelle des cartes définitives, on a constaté qu'on pourrait obtenir un contrôle satisfaisant en remplaçant, jusqu'à un certain point, un lever continu par des observations astronomiques et des levers isolés de peu d'étendue. Quatre équipes ont été occupées à l'exécution de relevés de contrôle et deux ingénieurs topographes ont passé une partie de la saison à effectuer des observations astronomiques.

Dans le nord-ouest de l'Ontario un relevé continu a été effectué depuis les stations de Hunter et de Hudson du chemin de fer National Canadien, à travers les régions de la rivière Chukuni et du lac Red, puis en direction nord par des nappes d'eau communiquant entre elles jusqu'à l'extrémité orientale du lac Island. Des levers embrassant les nappes d'eau voisines du lac Seul et longeant les rivières qui coulent vers l'ouest pour se décharger dans le lac Winnipeg ont également été effectués.

Dans le Nord-Ouest du Canada un relevé de contrôle a été effectué le long de la rivière Hay, du sixième méridien au grand lac des Esclaves, puis en direction nord à partir du bras nord de ce dernier lac, à travers des nappes d'eau communiquant entre elles, sur une distance de plus de cent milles. Une exploration a été faite dans le territoire situé au sud-est du Grand lac des Esclaves et environ cinq cent mille de nappes d'eau jusqu'alors inexplorées ont été cartographiés.

*Levers de contrôle dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse et le Québec.* — Des levers de contrôle devant servir de base à des travaux de cartographie topographique ont été exécutés dans le sud-ouest de la Nouvelle-Ecosse et dans la région de Shawinigan, dans le Québec. Des bornes permanentes érigées à des points appropriés et séparées par des intervalles variant entre quatre et six milles, permettent le raccordement de levers particuliers exécutés dans ces régions.

*Arpentages.* — Les arpentages légaux effectués dans la zone ferroviaire de la Colombie-Britannique comprennent le bornage de cinq coupes de bois, de deux emplacements d'écoles, d'une station estivale au lac Paul, près de Kamloops, dans la réserve forestière de Niskonlith, et plusieurs arpentages de diverse nature.

Des additions ont été faites au groupement de colonisation de Rae, sur le bras nord du Grand lac des Esclaves, et des lots additionnels ont été arpentés à Hay River, Résolution et Fort Smith, Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Des lots additionnels ont été délimités à Berens River (Manitoba) et des sites historiques ont été arpentés à Fish Creek, Saskatchewan, et à Coulée Grou, Québec.

Les lignes d'arpentage ont été prolongées sur des terrains aujourd'hui desséchés autour du lac Cygnet, du lac et du marécage Whitford en Alberta, et du Grand marécage avoisinant Selkirk (Manitoba). Des levers de nappes d'eau et des arpentages de lignes aujourd'hui oblitérées ont été effectués à plusieurs endroits où ils étaient devenus nécessaires pour des fins administratives; l'un des plus importants de ces derniers se rapportait à un township du sud-est du Manitoba primitivement subdivisé il y a cinquante ans. Les limites de la ferme des missionnaires sur la rivière Salt, dans l'Alberta septentrional, ont également été tracées.

*Classification des terres.*—Une équipe régulière a été occupée durant toute la saison dans l'Alberta, effectuant les opérations combinées de classification des

terres et d'arpentages de revision dans la région représentée sur la moitié sud de la feuille "Victoria" de la Carte Sectionnelle. Dans la Saskatchewan, deux petites étendues de forme irrégulière ont été examinées à la demande du service Forestier.

La superficie globale examinée a été de 1,303,040 acres dont 78,720 acres comprises dans des réserves forestières.

*Limite septentrionale de l'Alberta.*—La nécessité de tracer sur le terrain, pour des fins administratives, une partie du 60ième parallèle de latitude nord dans le voisinage de la rivière des Esclaves était urgente depuis quelques années. Cette ligne forme la limite entre la province de l'Alberta et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Une équipe a donc été employée durant l'été à exécuter un arpentage—comportant la pose de bornes—de la limite, depuis la rivière des Esclaves en direction ouest jusqu'à la rivière Little Buffalo, soit une distance de trente-six milles. La méthode adoptée a été celle déjà employée lors de l'arpentage du 49e parallèle, qui constitue la frontière américaine.

*Cartographie.*—Le service Topographique possède toutes les facilités voulues pour la production de cartes, le report, la compilation, la photographie et la lithographie se faisant tous sous un même toit. Le Service entreprend en outre des travaux de ce genre pour le compte d'autres Services ou Ministères, lorsqu'il lui est possible de le faire sans que ses propres travaux aient à en souffrir.

*Levers magnétiques.*—Durant la saison de 1925, les levers magnétiques ont été continués par toutes les équipes d'arpentage lorsque l'opportunité s'en présentait au cours des travaux réguliers. Les mesurages magnétiques n'exigent chacun que quelques minutes et s'effectuent de façon très économique puisque les relèvement astronomiques nécessaires sont obtenus au cours des arpentages réguliers.

Près de 1,100 observations magnétiques ont ainsi été faites dans tout le pays en 1925, ce qui porte le total à plus de 21,000 depuis que les levers en question ont été commencés en 1880.

On a également effectué plusieurs reprises d'observations en vue d'acquérir des données sur la marche de la boussole, afin que les limites tracées à la boussole il y a plusieurs années et aujourd'hui oblitérées puissent être facilement retrouvées et établies de nouveau. Avant leur publication, les résultats obtenus sont coordonnés avec les donnés magnétiques obtenues par d'autres sections.

*Laboratoire d'Essais physiques.*—Durant l'année, outre les travaux réguliers, on a trouvé moyen d'effectuer des comparaisons entre les longueurs de rubans pour mesurages de précision, telles que déterminées par le Laboratoire d'Essais Physiques et par d'autres laboratoires. Les résultats démontrent que les longueurs obtenues par ce laboratoire s'accordent de très près avec celles obtenues ailleurs. Des comparaisons de cette nature sont très utiles, car le mesurage des distances même les plus longues est basé sur les longueurs des règles-types d'un mètre.

Il y a eu augmentation considérable du nombre d'occasions où le Laboratoire d'Essais physiques a été consulté par des fonctionnaires d'autres services intéressés à des problèmes se rapportant à des instruments de physique. A la demande du ministère des Douanes et de l'Accise, le laboratoire a entrepris la vérification des hydromètres employés par les fonctionnaires du ministère en question, et des devis ont été préparés et des essais faits d'un baromètre anéroïde spécial de montagne devant être utilisé par l'expédition du mon Logan.

*Archives.*—Dans les archives sont déposés les rapports originaux des arpentages de terres fédérales depuis leur début en 1869; la collection comprend plus de cinquante mille pièces documentaires, telles que des plans et des carnets d'arpentages. Ce bureau a en outre la garde du stock de plans imprimés de townships, de groupements de colonisation, de sites urbains, etc., des provinces de l'Ouest, ainsi que du stock toujours croissant de rapports et de cartes topographiques.

*Commission des limites internationales*

Il n'y a eu durant l'année qu'une somme peu importante de travail à exécuter sur le terrain relativement à la frontière. Ce travail a consisté à raccorder plusieurs stations d'arpentage établies par la Commission sur les lacs Rainy et Namakan à des stations de relevés de précision établies par le United States Coast and Geodetic Survey durant l'hiver précédent. En outre, deux grandes bornes en béton ont été posées sur la section Québec-Maine de la frontière au point où elle est traversée par la nouvelle emprise de la route Kennebec.

Des conférences entre les commissaires, ainsi qu'entre les membres des personnels des deux sections de la commission ont été tenues à Washington en avril et en septembre et à Ottawa en novembre. Lors de ces conférences les détails des travaux futurs ont été arrêtés et leur répartition entre les deux sections a été réglée.

Des plans à grande échelle des nappes d'eau étroites de la section Ontario-Minnesota ont été préparés et l'on s'en est servi pour choisir les points de déviation de la frontière. La position géographique de ces points a été calculée, de même que celle des bornes et des stations de triangulation situées sur les parties de la section Ontario-Minnesota qui ont été arpentées par des équipes canadiennes. Des listes de ces positions ont été transmises aux graveurs de la carte représentant la frontière. Sur les trente-six cartes de la section Ontario-Minnesota, vingt et une ont été gravées, et la gravure des autres devra être achevée pour le 1er juillet 1926.

A la demande de la Commission le département des Terres et Forêts de la province d'Ontario a soustrait à toute vente les terres situées à moins de soixante-six pieds de la frontière, section Ontario-Minnesota, aux trois endroits où elle se trouve sur terre.

Les provinces du Manitoba, de la Saskatchewan et de l'Alberta ont été priées de constituer en une réserve permanente l'emprise routière qui suit la frontière, mais la question n'a pas encore été réglée.

A la demande de la Commission, le département fédéral des Affaires Indiennes s'est engagé à défendre à l'avenir l'érection de bâtiments à moins de soixante pieds de la frontière dans les réserves indiennes; de son côté le service des Terres de la Colombie-Britannique, ministère de l'Intérieur, a avisé ses agents qu'à l'avenir une bande de terre de soixante pieds de largeur devra être soustraite à toute vente le long de la frontière dans la zone ferroviaire de la Colombie-Britannique.

Les provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick, du Québec et de la Colombie-Britannique ont fourni à la Commission des cartes montrant l'emplacement des lisières de terrain réservées le long de la frontière dans ces provinces, et le Land Office des Etats-Unis a fourni des cartes semblables indiquant l'emplacement des lisières réservées du côté américain de la frontière.

Le rapport collectif des commissaires sur l'arpentage et le bornage de la frontière depuis la source de la rivière Sainte-Croix jusqu'à l'océan Atlantique a été rédigé et transmis à l'imprimeur. Le rapport collectif sur l'arpentage et le bornage de la frontière depuis la source de la Sainte-Croix jusqu'au fleuve Saint-Laurent a été soumis au Sénat et à la Chambre des Communes durant la session de 1926. Des exemplaires de ce rapport ont été distribués à divers services et bibliothèques de l'administration ainsi qu'à plusieurs bibliothèques universitaires et de référence.

Les autorités américaines et canadiennes ont ratifié à Washington le 17 juillet 1925, le traité signé le 24 février 1925 pourvoyant à la supppression d'une anomalie à l' 'Angle Nord-Ouest" du lac des Bois, à l'amélioration du tracé de la frontière sur le 49e parallèle et dans le chenal de Grand Manan, ainsi qu'au maintien de la frontière en bon état.

OBSERVATOIRES

L'événement le plus important qui se soit produit dans le monde astronomique durant l'année a été le congrès de l'Union astronomique internationale tenu à Cambridge, Angleterre, en juillet. Les travaux du Comité national canadien relatifs à la préparation de ce congrès ont été mentionnés dans le dernier rapport annuel. Les directeurs de l'Observatoire fédéral d'Ottawa et de l'Observatoire astrophysique de Victoria ont assisté à ce congrès à titre de délégués officiels du gouvernement, et le comité national y était représenté par quatre délégués additionnels. Au total, 189 délégués, représentant 19 pays, étaient présents. La majeure partie du travail a été faite par des sous-comités dans huit desquels le Canada était représenté. Le Canada a soumis une proposition à l'effet qu'une coopération internationale soit réalisée pour l'étude des courbes lumineuses des variables du type Céphéïde, proposition qui a été approuvée par l'Union. Cette tâche a depuis lors été organisée par un comité formé à cette époque sur l'initiative de l'Observatoire Fédéral. Un projet comportant l'exécution d'une série d'observations en vue d'établir un réseau mondial de longitude, qui était à l'étude depuis plusieurs années, a été adopté. Vingt-huit pays coopéreront à sa réalisation, qui nécessitera l'établissement simultané de 21 stations de premier ordre et de 29 à 30 stations de second ordre. Les observations seront effectuées durant les mois d'octobre et de novembre 1926. L'Observatoire Fédéral aura des stations de premier ordre à Ottawa et à Vancouver.

Les observations se rapportant à la liste d'étoiles fondamentales de Bachlund et Hough ont été continuées à l'aide du cercle méridien, 3,939 observations ayant été effectuées. Concurremment avec ces dernières, des observations pour le réglage d'horloges ont été faites lorsque des étoiles en nombre suffisant pouvaient être observées. Il y a eu 114 observations du soleil et 35 de la lune et des planètes. Une avance constante a été réalisée dans les calculs des observations d'étoiles fondamentales ainsi que des observations antérieures d'étoiles de latitude.

La distribution de l'heure faite aux édifices du gouvernement et transmise par télégraphe et téléphone a été augmentée et a fonctionné de façon satisfaisante. Ce service comporte le maintien et l'usage de 4 horloges-types primaires, 15 horloges-types secondaires, 2 horloges extérieures, 600 cadrans et divers relais, chronographes et sismographes.

Des signaux horaires ont été reçus par T.S.F. des Etats-Unis, de France et d'Allemagne sur ondes longues, et les signaux horaires de l'Observatoire ont été radiodiffusés par le poste C.N.R.O. Des expériences ont été faites dans la transmission et la réception sur ondes courtes et l'on a effectué une série d'essais de signaux horaires. L'Observatoire a en outre coopéré avec le Bureau of Standards de Washington en vue de noter l'affaiblissement des signaux de T.S.F. à différentes heures du jour et de la nuit et à diverses périodes de l'année. On a mis en fonctionnement un appareil récepteur d'un modèle entièrement nouveau, dans lequel se trouvent combinés un récepteur de signaux horaires et un récepteur ordinaire de T.S.F. pour utilisation avec un sismographe, ainsi qu'un autre pouvant être porté en poche pour les travaux d'exploration du Service Topographique. En outre, l'Observatoire en a fourni au Service Géodésique et en a utilisé pour ses propres levers de gravitation. Le calibrage de divers appareils radio-récepteurs, et la vérification des longueurs d'ondes de postes radiodiffuseurs de diverses parties du monde ont été exécutés dans le laboratoire de T.S.F. de l'Observatoire.

A l'aide du cœlostat et du spectrographe on a effectué 310 observations des bords, du centre et de points intermédiaires du disque solaire, ainsi que des comparaisons de laboratoire. Le mesurage des clichés indiquant la rotation du soleil, datant de 1909 et de 1910, a été terminé, de même que le calcul de la vitesse radiale, des composantes terrestres de la vitesse et des positions hélio-

graphiques. Un dispositif pour le calcul des composantes de la vitesse orbitale de la terre vers un point quelconque du disque solaire a été réalisé, et les tables d'angle nécessaires, entre les pôles écliptiques et solaires tels que vus de la terre, ont été préparées. Ce dispositif facilite grandement les calculs et réduit les risques d'erreur.

L'équatorial de 15 pouces a été utilisé pour l'étude des variables du type céphéïde, des pseudo-céphéïdes, des étoiles du type 6 du Grand Chien, ainsi que des systèmes triples tels que λ d'Andromède. L'étude de sigma du Scorpion a été poursuivie et de longues séries de mesurages de vitesses radiales ont été faites au moyen de raies spectrales particulières en vue d'élucider la théorie de la pulsation. Au total, 766 spectrogrammes ont été obtenus. Un travail considérable a été effectué dans l'organisation de l'étude, par coopération internationale, des étoiles du type céphéïde de façon à obtenir des données continues. Dix-huit observatoires se sont engagés à coopérer à l'exécution de cette tâche.

Comme d'habitude, l'équatorial a été mis à la disposition du public tous les samedis soir, un astronome se tenant sur les lieux pour expliquer les corps célestes observés.

L'appareil double de 6 pouces a été utilisé pour l'obtention de plus de 200 poses sur 144 plaques devant servir au mesurage photométrique d'étoiles de comparaison dans les champs d'étoiles variables du type céphéïde. Il y a soixante champs au programme, et l'on a exposé une ou plus des trois plaques désirées pour chaque champ. On a effectué le mesurage et la réduction des plaques se rapportant à neuf champs. On s'est efforcé d'observer toutes les comètes annoncées, mais celle d'Orkisz seule a été assez brillante pour être aperçue dans le télescope de 5 pouces.

L'année a été remarquable au point de vue des sismes, 361 ayant été enregistrés. Les plus accentués ont été ceux du Montana et de Santa Barbara (Californie); 53 autres ont été suffisamment marqués pour être communiqués à la presse et 22 au Science Service de Washington. Les sismographes de l'Obervatoire Fédéral ainsi que ceux des universités de Dalhousie et de la Saskatchewan ont fonctionné de façon presque ininterrompue. Un appareil à simple composante Milne-Shaw a été installé à la nouvelle station établie à Sainte-Anne de la Pocatière. A la demande d'une des plus importantes entreprises d'exploitation hydroélectrique du Québec, on se propose d'utiliser des sismographes Wood-Anderson à deux endroits de cette province. Des bulletins mensuels ont été distribués à 230 stations sismologiques.

Les mesurages magnétiques relatifs à la déclinaison, à l'inclinaison et à la force horizontale, ont été effectués à 32 stations, dont 25 sont situées à l'est du 70e degré de longitude ouest et au sud du 51e degré de latitude N. Sur le total, 26 sont des stations de répétition pour la détermination de la variation séculaire. La réduction des observations a été faite en vue de leur publication ultérieure.

Des observations de gravitation ont été faites à 20 stations dans l'Ouest canadien choisies en vue de combler les lacunes existant entre les stations précédemment établies. Le calcul des résultats définitifs des observations faites à toutes les stations et les réductions isostatiques des observations effectuées aux stations de la Colombie-Britannique ont pratiquement été terminés en vue de leur publication prochaine. Une avance satisfaisante a été réalisée dans les calculs concernant les stations du reste du pays.

Deux fascicules des séries régulières de publications de l'Observatoire ont paru durant l'année et plusieurs autres ont été préparés pour publication. Ceux qui ont été imprimés sont les suivants:—

Vol. VII, N° 2—The Location of Epicentre, 1921.

Vol. IX, N° 3—A Study of Zeta Geminorum.

En outre, les membres du personnel ont comme d'habitude coopéré à la préparation de conférences et de travaux pour diverses sociétés et revues scientifiques, ainsi que de causeries radiotélégraphiques.

*Observatoire astrophysique du Dominion*

Le nombre de spectres obtenus durant l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926 a été de 1,811, comparativement à 1,581 pour l'année précédente et 1,050 pour l'année 1923-25. La coupole a été ouverte et des clichés obtenus au cours de 209 nuits, c'est-à-dire le même nombre que l'an dernier. Toutefois, les conditions de visibilité ont, somme toute, été meilleures cette année et comme la surface argentée du miroir a toujours été en bon état, il en est résulté une augmentation du nombre de spectrogrammes. Si l'on divise les nuits d'observation en deux catégories, on constate qu'il y a eu 147 nuits belles ou passables, au cours desquelles 1,666 clichés ont été obtenus, et 62 nuits médiocres pendant lesquelles 145 clichés seulement ont pu être obtenus.

Le programme d'observations des étoiles de classe B, en cours d'exécution depuis deux ans, avance de façon satisfaisante, plus de la moitié des spectres nécessaires ayant été obtenus. Le mesurage de ces spectres est tenu presque à jour et plusieurs problèmes accessoires se rapportant à des binaires spectroscopiques et à des spectres particuliers mentionnés ailleurs dans le présent rapport ont été étudiés, ou mis à l'étude.

Dans les grandeurs absolues des étoiles de classe A un examen des spectres révèle quatre raies susceptibles de permettre de déterminer l'éclat absolu. D'autres d'une valeur moindre ont été trouvées mais avant de publier des grandeurs basées sur ces dernières, on se propose d'obtenir des spectres de toutes les étoiles de classe A du programme H.R. préparé il y a quelques années. Les vitesses radiales de celles-ci seront requises pour des fins de statistiques et on les mesure dès que les clichés sont disponibles.

Outres les listes d'étoiles de classe B et de classe A, on a consacré beaucoup de temps à l'observation des binaires spectroscopiques et huit orbites ont été déterminées durant l'année. La plupart de ces dernières sont basées sur l'étude des spectres des deux composantes, de sorte que l'on possède des données additionnelles sur la masse de ces étoiles. En outre, on a obtenu plusieurs clichés de trois étoiles dont les spectres ont été trouvés variables et un temps considérable a été consacré à l'interprétation de ces cas particuliers. Le nombre total de clichés mesurés en vue d'obtenir les vitesses radiales pour toutes fins a été de 1,486. Ainsi, le mesurage suit d'assez près l'observation.

Des spectres de forte dispersion de Véga et du soleil ont été obtenus en vue de déterminer l'intensité résiduelle absolue des raies d'absorption. Quelques mesurages préliminaires ont été faits et un microphotomètre modifié, pour permettre le mesurage définitif précis, a été construit. Des méthodes d'observation ont également été élaborées en vue de supprimer les erreurs révélées par l'étude critique de la méthode du prisme.

Revision a été faite des intensités absolues des raies des nébuleuses d'Orion et de N.G.C. 7027, et une partie d'un travail sur les spectres de nébuleuses a été préparée.

La période accoutumée de deux heures a été réservée, chaque samedi soir, aux visiteurs désireux d'observer les corps célestes au moyen du télescope. Un grand nombre de personnes en profitent, particulièrement durant la saison du tourisme, alors qu'il arrive fréquemment que 200 ou 300 visiteurs se rendent à l'Observatoire durant la période désignée. L'achèvement d'une bonne route menant à l'Observatoire a grandement contribué à y attirer les touristes. Le registre des visiteurs contient les noms de personnes venues de toutes les parties du monde.

Sept fascicules (numéros 7 à 11 inclusivement du Vol. III) ont été publiés durant l'année. Deux autres seront bientôt sous presse. La liste de distribution postale des publications de l'Observatoire a été soigneusement revisée.

SERVICE DE RENSEIGNEMENTS SUR LES RESSOURCES NATURELLES

Les travaux de ce service ont pris durant l'année écoulée une expansion considérable causée dans une certaine mesure par l'augmentation du nombre de demandes d'information sur les ressources touristiques et sportives du Canada. Le trafic touristique, grandement stimulé par la publicité effectuée par le Service tant aux Etats-Unis qu'au Canada, a accusé un progrès remarquable. Le nombre d'automobiles qui sont entrées au Canada pour des périodes variant entre une journée et six mois s'est accru d'environ 28 pour cent.

Des cartes et des publications touristiques ont été préparées, publiées et distribuées à toutes les grandes organisations intéressées au développement du trafic touristique, y compris les banques et les hôtels, les chambres de commerce, les bureaux de tourisme, les clubs d'automobilisme, les clubs de golf, les journaux quotidiens et les revues sportives. Des textes de causeries illustrées ont été fournis aux écoles et aux sociétés. Le Service a en outre envoyé à des magazines et revues des articles et des photographies décrivant les attraits touristiques du Canada. Des itinéraires de voyages ont été fournis à des particuliers qui en faisaient la demande, et tous les moyens possibles ont été mis en œuvre pour renseigner ceux qui pourraient désirer voyager ou se fixer dans notre pays ou y placer des capitaux.

*Renseignements généraux*

Les travaux relatifs aux renseignements sur les ressources naturelles ainsi que les attraits touristiques du Canada peuvent être divisés en deux catégories principales: premièrement, la réunion, par des recherches directes et par une coopération efficace avec d'autres organismes, de toutes les données précises disponibles, et deuxièmement, la distribution méthodique de ces renseignements par différents genres de publications.

*Réunion de renseignements sur les Ressources du Canada.* — Afin que le Service puisse fonctionner efficacement comme office central de renseignements sur les ressources naturelles du Canada, il lui est nécessaire d'avoir à sa disposition les données les plus complètes et les plus récentes qui puissent être obtenues. Un accès facile à ces données est possible grâce à l'Index des Ressources Naturelles qui constitue l'une des œuvres principales du Service et qui a été constamment amélioré et enrichi d'une année à l'autre. C'est le seul système du genre pour la réunion et la coordination de renseignements complets sur les diverses ressources naturelles du Dominion et sur les principaux aspects de leur développement. Ces renseignements proviennent de sources sûres, étant extraits des rapports publiés par les divers services provinciaux et fédéraux, des documents municipaux, des journaux scientifiques et techniques et des rapports d'enquêtes faites par des commissions spéciales; en outre, le Service en obtient des universités, des arpenteurs chargés d'effectuer des levers et de plusieurs autres sources. Une fois recueillis, ils sont classés, indexés et enregistrés sous une forme permanente et facilement accessible. Une grande partie est inscrite sur des cartes-types indiquant l'emplacement et l'étendue du développement de certaines ressources particulières, les facilités de transport et d'autres facteurs ayant trait à la possibilité de nouveaux développements. Le maintien, l'amélioration et l'enrichissement du système par l'addition de fiches et de cartes ont nécessité une somme considérable de travail continu durant l'année écoulée.

Parmi les ressources naturelles du Canada, les terres arables prennent le premier rang. Bien qu'il existe de grandes étendues de terre fertile dans toutes les parties du Canada, la plus vaste région agricole du pays se trouve dans les grandes plaines des Provinces des Prairies. Les terres publiques de ces provinces sont sous le contrôle du gouvernement fédéral et leur mise en valeur est du ressort du ministère de l'Intérieur. Dans l'accomplissement de cette tâche le Service des Renseignements sur les Ressources naturelles a joué un rôle impor-

tant en publiant des cartes de homesteads indiquant les terres vacantes, des rapports économiques, ainsi que des cartes des céréales, des élévateurs et des moyens de transport et des cartes physiques et climatiques. Il en a outre effectué une étude de la situation relative aux terres vacantes du domaine privé, non seulement dans les Provinces des Prairies mais aussi dans les autres parties du Canada, et réuni et publié des détails relatifs à des millions d'acres de ces terres, tels que: emplacement, nature du sol, distance des voies ferrées, prix, conditions de paiement, etc. Les nombreux travaux entrepris par le Service en ce qui concerne les terres arables avaient pour but de montrer les avantages qu'offre le Canada sous ce rapport et d'aider le futur colon à choisir une terre appropriée à ses moyens et rencontrant ses autres desiderata.

Durant l'année une étude minutieuse a été faite — à toutes les sources existantes — de l'étendue et de l'emplacement des terres arables au Canada. On possédera ainsi une sorte d'inventaire des ressources du Canada en terre arables actuellement productives ou susceptibles d'être exploitées avec profit, qui servira de base à l'étude méthodique de la valeur économique de cette ressource et de son effet sur le développement du pays.

Le Service a reçu durant l'année plusieurs demandes de renseignements spéciaux sur la colonisation au Canada, non contenus dans les rapports et les cartes déjà existants. Dans les cas en question il a été nécessaire de préparer des rapports additionnels afin de fournir les informations demandées.

Le nombre de demandes de renseignements sur les ressources en fourrures et sur l'élevage des animaux à fourrure s'est considérablement accru. Ces demandes sont venues non seulement du Canada, mais aussi des Etats-Unis et de pays européens. Les demandes relatives aux divers aspects de l'élevage du rat musqué ont été particulièrement nombreuses. Etant donné l'intérêt évident que la question suscite parmi le public et pour répondre aux demandes d'informations sans cesse plus nombreuses au sujet des animaux à fourrure à l'état sauvage et de l'élevage de ces mêmes animaux en captivité, plusieurs monographies ont été préparées sur la domestication du castor, du pécan, du rat musqué, du vison, de la martre, du raton, du lapin chinchilla, de la moufette et du renard bleu. Ces bulletins contiennent des descriptions et des données sur l'habitat de ces animaux, la production des fourrures, les méthodes de piégeage, la reproduction, l'alimentation, la conduite d'un établissement d'élevage, les valeurs des pelleteries, les marchés, la fabrication et divers aspects de l'importance économique et commerciale des animaux à fourrures.

*Renseignements touristiques.*—Les richesses touristiques et sportives du Canada prennent rapidement un rang important parmi les sources de revenus du pays. L'accroissement annuel du mouvement touristique indique que les Américains et les Canadiens eux-mêmes s'intéressent de plus en plus aux avantages que le Canada présente sous ce rapport. Cet intérêt a été grandement stimulé grâce aux efforts déployés par le ministère de l'Intérieur pour représenter le Canada aux yeux du public, par divers moyens de publicité, comme un pays de tourisme. Le service de Renseignements sur les Ressources Naturelles a, au cours de l'année dernière, en coopération avec la plupart des organisations canadiennes et américaines qui s'intéressent au développement du trafic touristique, réuni une somme considérable d'informations relatives aux grandes voies de communication, aux itinéraires de canotage, à la pêche et à la chasse ainsi qu'aux beautés naturelles de plusieurs régions présentant un attrait tout particulier.

L'automobilisme au Canada est devenu l'un des modes principaux d'excursion et l'accroissement annuel dans l'enregistrement de ces véhicules aux villes frontières dit beaucoup en faveur de la qualité de nos routes et autres facilités de voyage. Une grande activité dans les recherches et dans la réunion de données authentiques a permis au Service de publier des cartes touristiques des Provinces maritimes indiquant les routes classifiées, les centres hôteliers, les

sites de campement, les ressources cynégétiques et poissonnières, les pêcheries maritimes, les services de traversiers, ainsi que d'autres renseignements d'intérêt et d'utilité pour les touristes.

En vue de répondre au désir exprimé par les automobilistes américains d'obtenir des renseignements généraux sur les grandes routes, une carte des Etats-Unis et du Canada à l'échelle de 100 milles au pouce a été préparée et largement répandue. Sur cette carte étaient indiquées les principales routes reliant les deux pays, ainsi que les principales routes interurbaines.

Pour satisfaire au moins partiellement à la demande de détails plus complets que ceux indiqués sur la carte à l'échelle de 100 milles, une série de cartes routières sectionnelles du Canada et des Etats-Unis est en voie de préparation à des échelles variant entre 25 et 33 milles au pouce. Les feuilles seront ainsi désignées: Atlantique, Grands Lacs, Ouest moyen et Pacifique. Elles n'empiéteront pas sur le domaine des organisations locales ou provinciales auxquelles appartient le droit de publier des cartes très détaillées.

Le canotage dans les régions sauvages est un agréable passe-temps pour les citadins, et le Canada, avec ses lacs et ses cours d'eau innombrables, est des mieux partagés sous ce rapport. Pour satisfaire aux nombreuses demandes de renseignements se rapportant à des voyages en canot, le Service a préparé des descriptions détaillées d'un certain nombre d'itinéraires de choix; elles contiennent des informations touchant le transport jusqu'au point de départ de la navigation, le caractère des portages à effectuer, les distances à parcourir, le genre de pêche que l'on peut faire et les sites de campement que l'on rencontre en cours de route, etc. Une carte de l'itinéraire à une échelle aussi grande que possible accompagne chaque description. Des renseignements sont en outre donnés au sujet des règlements de douane et de chasse, du matériel de campement, des fournisseurs d'articles pour ce genre de voyage, des guides, etc.

Jusqu'ici le mouvement touristique au Canada s'est surtout produit en juillet et août. On est maintenant à recueillir des données pour indiquer aux voyageurs les attraits que le pays offre en juin et septembre, de façon à étendre considérablement la saison de tourisme.

Les sports d'hiver au Canada retiennent de plus en plus l'attention et deviennent très populaires. Sous ce rapport des renseignements sont réunis en vue d'encourager leur développement.

*Distribution de renseignements.*—Durant l'année, le Service a distribué environ 327,800 exemplaires de cartes, de rapports et de brochures, dont 84,600 ont été expédiés aux Etats-Unis, 9,600 en Angleterre, 3,100 dans d'autres pays; 230,500 exemplaires ont été distribués dans le Dominion. En ce qui concerne la distribution considérable faite au pays, il faut noter qu'une importante partie de ces publications a été fournie à des ministères fédéraux et provinciaux et à d'autres organisations pour être distribuées de nouveau dans d'autres pays. Plus de 25,000 demandes de renseignements concernant les ressources touristiques et sportives ont retenu l'attention du Service. Il est intéressant de noter une augmentation dans le nombre de demandes venant de l'étranger.

Des articles spéciaux et des illustrations ont été préparés pour être publiés dans les principaux journaux du pays, ainsi que dans des revues financières, commerciales, scientifiques et récréatives.

Le bulletin hebdomadaire, publié en anglais et en français et contenant diverses nouvelles ayant trait aux ressources du Canada ainsi qu'à leur exploitation a été distribué à des bureaux de l'administration et à certaines institutions des pays suivants: Grande-Bretagne, Australie, Sud-Afrique, Italie, Hollande, Belgique, Norvège, Irlande, Indes occidentales, Guyane britannique, Argentine, Japon, Danemark et Etats-Unis.

Des postes radiotéléphoniques ont été largement utilisés trois fois par semaine par le Service pour la diffusion de données se rapportant au commerce et aux ressources naturelles du Canada.

### *Recherches spéciales*

Le nombre de demandes de renseignements détaillés ou généraux présentées par des manufacturiers ou des maisons d'affaires et se rapportant aux matières premières s'est accru d'une manière appréciable durant l'année. Bien que l'on puisse répondre à quelques-unes d'entre elles par l'envoi de rapports imprimés, de cartes économiques ou d'autres travaux préparés d'avance, il y en a beaucoup auxquelles il est impossible de le faire de cette manière et qui réclament des recherches spéciales. Durant l'année plus de deux mille cinq cent de ces dernières one retenu l'attention du Service.

En raison de la continuité des demandes pour ce genre d'information il a fallu établir un programme défini de recherches en vue d'obtenir une utilisation plus intense des matières premières domestiques.

Une étude méthodique du commerce canadien a fourni la base de ces investigations. Elle a établi qu'environ 275 industries différentes se prêtaient à des recherches minutieuses. On s'est assuré ainsi qu'un certain nombre de ces industries étaient susceptibles d'une plus grande expansion, tandis que d'autres n'avaient même aucune activité au Canada.

L'obtention des renseignements désirés comportait des études sommaires sur l'emplacement et l'importance quantitative des matières premières, sur les marchés domestiques et étrangers, les tarifs, les impôts, les droits régaliens, les brevets, les procédés, l'outillage, la main-d'œuvre et autres questions d'importance et d'intérêt particuliers pour l'industrie concernée.

Parmi les travaux effectués au cours de l'année on peut mentionner la publication d'une plaquette sur la caséine et ses usages industriels, la préparation de bulletins sur les isolants en construction, une étude approfondie de la possibilité d'établir une industrie de ficelle d'engerbage dans l'Alberta, la détermination de la possibilité d'une production domestique d'argol plus considérable, l'impression au polycopieur d'un rapport sur les produits dérivés du poisson et une étude complète des possibilités de fabrication d'huile de foie de morue, de farine de poisson et d'engrais au poisson.

Une grande partie des recherches entreprises par le Service sont effectuées en coopération avec d'autres organisations du gouvernement qui, dans certains cas, en avaient même pris l'initiative.

### *Cartes économiques et géographiques*

Durant l'année la section du Géographe en chef a réalisé d'importants progrès dans la cartographie géographique du Canada. De nouvelles éditions des cartes des agences des terres fédérales ont été publiées, une pour chacun des neuf districts. Ces cartes sont publiées surtout pour des fins administratives et pour distribution par les agences des terres de l'Ouest. Neuf feuilles de la Carte géographique dite "Standard" ont aussi été publiées, ainsi que la Carte générale du Canada, à l'échelle de 60 milles au pouce, qui était en cours de préparation l'an dernier.

Un travail considérable a été fait dans la préparation de plusieurs nouvelles feuilles de la Carte géographique Standard ainsi que d'une section de la Carte internationale du Monde.

Dans la confection des cartes économiques on se sert comme base des cartes géographiques sur lesquelles on indique la nature et la distribution des ressources du pays, l'étendue de leur exploitation et toute une série de données physiques et économiques de nature à renseigner sur le caractère et la valeur du domaine national. La demande croissante de renseignements touristiques exacts et utiles a nécessité la préparation d'un certain nombre de cartes spéciales dont il a déjà été fait mention dans ce rapport.

En même temps qu'il confectionnait ses propres cartes le Service se mettait à la disposition d'autres bureaux du ministère de l'Intérieur, d'autres ministères

de l'administration fédérale et d'autres organisations ayant besoin de cartes économiques. L'intérêt s'est accru dans l'étude de la géographie économique et le Service a donné toute l'aide possible aux éditeurs d'ouvrages éducatifs, aux universités, aux journaux et autres organisations, tant au Canada qu'à l'étranger, en leur fournissant des cartes et autres matériaux dont ils avaient besoin.

### *Atelier technique*

Cet atelier, qui comprend les laboratoires photographiques, l'impression des bleus, le montage de cartes, le photostat, le polycopieur, etc., a continué de rendre de très bons services au ministère de l'Intérieur, et aux autres bureaux de l'administration fédérale. Des économies substantielles ont pu être réalisées au cours de l'année. Bien que l'atelier technique soit maintenu principalement pour répondre aux besoins du ministère de l'Intérieur, d'autres ministères et services de l'administration y font exécuter des travaux considérables et il est bien peu de bureaux du gouvernement qui n'aient pas encore bénéficié des avantage qu'il affre.

Cet atelier renferme une collection de photographies et de diapositives. Ces dernières sont classées en séries qui, en même temps que des notes, sont prêtées à des institutions scolaires ou autres pour servir à des causeries sur l'exploitation des ressources naturelles du Canada. Un plus grand nombre d'églises, d'écoles et d'organisations civiques ont mis à profit ces causeries illustrées préparées d'avance. Durant l'année, 355 "causeries" de ce genre ont été prêtées et un auditoire global de 126,400 personnes en a bénéficié. Des photographies ont été fournies à un plus grand nombre de journaux et de revues que précédemment. La collection photographique comprend actuellement plus de 11,000 vues différentes et plus de 15,000 diapositives.

LISTE détaillée des étendues arpentées dans les provinces du Manitoba, de la Saskatchewan et de l'Alberta, au 1er janvier 1926.

| — | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | acres | acres | acres | acres |
| Superficie des homesteads (y compris les concessions militaires) | 8,000,600 | 28,545,000 | 18,846 900 | 55,392,500 |
| Superficie des terres détenues en vertu de préemptions, d'achats de homesteads, de scrip de métis, de primes, de concessions spéciales, etc | 4,240,200 | 6,989,500 | 3,660,000 | 14,889,700 |
| Superficie des terres cédées aux compagnies de chemins de fer | 3,566,997 | 15,177,063 | 13,120,014 | 31,864,074 |
| Superficie des terres cédées à la Cie de la Baie d'Hudson | 1,266,100 | 3,316,400 | 2,288,000 | 6,870,500 |
| Superficie des terres comprises dans le Fonds de dotation des terres scolaires (1-18 de l'étendue arpentée en sections) | 1,637,700 | 3,943,800 | 3,759,800 | 9,341,300 |
| Superficie des terres vendues et sujettes à l'assainissement par le drainage | 89,642 | 50,916 | 37,250 | 177,808 |
| Superficie des terres vendues d'après le système d'irrigation | ..... | 77,000 | 987,440 | 1,064,440 |
| Superficie des coupes de bois | 1,025,300 | 574,500 | 1,255,900 | 2,855,700 |
| Superficie des terres détenues en vertu de baux de pâturage | 44,600 | 2,899,700 | 2,777,600 | 5,721,900 |
| Superficie des réserves forestières et des parcs | 2,500,000 | 5,928,300 | 16,833,400 | 25,261,700 |
| Superficie des réserves de terres boisées (comprises dans les régions arpentées) | 875,000 | 1,293,500 | 2,085,000 | 4,253,500 |
| Superficie des terres réservées pour la construction de routes | 977,168 | 1,468,486 | 1,288,574 | 3,734,228 |
| Superficie des lots paroissiaux et riverains | 506,207 | 84,055 | 121,220 | 711,482 |
| Superficie des réserves indiennes | 473,276 | 1,113,666 | 1,350,048 | 2.936,990 |
| Superficie des réserves indiennes rétrocédées à la Couronne | 88,089 | 410,536 | 322,093 | 820,718 |
| Superficie des terres submergées (comprises dans les régions arpentées) | 4,259,831 | 1,903,874 | 2,296,035 | 8,459,740 |
| Superficie des terres aujourd'hui disponibles pour inscription | 3,840,000 | 4,134,000 | 16,800,000 | 24,774,000 |
| Superficie totale des terres arpentées | 33,390,710 | 77,910,296 | 87,829,274 | 199,130,280 |

TABLEAU des ventes de terres faites par les compagnies de chemins de fer auxquelles des terres de la Couronne ont été concédées ainsi que de celles faites par la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson.

| Année | Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson | | Compagnie de chemin de fer du Pacifique Canadien | | Manitoba, South-western Colonization Railway Company | | Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Company | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres | Valeur | Acres | Valeur | Acres | Valeur | Acres | Valeur |
| | | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ |
| 1893 | ..... | ..... | 93,184 | 295,288 | 14,164 | 57,559 | 1,603 | ..... |
| 1894 | 7,526 | 48,225 | 43,155 | 131,628 | 6,312 | 280,003 | 640 | ..... |
| 1895 | 4,341 | 23,209 | 55,453 | 176,950 | 5,623 | 22,330 | 2,391 | ..... |
| 1896 | 9,299 | 52,410 | 66,624 | 220,360 | 21,254 | 88,568 | 286 | ..... |
| 1897 | 10,784 | 53,277 | 135,681 | 431,095 | 63,800 | 634,644 | 2,524 | ..... |
| 1898 | 62,000 | 310,000 | 242,135 | 757,792 | 106,473 | 363,982 | 22,534 | ..... |
| 1899 | 56,875 | 274,625 | 261,832 | 814,857 | 58,019 | 199,558 | 61,030 | 178,517 |
| 1900 | 70,196 | 352,631 | 379,091 | 1,152,836 | 133,507 | 437,449 | 18,932 | 53,974 |
| 1901 | 82,308 | 399,804 | 339,985 | 1,046,665 | 59,749 | 214,953 | 22,266 | 74,810 |
| 1902 | 269,577 | 1,412,332 | 1,362,478 | 4,440,500 | 206,411 | 713,365 | 39,835 | 147,365 |
| 1903 | 330,046 | 1,939,804 | 2,260,722 | 8,472,250 | 250,372 | 699,210 | 843,900 | 1,476,900 |
| 1904 | 144,857 | 879,910 | 857,474 | 3,516,864 | 29,522 | 113,303 | ..... | ..... |
| 1905 | 139,721 | 865,905 | 411,451 | 2,045,800 | 80,342 | 296,936 | ..... | ..... |
| 1906 | 236,191 | 1,863,375 | 1,012,322 | 6,015,060 | 83,418 | 360,889 | ..... | ..... |
| 1907* | 69,158 | 742,221 | 851,083 | 4,817,682 | 3,051 | 22,645 | 1,353 | 16,789 |
| 1908 | 21,184 | 267,215 | 81,060 | 727,367 | 31,982 | 153,007 | 5,621 | 68,869 |
| 1909 | 25,449 | 288,836 | 29,331 | 383,390 | 10,396 | 84,845 | 37,662 | 380,371 |
| 1910 | 104,382 | 1,297,454 | 655,585 | 10,473,425 | 14,501 | 126,950 | 106,000 | 964,600 |
| 1911 | 267,038 | 3,747,768 | 715,095 | 10,372,661 | 20,313 | 284,859 | 113,533 | 1,237,204 |
| 1912 | 42,554 | 808,943 | 855,280 | 12,420,488 | 18,932 | 117,497 | 35,213 | 495,116 |
| 1913 | 53,581 | 1,128,806 | 447,158 | 6,348,352 | 2,768 | 48,639 | 15,395 | 255,399 |
| 1914 | 26,292 | 572,837 | 263,962 | 4,242,089 | 7,626 | 91,948 | 1,629 | 21,546 |
| 1915 | 16,400 | 306,550 | 151,262 | 2,496,872 | 489 | 5,508 | 1,292 | 19,118 |
| 1916 | 79,310 | 1,273,144 | 242,215 | 3,670,421 | 4,780 | 58,808 | 12,246 | 180,361 |
| 1917 | 254,941 | 4,234,244 | 405,764 | 6,612,040 | 12,470 | 165,245 | 21,533 | 331,596 |
| 1918 | 386,394 | 6,914,94 | 545,284 | 11,044,883 | 25,933 | 321,005 | 49,723 | 783,062 |
| 1919 | 285,561 | 4,978,950 | 602,555 | 10,580,669 | 5,289 | 67,214 | 33,838 | 527,670 |
| 1920 | 276,629 | 4,724,941 | 571,571 | 11,356,146 | 4,623 | 56,760 | 32,095 | 474,895 |
| 1921 | 178,301 | 3,037,369 | 275,636 | 5,898,994 | 1,518 | 20,058 | 11,432 | 160,472 |
| 1922 | 33,595 | 545,611 | 101,497 | 1,732,350 | 1,519 | 15,497 | 1,274 | 22,315 |
| 1923 | 24,976 | 366,257 | 83,485 | 1,248,968 | 373 | 5,107 | 1,122 | 17,000 |
| 1924 | 33,434 | 456,386 | 45,911 | 775,205 | 637 | 3,822 | 6,242 | 92,145 |
| 1925 | 84,758 | 1,117,618 | 91,295 | 1,602,524 | 1,701 | 13,890 | 1,925 | 28,571 |
| 1926 | 184,595 | 2,276,129 | 168,988 | 2,263,919 | 3,723 | 31,043 | 7,623 | 115,603 |
| Totaux | 3,872,343 | 47,561,733 | 14,705,605 | 138,586,340 | 1,291,590 | 5,524,996 | 1,512,692 | 8,124,268 |

* Neuf mois au 31 mars.

TABLEAU des ventes de terres faites par les compagnies de chemins de fer auxquelles des terres de la Couronne ont été concédées ainsi que de celles faites par la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson.—*Fin.*

| Année | Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company | | Canadian Northern Railway Company | | Great Northwest Central Railway Company | | Totaux | | Moyenne par acre |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres | Valeur | Acres | Valeur | Acres | Valeur | Acres | Valeur | |
| | | $ | | $ | | $ | | $ | $ |
| 1893.... | 11,260 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 120,211 | 352,847 | 2 93 |
| 1894.... | 11,035 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 68,668 | 207,856 | 3 02 |
| 1895.... | 46,815 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 114,713 | 222,489 | 1 94 |
| 1896.... | 10,553 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 108,016 | 361,338 | 3 34 |
| 1897.... | 9,436 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 222,225 | 719,016 | 3 23 |
| 1898.... | 15,481 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 448,623 | 1,431,774 | 3 18 |
| 1899.... | 24,738 | 53,335 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 462,494 | 1,520,792 | 3 28 |
| 1900.... | 46,653 | 128,256 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 648,379 | 2,125,146 | 3 27 |
| 1901.... | 116,719 | 352,037 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 621,027 | 2,088,269 | 3 36 |
| 1902.... | 323,494 | 1,033,396 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,201,795 | 7,746,958 | 3 56 |
| 1903.... | 231,800 | 909,600 | 183,736 | 631,503 | 128,435 | 522,490 | 4,229,011 | 14,651,757 | 3 46 |
| 1904.... | 129,007 | 563,50[illegible] | 64,469 | 313,575 | 41,858 | 177,081 | 1,267,187 | 5,564,240 | 4 39 |
| 1905.... | 109,191 | 512,898 | 231,70[illegible] | 1,221,469 | 17,593 | 103,564 | 990,005 | 5,046,572 | 5 09 |
| 1906.... | 85,784 | 480,063 | 204,966 | 1,014,351 | 20,003 | 137,503 | 1,642,684 | 9,871,241 | 6 01 |
| 1907*... | 59,515 | 346,064 | 289,576 | 1,711,109 | 4,023 | 41,470 | 1,237,759 | 7,697,930 | 6 02 |
| 1908.... | 8,606 | 75,644 | 196,946 | 1,746,504 | 1,294 | 13,855 | 346,693 | 3,052,461 | 8 80 |
| 1909.... | 6,370 | 66,508 | ..... | ..... | 165 | 7,935 | 109,373 | 2,211,885 | 11 08 |
| 1910.... | 18,323 | 182,926 | 285,428 | 2,783,010 | 571 | 6,863 | 1,184,790 | 15,835,228 | 13 36 |
| 1911.... | 11,820 | 116,231 | 277,414 | 3,336,797 | 1,438 | 27,417 | 1,406,651 | 19,122,937 | 13 59 |
| 1912.... | 10,853 | 154,424 | 365,926 | 4,216,578 | 632 | 11,373 | 1,329,390 | 18,224,419 | 13 70 |
| 1913.... | 4,155 | 44,212 | 182,491 | 2,009,642 | 1,601 | 32,105 | 707,149 | 9,867,155 | 13 95 |
| 1914.... | 19,575 | 460,129 | 182,491 | 2,009,642 | ..... | ..... | 501,575 | 7,398,191 | 14 75 |
| 1915.... | 23,042 | 444,018 | ..... | ..... | 316 | 6,956 | 192,801 | 3,279,031 | 17 01 |
| 1916.... | 11,689 | 172,033 | ..... | ..... | 4,646 | 81,182 | 354,886 | 5,435,949 | 15 32 |
| 1917.... | 33,821 | 573,875 | 17,796 | 298,938 | 8,829 | 141,439 | 755,154 | 12,357,377 | 16 35 |
| 1918.... | 53,335 | 815,628 | 39,546 | 732,351 | 16,021 | 275,724 | 1,116,237 | 20,887,600 | 18 71 |
| 1919.... | 31,774 | 479,496 | 65,110 | 1,261,963 | 14,530 | 252,774 | 1,038,657 | 18,148,736 | 17 47 |
| 1920.... | 26,953 | 425,656 | 86,305 | 1,685,241 | 27,981 | 464,586 | 1,026,157 | 19,188,225 | 18 69 |
| 1921.... | 11,681 | 191,928 | 69,934 | 1,455,319 | 5,128 | 96,616 | 553,630 | 10,860,756 | 19 61 |
| 1922.... | 3,024 | 51,603 | 14,163 | 263,199 | 16[illegible] | 2,997 | 155,239 | 2,633,572 | 16 96 |
| 1923.... | 1,013 | 15,552 | 11,214 | 190,112 | 1,120 | 21,368 | 123,303 | 1,864,364 | 15 12 |
| 1924.... | 1,283 | 14,144 | 71,489 | 1,103,421 | 799 | 14,934 | 159,795 | 2,460,057 | 15 39 |
| 1925.... | 8,499 | 132,504 | 56,981 | 770,680 | 2,246 | 35,151 | 247,405 | 3,700,938 | 14 95 |
| 1926.... | 10,145 | 93,642 | 79,088 | 1,127,973 | 3,660 | 45,907 | 457,822 | 5,954,216 | 13 01 |
| Totaux. | 1,527,442 | 8,889,309 | 2,976,776 | 29,863,377 | 303,056 | 2,521,299 | 26,189,504 | 241,091,322 | 9 24 |

* Neuf mois au 31 mars.

# COMPTES

## REVENUS DU MINISTÈRE

ETAT des recettes brutes d'origines diverses perçues au cours de l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926, comparées aux recettes de l'exercice précédent,

| Provenance | 1925-26 | 1924-25 | Augmentation | Diminution | Augmentation nette |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Terres fédérales..... | 2,880,197 49 | 2,493,254 97 | 386,942 52 | ..... | |
| Terres scolaires..... | 2,052,415 11 | 1,468,627 43 | 583,786 68 | ..... | |
| Terres de l'Ordnance..... | 13,045 18 | 16,474 10 | ..... | 3,428 92 | |
| Grains de semence et secours.. | 309,646 01 | 298,684 22 | 10,961 79 | ..... | |
| Droits d'enregistrement..... | 920 12 | 334 12 | 586 00 | ..... | |
| Amendes et confiscations..... | 2,613 8[illegible] | 3,398 86 | ..... | 784 99 | |
| Revenu casuel..... | 12,294 75 | 20,079 55 | ..... | 7,784 80 | |
| | 5,271,132 53 | 4,300,853 25 | 982,277 99 | 11,998 71 | 970,279 28 |

RELEVÉ des recettes provenant des terres fédérales pour l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926, comparées aux recettes de l'exercice précédent.

| Détails | 1925-26 | 1924-25 | Augmentation | Diminution | Augmentation nette |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Droits d'insc. de homesteads | 46,900 00 | 36,590 00 | 10,310 00 | | |
| Ventes générales | 34,288 70 | 47,719 51 | ..... | 13,430 81 | |
| Ventes de préemptions | 398,245 66 | 335,127 60 | 63,118 06 | ..... | |
| Ventes de homest. non-gratuits | 27,069 56 | 23,906 99 | 3,162 57 | ..... | |
| Améliorations | 35,286 78 | 32,590 58 | 2,696 20 | | |
| Hon. de patentes et d'échanges | 206 60 | 195 15 | 11 45 | | |
| Honoraires d'arpentages | 232 23 | ..... | 232 23 | | |
| Loyers de terres | 24,633 64 | 15,491 90 | 9,141 74 | | |
| Ventes de cartes, hon. de bureau, etc. | 19,473 96 | 16,115 57 | 3,358 39 | | |
| Hon. d'exam. des arp. fédéraux | ..... | 10 00 | ..... | 10 00 | |
| Compte transitoire | 1,839 16 | 2,356 81 | ..... | 517 65 | |
| Droits d'import. de spiritueux | 288 50 | 294 00 | ..... | 5 50 | |
| Licences de traiteurs | 5,570 00 | 2,952 00 | 2,618 00 | | |
| Licences de trappeurs | 12,514 00 | 10,442 00 | 2,072 00 | | |
| Licences de mariage | 4 00 | 8 00 | ..... | 4 00 | |
| Droits sur le radio | ..... | 3,165 90 | ..... | 3,165 90 | |
| Licences de chasse aux oiseaux | 25 00 | 15 00 | 10 00 | | |
| Ventes de fourrures | 9,555 91 | 3,864 51 | 5,691 40 | | |
| Divers | 5,499 27 | 6,924 15 | ..... | 1,424 88 | |
| Licences de billard | 200 00 | ..... | 200 00 | | |
| Licences de taxidermistes | 443 50 | 87 00 | 356 50 | | |
| Redevances sur le bois | 1,098,692 53 | 981,399 60 | 117,292 93 | | |
| Droits sur les pâturages | 8,276 01 | 6,491 10 | 1,784 91 | | |
| Pâturages, loyers de | 158,111 96 | 142,579 28 | 15,532 68 | | |
| Pâturages, améliorations | 11,043 22 | 5,148 15 | 5,895 07 | | |
| Permis de fenaison | 14,192 41 | 14,623 92 | ..... | 431 51 | |
| Droits d'irrigation | 335 00 | 716 00 | ..... | 381 00 | |
| Irrigation, ventes | 7,954 70 | 3,369 18 | 4,585 52 | | |
| Ventes, d'arbres | 10,167 46 | 15,540 42 | ..... | 5,372 96 | |
| Permis de pêche | 1,291 50 | 1,316 00 | ..... | 24 50 | |
| Glace, permis | 91 00 | 91 00 | | | |
| Loyer de forces hydrauliques | 22,811 55 | 6,362 50 | 16,449 05 | | |
| Terrains, houillers | 370,307 80 | 350,189 53 | 20,118 27 | | |
| Droits miniers | 78,768 15 | 81,936 97 | ..... | 3,168 82 | |
| Baux de dragage | 764 30 | 1,030 72 | ..... | 266 42 | |
| Baux d'exploit. du pétrole | 243,544 66 | 134,158 54 | 109,386 12 | | |
| Baux hydrauliques | 2,265 00 | 2,270 39 | ..... | 5 39 | |
| Baux de carrières | 16,125 15 | 7,813 37 | 8,311 78 | | |
| Baux d'exploit. de la potasse | 926 03 | 715 65 | 210 38 | | |
| Baux d'exploitation du sable bitumineux | 124 52 | 147 50 | ..... | 22 98 | |
| Sable, pierre et gravier | 172 32 | 196 73 | ..... | 24 41 | |
| Quartz, baux | 9,466 38 | 6,992 51 | 2,473 87 | | |
| Ventes de terrains de quartz | 42 25 | 98 30 | ..... | 56 05 | |
| Droits d'exportation sur l'or | 21,995 50 | 15,636 48 | 6,359 02 | | |
| Export. de l'or (permis gratuit) | 9 00 | 11 00 | ..... | 2 00 | |
| Parc Antelope | 150 00 | 192 00 | ..... | 42 00 | |
| Parc Buffalo | 38,269 41 | 51,139 91 | ..... | 12,870 50 | |
| Parc Elk Island | 168 60 | 110 25 | 58 35 | | |
| Parc Fort Anne | 35 00 | 35 00 | | | |
| Parc Glacier | 365 62 | 379 52 | ..... | 13 90 | |
| Parc Jasper | 12,844 93 | 9,263 23 | 3,581 70 | | |
| Parc Pointe Pelée | 138 25 | 382 00 | ..... | 243 75 | |
| Parc Rocky Mountains | 115,409 79 | 103,911 87 | 11,497 92 | | |
| Parc Waterton Lakes | 4,808 81 | 4,119 82 | 688 99 | | |
| Parc Yoho | 2,182 61 | 1,926 73 | 255 88 | | |
| Parc Kootenay | 5,992 60 | 4,989 13 | 1,003 47 | | |
| Parc Pointe Vidal | ..... | 38 00 | ..... | 38 00 | |
| Parc Brerston Lakes | 64 00 | 25 00 | 39 00 | | |
| Sites historiques | 3 00 | 51 00 | ..... | 48 00 | |
| Lac Hawke | 10 00 | ..... | 10 00 | | |
| | 2,880,197 49 | 2,493,254 97 | 428,513 45 | 41,570 93 | |
| | 76,684 27 | 102,880 70 | ..... | 26,196 43 | |
| Remboursements | 2,803,513 22 | 2,390,374 27 | 428,513 45 | 15,374 50 | 413,138 95 |

TABLEAU indiquant les recettes provenant des terres fédérales, du 1er juillet 1872 au 31 mars 1926

| Exercice | Droits sur homesteads | Droits sur préemptions | Améliorations | Ventes | | Ventes de cartes, honoraires de bureau, hon. d'enregistrement | Honoraires d'examens des arpenteurs des T.F. | Loyers, hon. d'arpentages, divers, et compte transitoire | Honoraires d'inspection de homesteads non gratuits; hon. d'annulation et hon. divers | Droits de coupe de bois |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Comptant | Scrip | | | | | |
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| 1872–73 | 6,960 00 | ..... | ..... | 19,170 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 109 25 |
| 1873–74 | 7,310 00 | ..... | ..... | 19,834 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 125 50 | ..... | 2,710 55 |
| 1874–75 | 11,510 00 | ..... | ..... | 13,666 90 | ..... | 129 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,335 25 |
| 1875–76 | 4,680 00 | ..... | ..... | 3,478 94 | 320 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 387 00 |
| 1876–77 | 2,250 00 | ..... | ..... | 1,085 86 | 136,955 16 | 4 00 | ..... | 100 00 | 40 00 | 320 00 |
| 1877–78 | 14,540 00 | ..... | ..... | 2,794 86 | 120,159 54 | ..... | 180 00 | ..... | 290 00 | 1,620 00 |
| 1878–79 | 17,690 00 | ..... | ..... | 4,998 39 | 210,904 84 | 81 00 | 310 00 | 13 70 | 410 00 | 325 00 |
| 1879–80 | 41,255 00 | 10,241 43 | ..... | 45,708 97 | 81,685 86 | 245 40 | 580 00 | 183 25 | 1,780 00 | 25,121 46 |
| 1880–81 | 20,450 00 | 10,801 75 | 269 00 | 71,170 17 | 70,828 30 | 985 40 | 420 00 | 37 58 | ..... | 32,028 34 |
| 1881–82 | 54,155 00 | 39,843 90 | 1,758 00 | 1,240 328 27 | 50,590 84 | 3,036 45 | 890 00 | 58 10 | ..... | 58,753 14 |
| 1882–83 | 73,015 00 | 54,725 00 | 7,114 91 | 516,092 21 | 33,638 40 | 3,109 50 | 890 00 | 501 77 | ..... | 90,066 46 |
| 1883–84 | 41,580 00 | 28,810 00 | 2,596 11 | 424,863 36 | 40,919 67 | 1,289 55 | 530 00 | 45,766 53 | 1,713 45 | 147,983 10 |
| 1884–85 | 25,645 00 | 17,100 00 | 2,328 75 | 199,275 32 | 45,875 60 | 1,621 82 | 370 00 | 50,068 57 | 2,685 00 | 87,474 99 |
| 1885–86 | 26,110 00 | 14,371 00 | 1,101 50 | 76,140 41 | 214,657 97 | 1,339 34 | 360 00 | 20,070 00 | 5,025 00 | 64,820 31 |
| 1886–87 | 19,614 00 | 6,887 93 | 1,971 55 | 48,175 76 | 337,640 19 | 1,171 39 | 240 00 | 44,561 00 | 7,778 40 | 65,111 74 |
| 1887–88 | 23,691 00 | 4,830 00 | 1,918 35 | 52,238 36 | 313,522 67 | 1,660 75 | 240 00 | 20,591 41 | 12,078 53 | 94,964 55 |
| 1888–89 | 39,460 00 | 10,550 00 | 4,128 48 | 57,513 16 | 318,238 57 | 1,410 16 | 220 00 | 10,389 57 | 20,402 50 | 90,290 00 |
| 1889–90 | 35,920 00 | 8,580 00 | 3,250 54 | 54,896 85 | 228,744 47 | 2,099 07 | 190 00 | 3,316 23 | 21,715 00 | 84,642 95 |
| 1890–91 | 29,164 10 | ..... | 6,302 61 | 91,664 98 | 171,425 14 | 1,854 78 | 88 00 | 7,951 05 | 16,790 00 | 102,902 71 |
| 1891–92 | 46,994 00 | ..... | 6,472 31 | 111,651 01 | 97,822 41 | 2,147 31 | 135 00 | 29,898 49 | 27,964 00 | 106,461 35 |
| 1892–93 | 37,689 74 | ..... | 7,113 50 | 96,171 67 | 77,231 18 | 975 20 | 82 00 | 18,509 35 | 22,015 50 | 105,865 24 |
| 1893–94 | 36,462 26 | ..... | 3,497 76 | 53,254 71 | 27,840 96 | 973 11 | ..... | 13,457 09 | 11,097 00 | 81,290 51 |
| 1894–95 | 29,664 88 | ..... | 3,567 90 | 37,293 71 | 23,269 62 | 695 99 | 40 00 | 6,271 77 | 6,566 90 | 74,079 20 |
| 1895–96 | 18,278 00 | ..... | 3,163 15 | 46,373 98 | 46,929 65 | 610 78 | 50 00 | 21,679 31 | 6,810 50 | 61,923 47 |
| 1896–97 | 21,179 00 | ..... | 3,737 01 | 49,335 53 | 16,929 38 | 795 05 | 70 00 | 11,129 72 | 8,527 50 | 68,992 82 |
| 1897–98 | 34,780 00 | ..... | 5,649 63 | 80,178 64 | 28,918 14 | 1,987 40 | 10 00 | 15,376 53 | 15,859 88 | 119,313 78 |
| 1898–99 | 58,235 00 | ..... | 4,297 62 | 116,594 35 | 21,307 58 | 1,266 05 | 20 00 | 67,450 95 | 20,850 40 | 155,360 63 |
| 1899–1900 | 72,690 00 | ..... | 4,835 81 | 103,247 58 | 88,756 22 | 1,258 85 | 190 00 | 31,154 04 | 21,688 00 | 126,345 82 |
| 1900–01 | 79,910 00 | ..... | 5,213 22 | 40,360 93 | 326,270 03 | 3,874 14 | 165 00 | 70,499 54 | 12,874 00 | 209,399 32 |
| 1901–02 | 144,425 00 | ..... | 8,481 46 | 66,950 21 | 169,767 13 | 5,792 96 | 370,00 | 71,993 30 | 663 00 | 207,790 90 |
| 1902–03 | 320,409 65 | ..... | 11,829 08 | 155,537 49 | 158,452 66 | 5,911 96 | 365 00 | 125,128 66 | 595 00 | 470,916 93 |
| 1903–04 | 255,772 36 | ..... | 15,119 47 | 196,750 15 | 189,705 08 | 5,549 13 | 463 50 | 81,246 46 | 1,081 00 | 397,344 33 |
| 1904–05 | 304,806 25 | ..... | 21,571 25 | 154,128 04 | 19,644 59 | 4,879 13 | 906 50 | 144,854 31 | 1,271 00 | 266,951 46 |

TABLEAU indiquant les recettes provenant des terres fédérales, du 1er juillet 1872 au 31 mars 1926—*Suite*

| Exercice | Droits sur homesteads | Droits sur préemptions | Améliorations | Ventes | | Ventes de cartes, honoraires de bureau, hon. d'enregistrement | Honoraires d'examens des arpenteurs des T.F. | Loyers, hon. d'arpentages, divers, et compte transitoire | Honoraires d'inspection de homesteads non gratuits; hon. d'annulation et hon. divers | Droits de coupe de bois |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Comptant | Scrip | | | | | |
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| 1905–06 | 417,834 25 | ..... | 31,795 19 | 442,588 69 | 7,654 57 | 6,042 34 | 474 00 | 141,345 30 | 1,046 25 | 292,684 53 |
| 1906–07 (9 mois) | 215,449 55 | ..... | 39,763 63 | 503,202 44 | 11,349 89 | 5,449 06 | 420 00 | 60,450 99 | 685 00 | 379,476 32 |
| 1907–08 | 301,693 73 | ..... | 71,139 47 | 656,303 03 | 92,311 24 | 7,727 29 | 690 00 | 148,914 00 | 1,283 50 | 473,608 94 |
| 1908–09 | 389,039 00 | 141,550 15 | 70,928 86 | 951,442 28 | 20,136 27 | 7,296 55 | 1,040 00 | 75,596 96 | 9,579 50 | 269,837 52 |
| 1909–10 | 415,232 00 | 174,250 00 | 105,009 07 | 1,239,037 33 | 9,973 84 | 9,135 49 | 1,500 00 | 99,967 27 | 14,028 30 | 377,856 45 |
| 1910–11 | 445,135 00 | 156,485 00 | 143,227 13 | 1,193,756 04 | 1,437 84 | 8,730 01 | 1,310 00 | 42,111 92 | 20,142 85 | 387,054 96 |
| 1911–12 | 391,703 12 | 102,070 00 | 184,825 92 | 1,967,182 85 | 3,256 99 | 11,239 14 | 1,400 00 | 44,280 89 | 14,745 50 | 400,668 61 |
| 1912–13 | 337,055 00 | 85,940 00 | 168,904 42 | 1,650,491 87 | 6,157 27 | 14,483 91 | 1,040 00 | 17,866 65 | 11,380 00 | 463,738 75 |
| 1913–14 | 317,412 00 | 61,660 00 | 187,052 46 | 1,303,587 54 | 240 00 | 16,056 07 | 1,350 00 | 40,148 65 | 8,402 00 | 378,365 33 |
| 1914–15 | 238,295 00 | 28,720 00 | 114,982 17 | 696,672 23 | 80 00 | 14,290 23 | 970 60 | 33,234 14 | 4,776 10 | 310,934 29 |
| 1915–16 | 170,350 00 | 22,760 00 | 112,782 70 | 1,090,842 36 | ..... | 11,485 83 | 470 00 | 19,495 98 | 3,475 00 | 378,960 68 |
| 1916–17 | 112,110 20 | 14,690 00 | 112,711 33 | 2,707,203 99 | 332 61 | 13,976 95 | 560 00 | 21,212 91 | 2,910 00 | 429,403 09 |
| 1917–18 | 83,180 00 | 7,870 00 | 89,371 59 | 3,046,091 55 | 131 47 | 12,066 22 | 250 00 | 26,513 84 | 2,200 00 | 482,006 25 |
| 1918–19 | 42,190 00 | ..... | 49,225 97 | 2,192,860 81 | 323 41 | 11,039 54 | 100 00 | 77,291 91 | 360 00 | 408,728 28 |
| 1919–20 | 67,460 00 | ..... | 78,913 74 | 2,799,605 09 | 80 00 | 17,134 19 | 255 00 | 28,535 19 | 340 00 | 589 780 21 |
| 1920–21 | 53,880 00 | ..... | 70,492 66 | 1,721,171 61 | ..... | 16,333 67 | 200 00 | 23,149 23 | 370 00 | 705,313 77 |
| 1921–22 | 73,540 00 | ..... | 56,084 83 | 761,849 89 | ..... | 23,352 07 | 170 00 | 26,285 90 | 3,713 00 | 683,490 99 |
| 1922–23 | 53,460 00 | ..... | 36,847 94 | 414,278 96 | 900 00 | 21,414 16 | 180 00 | 20,848 43 | 6,187 40 | 825,465 05 |
| 1923–24 | 38,640 00 | ..... | 31,930 25 | 404,952 00 | 160 00 | 15,652 17 | 20 00 | 25,791 21 | 8,131 73 | 847,772 60 |
| 1924–25 | 36,590 00 | ..... | 37,738 73 | 410,221 58 | 611 80 | 16,115 57 | 10 00 | 28,637 37 | 17,072 05 | 981,399 60 |
| 1925–26 | 46,900 00 | ..... | 46,330 00 | 467,600 87 | ..... | 19,473 96 | ..... | 41,760 21 | 18,808 10 | 1,098,692 53 |
| Totaux | 6,203,444 09 | 1,002,736 16 | 1,977,347 03 | 30,871,868 73 | 3,824,089 05 | 335,249 09 | 20,784 60 | 1,955,822 73 | 398,207 84 | 14,569,241 31 |

TABLEAU indiquant les recettes provenant des terres fédérales, du 1er juillet 1872 au 31 mars 1926—*Suite*

| Exercice | Pâturages | | Droits de fenaison, droits d'expl. houillère et droits miniers, carrières, droits sur l'exportation de l'or, etc. | | Parcs nationaux | Terres de colonisation | | Recettes brutes | Remboursements | Recettes nettes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Comptant | scrip | Comptant | Scrip | | Comptant | Scrip | | | |
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| 1872–73 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26,239 45 | ..... | 26,239 45 |
| 1873–74 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29,980 80 | ..... | 29,980 80 |
| 1874–75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27,641 15 | ..... | 27,641 15 |
| 1875–76 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,865 94 | ..... | 8,865 94 |
| 1876–77 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 140,755 02 | ..... | 140,755 02 |
| 1877–78 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 139,584 40 | ..... | 139,584 40 |
| 1878–79 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 234,732 93 | ..... | 234,732 93 |
| 1879–80 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 206,801 37 | 4,636 08 | 202,165 29 |
| 1880–81 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 206,990 54 | 5,038 22 | 201,952 32 |
| 1881–82 | 2,245 00 | ..... | 40 00 | ..... | ..... | 354,036 17 | ..... | 1,805,734 87 | 10,687 55 | 1,795,047 32 |
| 1882–83 | 22,844 43 | ..... | 913 91 | ..... | ..... | 248,492 01 | ..... | 1,051,403 60 | 8,746 05 | 1,042,657 55 |
| 1883–84 | 11,370 60 | ..... | 640 90 | ..... | ..... | 253,713 40 | ..... | 1,001,776 67 | 9,220 50 | 992,556 17 |
| 1884–85 | 17,089 75 | ..... | 815 63 | ..... | ..... | 1,214 22 | ..... | 451,564 65 | 12,070 85 | 439,493 80 |
| 1885–86 | 29,562 51 | 3,131 08 | 1,284 83 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 457,973 95 | 63,389 12 | 394,584 83 |
| 1886–87 | 14,242 77 | 39,487 67 | 1,570 40 | 80 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 588,532 80 | 19,543 16 | 568,989 64 |
| 1887–88 | 5,922 47 | 23,023 28 | 2,273 73 | 80 00 | 2,951 58 | ..... | 10,000 00 | 569,986 68 | 6,277 66 | 563,709 02 |
| 1888–89 | 2,207 69 | 16,802 63 | 3,946 55 | ..... | 2,528 73 | ..... | 16,000 00 | 594,088 04 | 5,226 23 | 588,861 81 |
| 1889–90 | 1,305 57 | 9,021 63 | 9,242 08 | ..... | 1,094 37 | ..... | ..... | 464,018 76 | 8,209 74 | 455,809 02 |
| 1890–91 | 3,079 55 | 16,193 77 | 8,628 44 | 160 00 | 2,397 35 | 5 28 | 4,460 50 | 463,068 26 | 7,195 27 | 455,872 99 |
| 1891–92 | 3,726 80 | 17,222 60 | 5,616 85 | ..... | 3,648 45 | ..... | ..... | 459,760 58 | 15,291 39 | 444,469 19 |
| 1892–93 | 6,380 80 | 11,542 39 | 6,266 13 | ..... | 4,983 23 | ..... | ..... | 394,825 93 | 18,314 97 | 376,510 96 |
| 1893–94 | 5,740 79 | 7,687 86 | 6,243 15 | ..... | 2,523 92 | ..... | ..... | 250,069 12 | 4,544 01 | 245,525 11 |
| 1894–95 | 5,353 72 | 8,628 00 | 5,229 54 | ..... | 2,321 87 | ..... | ..... | 202,983 10 | 4,365 99 | 198,617 11 |
| 1895–96 | 7,071 86 | 6,255 90 | 5,813 51 | ..... | 2,734 82 | ..... | ..... | 227,694 93 | 8,368 79 | 219,326 14 |
| 1896–97 | 4,715 01 | 2,500 00 | 8,633 68 | ..... | 2,132 11 | ..... | ..... | 198,676 81 | 6,833 78 | 191,843 03 |
| 1897–98 | 4,728 58 | 510 39 | 699,383 01 | ..... | 3,045 65 | ..... | ..... | 1,009,741 63 | 4,678 55 | 1,005,063 08 |
| 1898–99 | 5,245 88 | ..... | 1,130,705 70 | ..... | 2,994 16 | ..... | ..... | 1,584,328 32 | 32,296 39 | 1,552,031 93 |
| 1899–1900 | 8,382 86 | 4,083 30 | 1,038,362 92 | 20 00 | 2,727 65 | ..... | ..... | 1,503,743 05 | 23,062 28 | 1,480,680 77 |
| 1900–01 | 4,726 28 | 14,671 99 | 1,102,127 33 | 20 00 | 4,047 31 | ..... | ..... | 1,874,159 09 | 18,368 85 | 1,855,790 24 |
| 1901–02 | 7,292 46 | 8,409 27 | 737,882 43 | ..... | *2,861 13 | ..... | ..... | 1,432,679 25 | 27,165 55 | 1,405,513 70 |
| 1902–03 | 13,911 73 | 15,041 33 | 607,723 65 | ..... | *5,063 69 | ..... | ..... | 1,890,886 83 | 21,519 84 | 1,869 366 99 |
| 1903–04 | 19,790 27 | 13,921 29 | 495,583 18 | ..... | *9,498 48 | ..... | ..... | 1,681 824 70 | 36,721 75 | 1,645,102 95 |
| 1904–05 | 36,145 32 | 5,237 36 | 364,927 59 | ..... | *14,059 55 | ..... | ..... | 1,339,382 35 | 25,786 90 | 1,313,595 45 |

TABLEAU indiquant les recettes provenant des terres fédérales, du 1er juillet 1872 au 31 mars 1926—*Fin*

| Exercice | Pâturages | | Droits de fenaison, droits d'expl. houillère et droits miniers, carrières, droits sur l'exportation de l'or, etc. | | Parcs nationaux | Terres de colonisation | | Recettes brutes | Remboursements | Recettes nettes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Comptant | scrip | Comptant | Scrip | | Comptant | Scrip | | | |
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| 1905-06 | 51,583 89 | 80 00 | 297,302 44 | ..... | 18,883 83 | ..... | ..... | 1,709,315 28 | 33,418 36 | 1,675,896 92 |
| 1906-07 (9 mois) | 43,711 91 | 400 00 | 214,257 10 | ..... | *15,887 42 | ..... | ..... | 1,490,503 31 | 35,117 48 | 1,455,385 83 |
| 1907-08 | 43,211 78 | 4,048 01 | 266,415 31 | ..... | 27,232 87 | ..... | ..... | 2,094,579 17 | 115,080 04 | 1,979,499 13 |
| 1908-09 | 53,312 79 | 3,257 84 | 253,339 17 | ..... | 31,321 20 | ..... | ..... | 2,277,678 09 | 102,463 78 | 2,175,214 31 |
| 1909-10 | 67,807 01 | 5,081 47 | 459,870 29 | ..... | 43,697 61 | ..... | ..... | 3,022,446 13 | 121,431 15 | 2,901,014 98 |
| 1910-11 | 60,702 80 | 2,356 00 | 774,569 27 | ..... | 69,054 59 | ..... | ..... | 3,306,073 41 | 198,689 47 | 3,107,383 94 |
| 1911-12 | 69,519 41 | 1,520 00 | 729,126 56 | ..... | 56,497 74 | ..... | ..... | 3,978,036 73 | 197,631 35 | 3,780,405 38 |
| 1912-13 | 79,412 76 | ..... | 779,695 53 | 1,587 32 | 37,448 72 | ..... | ..... | 3,655,202 20 | 246,105 26 | 3,409,096 94 |
| 1913-14 | 84,926 15 | 320 00 | 865,499 12 | ..... | 48,800 33 | ..... | ..... | 3,313,819 65 | 277,309 33 | 3,036 510 32 |
| 1914-15 | 101,710 58 | 400 00 | 1,594,905 42 | ..... | 37,895 97 | ..... | ..... | 3,177,866 73 | 317,764 75 | 2,860,101 98 |
| 1915-16 | 118,955 02 | 160 00 | 476,408 82 | ..... | 37,493 53 | ..... | ..... | 2,443,639 92 | 143,942 57 | 2,299,697 35 |
| 1916-17 | 128,341 50 | ..... | 600,934 13 | ..... | 45,851 45 | ..... | ..... | 4,190,238 16 | 134,243 14 | 4,055,995 02 |
| 1917-18 | 125,300 69 | 240 00 | 630,427 95 | ..... | 52,160 52 | ..... | ..... | 4,557,810 08 | 113,680 44 | 4,444,129 64 |
| 1918-19 | 148,179 55 | ..... | 630,975 74 | ..... | 55,006 72 | ..... | ..... | 3,616,281 93 | 76,031 02 | 3,540 250 91 |
| 1919-20 | 183,661 96 | ..... | 896,413 40 | ..... | 76,742 07 | ..... | ..... | 4,738,920 85 | 116,249 03 | 4,622,671 82 |
| 1920-21 | 183,756 97 | ..... | 1,234,558 49 | ..... | 76,850 09 | ..... | ..... | 4,086,076 49 | 130,750 93 | 3,955,325 56 |
| 1921-22 | 144,344 67 | ..... | 1,071,395 56 | ..... | 74,302 68 | ..... | ..... | 2,918,529 59 | 119,079 58 | 2,799,450 01 |
| 1922-23 | 153,697 11 | ..... | 823,183 50 | ..... | 75,304 59 | ..... | ..... | 2,431,767 14 | 83,151 71 | 2,348,615 43 |
| 1923-24 | 141,871 05 | ..... | 723,762 59 | ..... | 115,163 42 | ..... | ..... | 2,353,847 02 | 71,983 12 | 2,281,863 90 |
| 1924-25 | 149,070 38 | ..... | 639,749 23 | ..... | 176,650 46 | ..... | ..... | 2,493,866 77 | 102,880 70 | 2,390,986 07 |
| 1925-26 | 166,387 97 | ..... | 793,357 73 | ..... | 180,886 12 | ..... | ..... | 2,880,197 49 | 76,684 27 | 2,803,513 22 |
| Totaux | 2,542,548 65 | 241,235 06 | 21,000,002 49 | 1,947,32 | 1,424,745 98 | 857,461 08 | 30,460 50 | 87,257,191 71 | 3,221,246 95 | 84,035,944 76 |

TABLEAU indiquant le revenu brut (en espèces seulement) perçu de toutes sources, du premier juillet 1904 au 31 mars 1926

| Exercice | Terres fédérales | Terres scolaires | Grains de semence | Terres de l'Ordonnance | Amendes et confiscations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| 1906–07 | 1,478,749 51 | 724,353 73 | 10,850 06 | 6,663 90 | 21 00 |
| 1907–08 | 1,998,219 92 | 708,045 83 | 12,899 84 | 8,674 95 | 1,650 00 |
| 1908–09 | 2,254,283 98 | 687,422 74 | 53,590 86 | 205,749 96 | 281 00 |
| 1909–10 | 3,007,390 82 | 1,292,259 95 | 175,152 72 | 189,902 48 | 211 00 |
| 1910–11 | 3,302,279 57 | 1,614,733 93 | 153,351 14 | 6,009 34 | 4,052 22 |
| 1911–12 | 3,973,259 74 | 1,594,533 96 | 119,634 13 | 11,566 46 | 10,510 48 |
| 1912–13 | 3,647,457 61 | 1,621,508 11 | 171,342 87 | 60,607 80 | 7,150 35 |
| 1913–14 | 3,313,259 65 | 1,215,822 37 | 176,736 89 | 5,805 98 | 7,888 50 |
| 1914–15 | 3,177,386 73 | 943,717 00 | 68,263 56 | 4,416 64 | 5,828 00 |
| 1915–16 | 2,443,479 92 | 934,965 37 | 2,525,528 50 | 5,997 98 | 3,075 21 |
| | 28,595,767 45 | 11,337,362 99 | 3,467,350 57 | 505,395 49 | 40,667 76 |
| 1916–17 | 4,189,905 55 | 1,699,370 06 | 3,652,729 05 | 5,553 26 | 2,184 72 |
| 1917–18 | 4,55,7438 61 | 2,836,216 40 | 2,613,708 67 | 7,929 75 | 3,686 00 |
| 1918–19 | 3,615,958 52 | 5,087,875 81 | 1,378,275 76 | 4,819 27 | 35 00 |
| 1919–20 | 4,738,840 85 | 3,900,091 75 | 1,155,354 64 | 9,840 33 | 70 00 |
| 1920–21 | 4,086,076 49 | 4,480,270 67 | 773,200 67 | 8,887 88 | 1,139 75 |
| 1921–22 | 2,918,529 59 | 2,335,726 83 | 372,350 89 | 8,446 48 | 2,912 73 |
| 1922–23 | 2,430,867 14 | 1,538,449 98 | 254,802 23 | 6,132 79 | 3,075 46 |
| 1923–24 | 2,353,687 02 | 1,511,518 09 | 274,227 20 | 57,505 97 | 2,467 56 |
| 1924–25 | 2,493,254 97 | 1,468,627 43 | 298,684 22 | 16,474 10 | 3,398 86 |
| 1925–26 | 2,880,197 49 | 2,052,415 11 | 309,646 01 | 13,045 18 | 2,613 87 |
| | 34,264,756 23 | 26,910,562 13 | 11,082,979 34 | 138,635 01 | 21,583 95 |
| Diminution | ..... | ..... | ..... | 366,760 48 | 19,083 81 |
| Augmentation | 5,688,988 78 | 15,573,199 14 | 7,615,628 77 | | |

TABLEAU indiquant le revenu brut (en espèces seulement) perçu de toutes sources, du premier juillet 1904 au 31 mars 1926—*Fin*

| Exercice | Droits d'enregistrement | Revenu casuel | Revenu de l'immigration chinoise | Totaux |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| 1906–07 | 46,124 20 | 11,785 81 | ..... | 2,278,548 21 |
| 1907–08 | 2,256 65 | 20,069 03 | ..... | 2,751,816 22 |
| 1908–09 | 1,352 13 | 26,224 29 | ..... | 3,228,904 96 |
| 1909–10 | 1,471 49 | 42,625 96 | ..... | 4,709,014 42 |
| 1910–11 | 1,378 19 | 11,336 06 | ..... | 5,093,140 45 |
| 1911–12 | 1,066 05 | 32,824 65 | 971,339 00 | 6,714,734 47 |
| 1912–13 | 1,241 25 | 22,873 55 | 3,549,242 00 | 9,081,423 54 |
| 1913–14 | 966 50 | 27,884 47 | 2,644,593 00 | 7,392,957 36 |
| 1914–15 | 969 85 | 11,738 10 | 588,124 00 | 4,800,443 88 |
| 1915–16 | 908 15 | 28,002 62 | 19,389 00 | 5,961,346 75 |
| | 57,734 46 | 235,364 54 | 7,772,687 00 | 52,012,330 26 |
| 1916–17 | 796 85 | 15,618 26 | 140,487 00 | 9,706,644 75 |
| 1917–18 | 562 25 | 9,074 15 | 336,757 00 | 10,365,372 83 |
| 1918–19 | 789 22 | 12,381 71 | ..... | 10,100,135 29 |
| 1919–20 | 430 78 | 22,837 87 | ..... | 9,827,466 22 |
| 1920–21 | 448 31 | 811,970 45 | ..... | 10,161,994 22 |
| 1921–22 | 524 64 | 20,128 63 | ..... | 5,658,619 79 |
| 1922–23 | 454 00 | 20,060 18 | ..... | 4,253,841 78 |
| 1923–24 | 603 30 | 28,317 00 | ..... | 4,228,326 14 |
| 1924–25 | 334 12 | 20,079 55 | ..... | 4,300,853 25 |
| 1925–26 | 920 12 | 12,294 75 | ..... | 5,271,132 53 |
| | 5,863 59 | 972,762 55 | 477,244 00 | 73,874,386 80 |
| Diminution | 51,870 87 | ..... | 7,295,443 00 | |
| Augmentation | ..... | 737,398 01 | ..... | 21,862 056 54 |

Vous trouverez ci-annexés les rapports particuliers du commissaire des Terres fédérales, du Directeur du Service Forestier, du Commissaire des Parcs nationaux, du Directeur des Forces hydrauliques, du Drainage et de l'Irrigation et du Directeur du Service administratif des Territoires du Nord-Ouest et du Yukon.

Votre obéissant serviteur,

W. W. CORY,
*Sous-ministre.*

OTTAWA, le 1er octobre 1926.

# TERRES FÉDÉRALES

## RAPPORT DU COMMISSAIRE J. W. GREENWAY

| Demandes de lettres patente | 1924-25 | 1925-2 |
|---|---|---|
| Nombre de demandes examinées | 18,608 | 14,244 |
| Nouvelles demandes | 3,214 | 3,246 |
| Demandes accordées et notifications données | 2,331 | 2,414 |
| Certificats de recommandations envoyés | 81 | 42 |

## RAPPORT du surintendant des Agences des Terres fédérales, H. G. Cuttle

AGENCES

| Agences | Inscriptions de homesteads accordées | Ventes de terres — Ordinaires et terres scolaires | Demandes de lettres patentes | Inscriptions annulées | Permis | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Coupe de bois | Coupe de foin |
| *Manitoba—* | | | | | | |
| Dauphin | 377 | 29 | 209 | 386 | 538 | 298 |
| Le Pas* | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Winnipeg | 239 | 86 | 275 | 1,246 | ..... | ..... |
| *Saskatchewan—* | | | | | | |
| Moose Jaw | 854 | 55 | 532 | 1,119 | 144 | 1,201 |
| Prince Albert | 1,508 | 77 | 845 | 1,243 | 1,320 | 1,523 |
| *Alberta—* | | | | | | |
| Calgary | 176 | 12 | 191 | 445 | 261 | 297 |
| Edmonton | 1,010 | 50 | 509 | 922 | 2,005 | 806 |
| Grande Prairie | 141 | 18 | 176 | 122 | 279 | 182 |
| Lethbridge | 53 | 10 | 84 | 433 | 82 | 53 |
| Peace River | 212 | 21 | 200 | 332 | 378 | 276 |
| *Colombie Britannique—* | | | | | | |
| Kamloops | 46 | 18 | 51 | 79 | 268 | 8 |
| Revelstoke | 29 | 3 | 6 | 30 | 120 | ..... |
| New Westminster | 38 | 1 | 30 | 2 | 419 | ..... |

NOTA.—Etant donné que des ajustements se font de jour en jour (y compris la remise en vigueur de certaines inscriptions ou ventes, ainsi que le rejet d'inscriptions transmises par les divers agents), ces chiffres doivent être considérés comme donnant une idée approximative seulement des affaires de chaque agence.

* Le bureau du Pas est dirigé par un Régistrateur des Mines qui est en outre sous-agent. Les rapports de ce bureau pour l'année ont été comme suit: Concessions minières, 639; cotisations, 21, loyers, 100.

TABLEAU INDIQUANT LE PRINCIPAL TRAVAIL DES INSPECTEURS DE HOMESTEADS

| Bureau principal à | Noms | Inspections faites | Demandes de lettres patentes | Milles parcourus | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | En voiture | En chemin de fer |
| *Manitoba—* | | | | | |
| Dauphin | G. L. Speers | 404 | 95 | 3,639 | 11,158 |
| " | W. J. Mayberry | 546 | 115 | 6,574 | 1,944 |
| Winnipeg | F. J. Bigg | 368 | 73 | 4,290 | 5,660 |
| " | J. F. Drew | 637 | 90 | 6,044½ | 13,662 |
| " | W. Lagimodiere | 304 | 48 | 3,676 | 3,499 |
| *Saskatchewan—* | | | | | |
| Moose Jaw | C. E. Barr | 1,370 | 39 | 11,045 | 1,230 |
| " | J. C. DeBalinhard | 1,289 | 35 | 13,873 | 5,484 |
| " | J. Furnis | 1,006 | 12 | 10,133 | 1,633 |
| " | J. A. McDonald | 79 | 10 | 2,238 | 656 |
| " | G. H. Lydiard | 1,719 | 42 | 12,986 | 1,816 |
| " | T. A. Underwood | 2,231 | 62 | 10,140 | 1,197 |
| Prince Albert | H. Browne | 384 | 59 | 5,543 | 4,942 |
| " | N. I. Edwards | 64 | 2 | 775½ | ..... |
| " | C. E. Maimann | 18 | ..... | 966 | ..... |
| " | A. E. Mosses | 1,187 | 21 | 15,828 | 1,148 |
| " | F. McKenzie | 614 | 85 | 9,269 | 2,385 |
| " | A. Smyth | 658 | 37 | 5,544 | 7,988 |
| " | S. Taylor | 518 | 36 | 10,211 | 970 |
| " | E. H. E. Webb-Bowen | 573 | 94 | 4,530 | 3,030 |
| " | W. W. Whelan | 553 | 42 | 5,704 | 1,371 |
| *Alberta—* | | | | | |
| Calgary | J. S. Coombs | 34 | ..... | 1,271 | 2,768 |
| " | G. H. Cloakey | 1,334 | 27 | 7,892 | 1,096 |
| " | R. A. Kembry | 724 | 28 | 5,949 | 5,024 |
| " | J. Nurcombe | 2,412 | 32 | 10,850 | 4,233 |
| " | Wm. Tempany | 1,394 | 25 | 13,165 | 585 |
| Edmonton | R. S. Cook | 22 | ..... | 243 | 519 |
| " | T. J. Cunningham | 466 | 27 | 4,932 | 4,755 |
| " | I. S. Doze | 433 | 20 | 3,385 | 5,214 |
| Edmonton and Peace River | D. S. Hayden | 424 | 7 | 4,697 | 2,723 |
| Edmonton | W. A. Irwin | 232 | 34 | 2,532 | 1,050 |
| " | A. Sullivan | 76 | 15 | 334 | 232 |
| Grande Prairie | T. M. Newton | 309 | 60 | 6,986 | ..... |
| " | L. T. Smith | 247 | 52 | 7,362 | 60 |
| Lethbridge | H. L. Bowyer | 1,123 | 20 | 10,633 | 2,072 |
| " | H. S. McCowan | 1,069 | 6 | 9,302 | 2,485 |
| " | D. E. Wilcox | 1,391 | 30 | 10,498 | 635 |
| Peace River | S. Grimwood | 329 | 8 | 3,025 | 4,081 |
| " | J. E. McMullen | 231 | 77 | 3,909 | 1,880 |
| *Colombie Britannique—* | | | | | |
| Kamloops | J. M. Benzie | 205 | 42 | 4,010 | 1,607 |
| " | P. C. Campbell | 480 | ..... | 4,948 | 1,610 |
| Revelstoke | I. Clough | 6 | ..... | 24 | 715 |
| " | Hy. Cook | 80 | 6 | 1,408 | 3,818 |

RECETTES PERÇUES PAR LES AGENCES DES TERRES FÉDÉRALES

| Agences | Agent | Service des lettres patentes | Service des bois et pâturages | Service forestier | Service de drainage et d'irrigation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| *Manitoba—* | | | | | |
| Winnipeg | L. P. O. Noel | 6,557 72 | 478 09 | ..... | ..... |
| Dauphin | E. Widmeyer | 5,242 82 | 6,086 88 | 2,227 39 | ..... |
| Le Pas | W. B. McLellan | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| *Saskatchewan—* | | | | | |
| Moose Jaw | J. A. Reid | 284,630 96 | 49,166 31 | 3,427 76 | 130 38 |
| Prince Albert | L. C. Paterson | 78,339 61 | 111,186 77 | 52,264 16 | 65 47 |
| *Alberta—* | | | | | |
| Calgary (acting) | E. H. Crockett | 62,985 05 | 70,327 27 | 9,608 19 | 52 14 |
| Edmonton | A. Norquay | 18,516 37 | 174,770 21 | 3,824 05 | 652 53 |
| Lethbridge | G. A. Nicholson | 19,278 72 | 35,803 35 | 5,347 55 | |
| Peace River | R. Cruickshank | 4,075 76 | 5,447 43 | 4 75 | ..... |
| Grande Prairie | F. L. Christie | 3,854 55 | 4,294 10 | ..... | ..... |
| *Colombie Britannique—* | | | | | |
| Kamloops | H. J. Parker | 1,930 42 | 60,452 20 | 415 85 | ..... |
| Revelstoke | T. J. Wadman | 1,209 46 | 40,016 62 | ..... | ..... |
| New Westminster | E. Walmsley | 2,468 59 | 375,264 67 | ..... | ..... |

RECETTES PERÇUES PAR LES AGENCES DES TERRES FÉDÉRALES—*Fin*

| Agences | Agent | Service des terrains miniers | Service des terres scolaires | Divers | Totaux |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| *Manitoba—* | | | | | |
| Winnipeg | L. P. O. Noel | 23,025 93 | 8,911 28 | 1,459 69 | 40,432 71 |
| Dauphin | E. Widmeyer | 5,379 01 | 2,658 73 | 329 39 | 21,924 22 |
| Le Pas | W. B. McLellan | 26,585 67 | ..... | ..... | 26,585 67 |
| *Saskatchewan—* | | | | | |
| Moose Jaw | J. A. Reid | 12,104 63 | 118,525 86 | 121,215 66 | 589,201 56 |
| Prince Albert | L. C. Paterson | 12,752 30 | 45,074 50 | 20,458 96 | 320,141 77 |
| *Alberta—* | | | | | |
| Calgary (acting) | E. H. Crockett | 221,707 19 | 69,367 13 | 8,886 45 | 442,933 42 |
| Edmonton | A. Norquay | 125,719 98 | 22,231 30 | 1,624 04 | 347,338 48 |
| Lethbridge | G. A. Nicholson | 81,581 54 | 28,365 53 | 7,584 12 | 177,960 81 |
| Peace River | R. Cruickshank | 1,363 82 | 1,814 31 | 668 25 | 13,374 32 |
| Grande Prairie | F. L. Christie | 319 50 | 1,268 75 | 1,665 44 | 11,402 34 |
| *Colombie Britannique—* | | | | | |
| Kamloops | H. J. Parker | 1,957 52 | ..... | ..... | 64,755 99 |
| Revelstoke | T. J. Wadman | 90 80 | ..... | ..... | 41,316 88 |
| New Westminster | E. Walmsley | 3,041 06 | ..... | ..... | 380,774 32 |

## RAPPORT DE M. N. O. CÔTÉ, CONTRÔLEUR DU SERVICE DES LETTRES PATENTES ET REGISTRATEUR DES LETTRES PATENTES FÉDÉRALES.

Accompagné des tableaux marqués "A" à "K"

### LETTRES PATENTES

Durant l'année administrative terminée le 31 mars 1926, le nombre de lettres patentes accordées a été de 5,484 couvrant une superficie de 803,733 acres, répartie comme suit parmi les provinces de l'Ouest:—

| Provinces | Lettres patentes | Acres |
|---|---|---|
| Manitoba | 946 | 135,293 |
| Saskatchewan | 2,669 | 401,952 |
| Alberta | 1,617 | 243,616 |
| Colombie-Britannique | 223 | 22,382 |
| Territoire du Yukon | 18 | 473 |
| Territoires du Nord-Ouest | 11 | 17 |
| Totaux | 5,484 | 803,733 |

La nature de ces concessions, qui sont indiquées en détail dans les états marqués "A" à "G", inclusivement, peut être résumée comme suit:—

| Inscriptions | Lettres patentes | Acres |
|---|---|---|
| Homesteads | 1,858 | 284,289 |
| Ventes | 774 | 103,674 |
| Préemptions | 467 | 73,732 |
| Homesteads non gratuits | 68 | 9,441 |
| Chemins de fer | 59 | 662 |
| Concessions spéciales | 672 | 95,771 |
| Primes aux militaires | 2 | 320 |
| Métis du Nord-Ouest | 4 | 480 |
| Permis d'occupation | 6 | 14 |
| Concessions militaires | 385 | 56,228 |
| Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson | 1,189 | 179,122 |
| Totaux | 5,484 | 803,733 |

Le nombre de lettres patentes s'est accru de 1,180 et la superficie globale s'est augmentée de 180,971 acres, comparativement aux chiffres pour l'année précédente.

Les archives du Service renferment 468,409 lettres patentes, embrassant une superficie globale de 103,608,793 acres, émises depuis mai 1873.

### TERRES CÉDÉES

Quatre mille six cent quatre-vingt-cinq (4,685) inscriptions de homesteads ont été accordées, embrassant une superficie approximative de 749,600 acres, répartie comme suit entre les provinces: Manitoba, 616; Saskatchewan, 2,363; Alberta, 1,556; Colombie-Britannique, 150; total, 4,685.

Le nombre d'inscriptions de homesteads accordées a augmenté de 1,032 comparativement au total pour l'année précédente.

Les 4,685 inscriptions de homesteads se répartissent ainsi entre les diverses agences des terres:—

*Manitoba.*—Dauphin, 377; Winnipeg, 239; total, 616.

*Saskatchewan.*—Moose Jaw, 855; Prince Albert, 1,508; total, 2,363.

*Alberta.*—Calgary, 176; Edmonton, 1,010; Grande Prairie, 111; Lethbridge, 54; Peace River, 205; total, 1,556.

*Colombie-Britannique.*—(Zone ferroviaire et groupe de townships de la rivière la Paix), Grande Prairie, 30; Kamloops, 46; New Westminster, 38; Peace River, 7; Revelstoke, 29; total, 150:

Les 4,685 titulaires d'inscriptions représentaient 10,841 personnes, d'après les renseignements fournis par chacun d'eux. Parmi ces inscriptions, 1,381 ont été faites par des résidants des diverses provinces du Dominion; 696 par des personnes qui avaient déjà obtenu des inscriptions de homesteads, mais qui les avaient laissé révoquer par défaut ou qui en avaient demandé elles-mêmes l'annulation afin, dans la plupart des cas, de pouvoir se procurer d'autres terres; 553 ont été faites par des personnes venues des Iles Britanniques; 842 par des Américains; 359 par des Autrichiens; 74 par des Hongrois; 228 par des Russes et des Finlandais; 92 par des Norvégiens; 93 par des Suédois; 72 par des Allemands; 18 par des Français; 18 par des Belges, et les 259 qui restent par des sujets de divers autres pays.

Au total, 576 inscriptions de concessions militaires ont été accordées durant l'année, embrassant approximativement 92,160 acres réparties comme suit entre les provinces:—

| | Nombre d'inscriptions | Acres |
|---|---|---|
| Manitoba | 70 | 11,200 |
| Saskatchewan | 296 | 47,360 |
| Alberta | 183 | 29,280 |
| Colombie Britannique (zone ferroviaire et région de la rivière La Paix) | 27 | 4,320 |
| Totaux | 576 | 92,160 |

Ces inscriptions militaires se répartissent ainsi entre les diverses agences des terres:—

*Manitoba.*—Dauphin, 44; Winipeg, 26; total, 70.

*Saskatchewan.*—Moose Jaw, 137; Prince Albert, 159; total, 296.

*Alberta.*—Calgary, 30; Edmonton, 95; Grande Prairie, 14; Lethbridge, 14; Peace River, 30; total, 183.

*Colombie-Britannique* (Zone ferroviaire et région de la rivière La Paix).—Grande Prairie, 13; Kamloops, 8; New Westminster, 4; Revelstoke, 2; total, 27.

INSCRIPTIONS ANNULÉES

Au total, 5,511 inscriptions ont été annulées; elles étaient réparties comme suit:—

| — | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | Colombie-Britannique |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Homesteads | 746 | 1,312 | 1,211 | 131 |
| Concessions militaires | 111 | 209 | 182 | 8 |
| Préemptions | ..... | 863 | 613 | ..... |
| Homesteads non-gratuits | ..... | 56 | 24 | ..... |
| Ventes | 3 | 21 | 19 | 2 |
| Totaux | 860 | 2,461 | 2,049 | 141 |

VENTES

Deux cents vingt-trois (223), ventes ont été faites durant l'année 1925-26, embrassant une superficie de 9,218 acres, soit une moyenne d'environ 41 acres et un tiers pour chaque vente.

### REVENUS

La somme de $442,020.52, y compris $188,913.67 d'intérêt sur des paiements différés, a été perçue pour des homesteads non-gratuits, des préemptions et des ventes ordinaires, ce qui accuse une augmentation de $58,300.27, comparativement aux sommes perçues durant l'année précédente.

Une somme de $100,876.11 a également été perçue pour droits d'inscriptions, travaux d'aménagement et divers autres item, ce qui porte à $542,896.63 le revenu total pour la présente année administrative.

### REMBOURSEMENTS

Cinq cent quarante-deux (542) remboursements, s'élevant à $29,376.56 ont été effectués, comme suit:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 309 remboursements | Valeur des travaux d'aménagement perçue sur des homesteads annulés | $ 17,945 27 |
| 215 remboursements | Surpaiements sur des ventes et remboursements de sommes payées pour ventes de homesteads et de préemptions dont les inscriptions ont été annulées | 11,431 29 |
| | Total | $ 29,376 56 |

Sur les $11,431.29 mentionnés ci-dessus, $5,482.64 ont été remboursés à la Commission fédérale d'Etablissement des soldats, pour des préemptions et des homesteads non-gratuits convertis en concessions militaires, et la somme de $2,815.08 a été remboursée aux titulaires d'inscriptions pour des préemptions et des homesteads non-gratuits qui ont été annulés.

### TERRES RÉCEMMENT ARPENTÉES MISES EN DISPONIBILITÉ POUR INSCRIPTIONS DE HOMESTEADS

Des terres récemment arpentées, comprises dans neuf townships, ont été mises en disponibilité pour inscriptions de homesteads dans les agences suivantes:

*Alberta.*—Edmonton, dans 5 townships; Saskatchewan.—Prince-Albert, dans 4 townships; total, 9.

TABLEAU A—Lettres patentes octroyées pour des terres fédérales situées dans le Manitoba, la Saskatchewan, l'Alberta, les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, la Colombie-Britannique et le territoire du Yukon.

| N° | Nature de la concession | Du 1er avril 1925 au 31 mars 1926 | | Du 1er avril 1924 au 31 mars 1925 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Patentes | Acres | Patentes | Acres |
| 1 | Homesteads en Colombie Britannique | 74 | 7,344 | 91 | 10,536 |
| 2 | Ventes en Colombie Britannique | 15 | 1,591 | 9 | 193 |
| 3 | Vente de terrain houiller | ..... | ..... | 1 | 148 |
| 4 | Ventes de terres drainées | 2 | 461 | 2 | 229 |
| 5 | Homesteads | 1,741 | 270,278 | 1,822 | 285,294 |
| 6 | Homesteads, groupe de Peace River | 41 | 6,425 | 31 | 4,849 |
| 7 | Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson | 1,189 | 179,122 | 2 | 480 |
| 8 | Licences d'occupation | 6 | 14 | 4 | 9 |
| 9 | Gratification aux militaires | 2 | 320 | 4 | 641 |
| 10 | Ventes de terrains miniers (44 acres) | 1 | ..... | 4 | 147 |
| 11 | Droits miniers (3,277 acres) | 10 | ..... | 4 | ..... |
| 12 | Octrois aux Métis du Nord-ouest | 4 | 480 | 2 | 279 |
| 13 | Ventes de préemptions | 467 | 73,732 | 423 | 67,006 |
| 14 | Homesteads non-gratuits | 68 | 9,441 | 62 | 8,400 |
| 15 | Décharge ventes (405 acres) | 9 | ..... | 3 | ..... |
| 16 | Décharge, vente de terres drainées | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| 17 | Décharges, concessions spéciales (17 acres) | 3 | 115 | 16 | ..... |
| | Chemins de fer— | | | | |
| 18 | Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Co. | 5 | 17 | 1 | 1 |
| 19 | Canadian Northern Railway Co | 8 | 200 | 9 | 236 |
| 20 | Canadian Northern Railway Co. (Droits miniers) | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| 21 | Canadian Northern Western Railway Co | 2 | 5 | 7 | 25 |
| 22 | Canadian Pacific Railway (concessions) | 31 | 285 | 12 | 281 |
| 23 | Canadian Pacific Railway voie et terrains de gares | ..... | ..... | 7 | 401 |
| 24 | Central Canada Railway Co | 3 | 52 | ..... | ..... |
| 25 | Edmonton Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Co | 2 | 10 | 3 | 23 |
| 26 | Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co | 2 | 6 | 3 | 63 |
| 27 | Kettle Valley Railway Co | ..... | ..... | 1 | 5 |
| 28 | Manitoba and Northwestern Railway Co. of Canada) | 5 | 84 | 8 | 120 |
| 29 | Manitoba South-Western Colonization Railway Co | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| 30 | Ventes | 196 | 14,100 | 177 | 5,667 |
| 31 | Ventes, groupe de Peace River | ..... | ..... | 2 | 7 |
| 32 | Ventes de terres scolaires | 526 | 87,282 | 206 | 30,031 |
| 33 | Ventes de terres scolaires (droits miniers) | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| 34 | Concessions militaires | 369 | 53,665 | 350 | 52,992 |
| 35 | Concessions militaires, groupe de Peace River | 16 | 2,563 | 18 | 2,868 |
| 36 | Concessions spéciales | 642 | 94,053 | 1,003 | 150,012 |
| 37 | Concessions spéciales (droits miniers, 990 acres) | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 38 | Concessions spéciales (Bois de service seulement, 943 acres) | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 39 | Concessions spéciales, groupe de Peace River | 10 | 1,602 | 10 | 1,340 |
| 40 | Homesteads du Yukon | 2 | 242 | 3 | 479 |
| 41 | Ventes de terrains miniers du Yukon | 4 | 200 | ..... | ..... |
| 42 | Ventes au Yukon | 11 | 30 | ..... | ..... |
| 43 | Concession spéciale au Yukon | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| | Totaux | 5,484 | 803,733 | 4,304 | 622,762 |

TABLEAU B—Lettres patentes octroyées pour des terres fédérales situées dans la province du Manitoba

| N° | Nature de la concession | Du 1er avril 1925 au 31 mars 1926 | | Du 1er avril 1924 au 31 mars 1925 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Patentes | Acres | Patentes | Acres |
| 1 | Homesteads | 285 | 43,407 | 353 | 54,843 |
| 2 | Cie de la Baie d'Hudson | 340 | 47,589 | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | Ventes de terrains miniers | ..... | ..... | 3 | 107 |
| 4 | Concessions aux Métis du Nord-Ouest | ..... | ..... | 1 | 121 |
| | Chemins de fer— | | | | |
| 5 | Canadian Northern Railway Co | 4 | 33 | 2 | 12 |
| 6 | Manitoba South-Western Colonization Railway Co | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | Ventes | 30 | 815 | 45 | 1,411 |
| 8 | Ventes de terres scolaires | 83 | 12,512 | 17 | 2,878 |
| 9 | Concessions Militaires | 63 | 9,826 | 52 | 8,165 |
| 10 | Concessions spéciales | 140 | 21,108 | 194 | 30,129 |
| | Totaux | 946 | 135,293 | 667 | 97,666 |

TABLEAU C—Lettres patentes octroyées pour des terres fédérales situées dans la province de la Saskatchewan

| N° | Nature de la concession | Du 1er avril 1925 au 31 mars 1926 | | Du 1er avril 1924 au 31 mars 1925 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Patentes | Acres | Patentes | Acres |
| 1 | Homesteads | 798 | 124,650 | 694 | 109,252 |
| 2 | Cie de la Baie d'Hudson | 624 | 95,861 | 1 | 320 |
| 3 | Licences d'occupation | 3 | 9 | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | Ventes de terrains miniers | ..... | ..... | 1 | 40 |
| 5 | Concessions aux Métis du Nord-Ouest | 2 | 160 | 1 | 158 |
| 6 | Ventes de préemptions | 391 | 61,747 | 355 | 56,254 |
| 7 | Homesteads non-gratuits | 50 | 7,718 | 42 | 6,510 |
| 8 | Décharges, ventes (82 acres) | 3 | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| 9 | Décharges, concessions spéciales | ..... | ..... | 16 | ..... |
| | Chemins de fer— | | | | |
| 10 | Canadian Northern Railway Co | 4 | 167 | 7 | 224 |
| 11 | Canadian Northern Railway Co. (droits miniers) | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| 12 | Canadian Pacific Railway, concessions | 20 | 179 | 10 | 257 |
| 13 | Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| 14 | Manitoba and North-Western Railway Co. of Canada | 5 | 84 | 8 | 120 |
| 15 | Ventes | 74 | 3,289 | 63 | 1,786 |
| 16 | Ventes de terres scolaires | 289 | 47,322 | 116 | 15,649 |
| 17 | Concessions militaires | 162 | 25,316 | 160 | 25,103 |
| 18 | Concessions spéciales | 243 | 35,449 | 361 | 53,812 |
| | Totaux | 2,669 | 401,952 | 1,839 | 269,486 |

TABLEAU D—Lettres patentes octroyées pour des terres fédérales situées dans la province de l'Alberta

| N° | Nature de la concession | Du 1er avril 1925 au 31 mars 1926 | | Du 1er avril 1924 au 31 mars 1925 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Patentes | Acres | Patentes | Acres |
| 1 | Vente de terrains houillers | ..... | ..... | 1 | 148 |
| 2 | Ventes de terres drainées | 2 | 461 | 2 | 229 |
| 3 | Homesteads | 658 | 102,221 | 775 | 121,199 |
| 4 | Cie de la Baie d'Hudson | 225 | 35,672 | 1 | 160 |
| 5 | Licences d'occupation | 3 | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| 6 | Primes militaires | 2 | 320 | 4 | 641 |
| 7 | Ventes de droits miniers (3,227 acres) | 10 | ..... | 4 | ..... |
| 8 | Ventes de terrains miniers (44 acres) | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 9 | Concessions aux Métis du Nord-Ouest | 2 | 320 | ..... | ..... |
| 10 | Ventes de préemptions | 76 | 11,985 | 68 | 10,752 |
| 11 | Homesteads non-gratuits | 10 | 1,580 | 11 | 1,756 |
| 12 | Décharge, ventes (323 acres) | 6 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| 13 | Décharge, ventes de terres drainées | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| 14 | Décharges, concessions spéciales (17 acres) | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Chemins de fer— | | | | |
| 15 | Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Co. | 5 | 17 | 1 | 1 |
| 16 | Canadian Northern Western Railway Co. | 2 | 5 | 7 | 25 |
| 17 | Canadian Pacific Railway (concessions) | 10 | 100 | 2 | 24 |
| 18 | Central Canada Railway Co. | 3 | 52 | ..... | ..... |
| 19 | Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Co. | 2 | 10 | 3 | 23 |
| 20 | Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co. | 1 | 5 | 3 | 63 |
| 21 | Ventes | 83 | 9,991 | 67 | 2,469 |
| 22 | Ventes de terres scolaires | 154 | 27,448 | 73 | 11,504 |
| 23 | Ventes de terres scolaires (droits miniers) | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| 24 | Concessions militaires | 113 | 17,201 | 123 | 19,158 |
| 25 | Concessions spéciales | 246 | 36,223 | 429 | 64,233 |
| 26 | Concessions spéciales (droits miniers 990 acres) | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Totaux | 1,617 | 243,616 | 1,581 | 232,393 |

TABLEAU E—Lettres patentes octroyées pour des terres fédérales situées dans la province de la Colombie-Britannique

| N° | Nature de la concession | Du 1er avril 1925 au 31 mars 1926 | | Du 1er avril 1924 au 31 mars 1925 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Patentes | Acres | Patentes | Acres |
| 1 | Colombie Britannique, homesteads | 74 | 7,344 | 91 | 10,536 |
| 2 | Colombie Britannique, ventes | 15 | 1,591 | 9 | 193 |
| 3 | Homesteads, groupe de Peace River | 41 | 6,425 | 31 | 4,849 |
| 4 | Homesteads non-gratuits | 8 | 143 | 9 | 134 |
| 5 | Décharge, concessions spéciales | 2 | 115 | ..... | ..... |
| | Chemins de fer— | | | | |
| 6 | Canadian Pacific Railway Co. concession | 1 | 6 | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | Canadian Pacific Railway (voies et terrains de gares) | ..... | ..... | 7 | 401 |
| 8 | Kettle Valley Railway Co. | ..... | ..... | 1 | 5 |
| 9 | Ventes, groupe de Peace River | ..... | ..... | 2 | 7 |
| 10 | Concessions militaires | 31 | 1,322 | 15 | 566 |
| 11 | Concessions militaires, groupe de Peace River | 16 | 2,563 | 18 | 2,868 |
| 12 | Concessions spéciales | 11 | 1,271 | 19 | 1,838 |
| 13 | Concessions spéciales (Bois seulement 943 acres) | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 14 | Concessions spéciales, groupe de Peace River | 10 | 1,602 | 10 | 1,340 |
| | Totaux | 223 | 22,382 | 212 | 22,737 |

## Tableaux F et G—Lettres patentes octroyées pour des terres fédérales

### F—Territoire du Yukon

| N° | Nature de la concession | Du 1er avril 1925 au 31 mars 1926 | | Du 1er avril 1924 au 31 mars 1925 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Patentes | Acres | Patentes | Acres |
| 1 | Homesteads | 2 | 242 | 3 | 479 |
| 2 | Ventes de terrains miniers | 4 | 200 | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | Ventes | 11 | 30 | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | Concessions spéciales | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| | Totaux | 18 | 473 | 3 | 479 |

### G—Territoires du Nord-Ouest

| N° | Nature de la concession | Du 1er avril 1925 au 31 mars 1926 | | Du 1er avril 1924 au 31 mars 1925 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Patentes | Acres | Patentes | Acres |
| 1 | Ventes | 9 | 15 | 2 | 1 |
| 2 | Concession spéciales | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| | Totaux | 11 | 17 | 2 | 1 |

## Tableau H—Nombre d'inscriptions de homesteads durant l'année, nationalité des détenteurs de homesteads et provinces dans lesquelles les inscriptions ont été faites.

| Nationalités | Provinces | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | Colombie Britannique | |
| Canadiens venant de: | | | | | |
| Ontario | 41 | 248 | 120 | 15 | 424 |
| Québec | 9 | 101 | 50 | ..... | 160 |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | ..... | 10 | 19 | 2 | 31 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 5 | 17 | 11 | 4 | 37 |
| Ile du Prince-Edouard | ..... | 7 | 5 | 1 | 13 |
| Manitoba | 171 | 140 | 25 | 5 | 341 |
| Saskatchewan | 14 | 188 | 25 | 2 | 229 |
| Alberta | 1 | 12 | 100 | 4 | 117 |
| Colombie-Britannique | 1 | 6 | 6 | 16 | 29 |
| Concessionnaires déjà inscrits | 77 | 313 | 289 | 17 | 696 |
| Terre-Neuviens | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Américains | 26 | 438 | 358 | 20 | 842 |
| Anglais | 41 | 212 | 118 | 17 | 388 |
| Ecossais | 14 | 40 | 54 | 5 | 113 |
| Irlandais | 6 | 28 | 16 | 2 | 52 |
| Français | 2 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 18 |
| Belges | 2 | 10 | 6 | ..... | 18 |
| Suisses | ..... | 8 | 9 | 1 | 18 |
| Italiens | 1 | 3 | 13 | 3 | 20 |
| Roumains | 1 | 31 | 6 | 2 | 40 |
| Syriens | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | 3 |
| Reporté | 412 | 1,824 | 1,237 | 117 | 3,590 |

| Nationalités | Provinces | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | Colombie Britannique | |
| Report | 412 | 1,824 | 1,237 | 117 | 3,590 |
| Allemands | 2 | 49 | 20 | 1 | 72 |
| Autrichiens | 121 | 138 | 97 | 3 | 359 |
| Hollandais | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 13 |
| Danois (autres que les Islandais) | 1 | 16 | 19 | 1 | 37 |
| Islandais | 2 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 12 |
| Suédois | 6 | 49 | 30 | 8 | 93 |
| Norvégiens | ..... | 51 | 39 | 2 | 92 |
| Russes | 23 | 103 | 65 | 1 | 192 |
| Turcs | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 |
| Bulgares | 1 | 3 | 1 | ..... | 5 |
| Néo-Zélandais | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Grecs | 6 | 7 | 1 | ..... | 14 |
| Polonais | 22 | 28 | 24 | 1 | 75 |
| Finlandais | ..... | 13 | 10 | 13 | 36 |
| Hongrois | 16 | 56 | 2 | ..... | 74 |
| Sud-Américains | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 |
| Sud-Africains | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| Tchéco-Slovaques | ..... | 3 | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| Yougoslaves | ..... | 4 | 1 | ..... | 5 |
| Luxembourgeois | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Totaux | 616 | 2,363 | 1,556 | 150 | 4,685 |

Nombre d'âmes représenté par les inscriptions ci-dessus, 10,841.

TABLEAU I—Nombre d'inscriptions de homesteads faites durant l'année dans les Provinces de l'Ouest par des personnes venant des Etats-Unis.

| États | Provinces | | | | Total | États | Provinces | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | Colombie Britannique | | | Manitoba | Saskatchewan | Alberta | Colombie Britannique | |
| | | | | | | Report | 14 | 225 | 185 | 12 | 436 |
| Alabama | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | Minnesota | 7 | 129 | 52 | 3 | 191 |
| Arkansas | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | 5 | Mississippi | ..... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5 |
| Californie | ..... | 2 | 3 | ..... | 5 | Missouri | 4 | 6 | 7 | ..... | 17 |
| Caroline du Nord | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | Montana | ..... | 4 | 10 | ..... | 14 |
| Caroline du Sud | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | Nebraska | 1 | 11 | 15 | ..... | 27 |
| Colorado | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | 5 | Nevada | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Connecticut | ..... | 1 | 4 | ..... | 5 | New Hampshire | ..... | 1 | 3 | ..... | 4 |
| Dakota-Nord | 9 | 104 | 38 | 1 | 152 | New York | ..... | 8 | 3 | ..... | 11 |
| Dakota-Sud | ..... | 27 | 21 | 1 | 49 | Ohio | ..... | 7 | 9 | 1 | 17 |
| Georgie | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | 3 | Oklahoma | ..... | 4 | 16 | ..... | 20 |
| Idaho | ..... | 3 | 9 | ..... | 12 | Oregon | ..... | 3 | 11 | 1 | 15 |
| Illinois | ..... | 17 | 19 | 4 | 40 | Pennsylvanie | ..... | 3 | 4 | ..... | 7 |
| Indiana | ..... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 | Rhode Island | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Territoire Indien | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | Tennessee | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| Iowa | 1 | 27 | 20 | 1 | 49 | Texas | ..... | 2 | 3 | ..... | 5 |
| Kansas | ..... | 10 | 20 | 2 | 32 | Utah | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | 6 |
| Kentucky | ..... | 1 | 4 | ..... | 5 | Vermont | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 4 |
| Louisiane | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 | Virginie | ..... | 1 | 5 | ..... | 6 |
| Maine | ..... | 6 | 4 | ..... | 10 | Washington | ..... | 2 | 6 | 2 | 10 |
| Massachusetts | ..... | 5 | 7 | ..... | 12 | Wisconsin | ..... | 26 | 12 | ..... | 38 |
| Michigan | 2 | 17 | 18 | 2 | 39 | Wyoming | ..... | 3 | 2 | ..... | 5 |
| Reporté | 14 | 225 | 185 | 12 | 436 | Totaux | 26 | 438 | 358 | 20 | 842 |

TABLEAU J—Nombre d'inscriptions de homesteads faites durant l'année administrative 1925-26 comparativement à celui de l'année précédente.

| Agence | Manitoba | | Saskatchewan | | Alberta | | Colombie Britannique | | Totaux comparés |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1925–6 | 1924–5 | 1925–6 | 1924–5 | 1925–6 | 1924–5 | 1925–6 | 1924–5 | |
| Calgary | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 176 | 184 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dauphin | 377 | 175 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Edmonton | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,010 | 748 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Grande Prairie | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 111 | 92 | 30 | 19 | ..... |
| Kamloops | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46 | 78 | ..... |
| Lethbridge | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 54 | 31 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Moose Jaw | ..... | ..... | 855 | 378 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Westminster | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38 | 86 | ..... |
| Peace River | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 205 | 137 | 7 | 10 | ..... |
| Prince Albert | ..... | ..... | 1,508 | 1,426 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Revelstoke | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | 0 | ..... |
| Winnipeg | 239 | 289 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Année, 1925-26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,685 |
| Année, 1924-25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,653 |
| Augmentation nette | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,032 |
| Totaux | 616 | 464 | 2,363 | 1,804 | 1,556 | 1,192 | 150 | 193 | |

TABLEAU K—Nombre d'inscriptions faites par des soldats au cours de l'exercice 1925-1926 comparé à celui de l'exercice précédent.

| Agence | Manitoba | | Saskatchewan | | Alberta | | Colombie-Britannique | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1925–6 | 1924–5 | 1925–6 | 1924–5 | 1925–6 | 1924–5 | 1925–6 | 1924–5 | |
| Calgary | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 79 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dauphin | 44 | 35 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Edmonton | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 95 | 63 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Grande Prairie | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 17 | 13 | 5 | ..... |
| Kamloops | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 14 | ..... |
| Lethbridge | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Moose Jaw | ..... | ..... | 137 | 108 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Westminster | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 10 | ..... |
| Peace River | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 17 | 0 | 0 | ..... |
| Prince Albert | ..... | ..... | 159 | 172 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Revelstoke | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 0 | ..... |
| Winnipeg | 26 | 45 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Exercice 1925–26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 576 |
| Exercice 1924–25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 584 |
| Diminution nette | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 |
| Totaux | 70 | 80 | 296 | 280 | 183 | 195 | 27 | 29 | |

## RAPPORT DE M. W. T. ROLLINS, CONTRÔLEUR DES TERRES SCOLAIRES

Durant l'année administrative terminée le 31 mars 1926, des terres scolaires ont été vendues par enchère publique et privément dans les provinces du Manitoba, de la Saskatchewan et Alberta, comme suit:—

### MANITOBA

| Disposition faite des terres | Superficie acres | Valeur | Prix moyen par acre |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ c. | $ c. |
| Emplacement d'écoles | 3·00 | 30 00 | 10 00 |
| Emplacement de cimetières | 4·00 | 40 00 | 10 00 |
| Vente par enchère publique | 25·00 | 175·00 | 7·00 |
| | 32·00 | 245 00 | 7 66 |

### SASKATCHEWAN

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Compagnies de chemin de fer | 223·824 | 2,752 25 | 12 30 |
| Emplacements d'écoles | 19·00 | 220 00 | 11 58 |
| Emplacements de cimetières | 2·00 | 20 00 | 10 00 |
| Emplacements de réservoirs | 2·17 | 49 29 | 22 71 |
| Etablissement de soldats | 159·00 | 3,180 00 | 20 00 |
| Vente à l'enchère | 137·323 | 961 26 | 7 00 |
| Etendues asséchées | 16·40 | 82 00 | 5 00 |
| | 562·716 | 7,294 80 | 12 96 |

### ALBERTA

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Compagnies de chemin de fer | 192·68 | 3,762 53 | 19 53 |
| Emplacements d'écoles | 18·71 | 476 00 | 25 44 |
| Emplacements de cimetières | 2·00 | 30 00 | 15 00 |
| Etendues asséchées | 33·06 | 165 30 | 5 00 |
| Surface de terrains miniers | 24·60 | 172 20 | 7 00 |
| | 271·05 | 4,606 03 | 16·99 |

Déduction faites des ventes annulées et tenant compte des ajustements se rapportant à des changements dans la superficie, la superficie et la valeur nettes des terres scolaires et des lots urbains cédés jusqu'au 31 mars 1926 sont comme suit:—

| Province | Superficie acres | Valeur | Prix moyen par acre | Valeur des lots urbains |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Manitoba | 648,389·97 | 6,249,785 80 | 9 64 | 5,165 00 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,233,466·1248 | 20,144,540 23 | 16 33 | 12,571 00 |
| Alberta | 797,904·653 | 10,998,304 88 | 13 78 | 39,380 00 |

Durant l'année, le nombre de permis et de baux octroyés, le nombre de baux en validité et les recettes combinées provenant de cette source pour les provinces du Manitoba, de la Saskatchewan et de l'Alberta ont été comme suit:—

| — | Permis délivrés | Baux octroyés | Baux en cours de validité | Recettes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | $ c. |
| Pâturages | 6,250 | ..... | ..... | 118,471 21 |
| Charbon | ..... | 3 | 88 | 24,657 42 |
| Pétrole et gaz | ..... | 343 | 593 | 31,495 53 |
| Foin | 2,171 | 3 | 9 | 5,382 83 |
| Culture | 1,355 | ..... | ..... | 75,575 44 |
| Bois | 258 | ..... | ..... | 4,186 85 |
| Spéciaux | ..... | 4 | 43 | 1,703 99 |

*Droits d'enregistrement.*—Durant l'année, on a enregistré 303 cessions de terres vendues ou louées dans le Manitoba, la Saskatchewan et l'Alberta. Les recettes provenant de cette source se sont élevées à $972.44.

## RECETTES ET DÉPENSES

Le revenu net perçu durant l'année a été comme suit:—

| | $ c. |
|---|---|
| Manitoba | 74,034 77 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,286,514 08 |
| Alberta | 681,721 42 |
| Total | 2,042,270 27 |

Les recettes perçues durant l'année (déduction faite du principal des ventes et des frais d'administration) et versées aux provinces du Manitoba, de la Saskatchewan et de l'Alberta, ont été comme suit:—

| Province | Revenus autres que le principal des ventes | Frais d'administration | Montant remis à la province |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Manitoba | 34,622 36 | 13,932 47 | 20,689 89 |
| Saskatchewan | 582,902 31 | 39,616 16 | 543,286 15 |
| Alberta | 372,478 93 | 26,012 57 | 346,466 36 |

La balance portée au crédit du fonds de dotation des Terres Scolaires pour chaque province au 31 mars 1926 et l'intérêt payé sur les placements pour l'année 1925-26 sont comme suit:—

| Province | Montant total | Montant placé en débentures | Intérêt payé sur placements |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Manitoba | 5,820,540 17 | 5,820,000 00 | 289,275 00 |
| Saskatchewan | 14,307,495 34 | 14,307,000 00 | 681,675 00 |
| Alberta | 7,489,475 58 | 7,489,000 00 | 360,150 00 |

Les tableaux ci-annexés, marqués A, B et C respectivement, montrent, dûment classifié, le revenu perçu des provinces du Manitoba, de la Saskatchewan et de l'Alberta durant l'année.

Les tableaux ci-annexés, marqués D, E et F respectivement, montrent la balance au crédit du Fonds de Dotation des Terres Scolaires pour chaque province au 31 mars 1926, déduction faite des sommes placées en débentures, tel que prévu par arrêté du Conseil.

TABLEAU A—Terres scolaires du Manitoba—Recettes perçues durant l'exercice:

| Source | Recettes brutes | | Remboursements | Recettes nettes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Ventes: Principal | 38,438 94 | | | |
| Plus ajustements | 1,707 48 | | | |
| | | 40,146 42 | 49 10 | 40,097 32 |
| Intérêt | 24,309 98 | | | |
| Plus ajustements | 246 38 | | | |
| | | 24,556 36 | ..... | 24,556 36 |
| Culture | ..... | 2,629 11 | 75 94 | 2,553 17 |
| Pâturages | ..... | 3,948 83 | 115 70 | 3,833 13 |
| Bois | 835 00 | | | |
| Moins honoraires transférés aux terres fédérales | 49 00 | | | |
| | | 786 00 | 13 59 | 772 41 |
| Foin | 2,162 59 | | | |
| Moins honoraires transférés aux terres fédérales | 580 00 | | | |
| | | 1,582 59 | 122 39 | 1,460 20 |
| Pétrole et gaz naturel | ..... | 539 18 | ..... | 539 18 |
| Sroits d'enregistrement | ..... | 101 50 | 3 00 | 98 50 |
| Divers | ..... | 126 50 | 2 00 | 124 50 |
| Totaux | ..... | 74,416 49 | 381 72 | 74,034 77 |

TABLEAU B—Terres scolaires de la Saskatchewan—Recettes perçues durant l'exercice:

| Source | Recette brutes | | Remboursements | Recettes nettes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Ventes: Principal | 723,287 56 | | | |
| Moins ajustements | 2,962 35 | | | |
| | | 720,325 21 | 755 65 | 719,569 56 |
| Intérêt | 424,519 22 | | | |
| Moins ajustements | 606 86 | | | |
| | | 423,912 36 | 95 93 | 423,816 43 |
| Culture | ..... | 63,642 06 | 2,227 49 | 61,414 57 |
| Pâturages | ..... | 68,271 90 | 409 41 | 67,862 49 |
| Bois | 2,983 42 | | | |
| Moins honoraires transférés aux terres fédérales | 108 00 | | | |
| | | 2,875 42 | 180 93 | 2,694 49 |
| Foin | 4,294 31 | | | |
| Moins honoraires transférés aux terres fédérales | 1,183 00 | 3,111 31 | 76 12 | 3,035 19 |
| Houille | ..... | 3,308 61 | ..... | 3,308 61 |
| Pétrole et gaz naturel | ..... | 1,800 00 | ..... | 1,800 00 |
| Droits d'enregistrement | ..... | 356 25 | 20 50 | 335 75 |
| Divers | ..... | 3,110 99 | 434 00 | 2,676 99 |
| Totaux | ..... | 1,290,714 11 | 4,200 03 | 1,286,514 08 |

TABLEAU C—Terres scolaires de l'Alberta—Recettes perçues durant l'exercice:

| Source | Recettes brutes | | Remboursements | Recettes nettes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Ventes: Principal | 321,354 59 | | | |
| Moins ajustements | 949 23 | | | |
| | | 320,405 36 | 2,303 08 | 318,102 28 |
| Intérêt | 242,076 54 | | | |
| Moins ajustements | 2,567 38 | | | |
| | | 244,643 92 | 1,220 30 | 243,423 62 |
| Culture | ..... | 12,646 68 | 1,038 98 | 11,607 70 |
| Pâturages | 47,311 66 | | | |
| Moins ajustements | 2 80 | | | |
| | | 47,308 86 | 533 27 | 46,775 59 |
| Bois | 8,909 41 | | | |
| Moins honoraires transférés aux terres fédérales | 101 00 | | | |
| | | 8,808 41 | 88 46 | 8,719 95 |
| Foin | 1,330 94 | | | |
| Moins honoraires transférés aux terres fédérales | 408 00 | | | |
| | | 922 94 | 35 50 | 887 44 |
| Houille | ..... | 21,361 31 | 12 50 | 21,348 81 |
| Pétrole et gaz naturel | ..... | 29,429 35 | 273 00 | 29,156 35 |
| Droits d'enregistrement | ..... | 566 19 | 28 00 | 538 19 |
| Divers | ..... | 1,191 49 | 30 00 | 1,161 49 |
| Totaux | ..... | 687,284 51 | 5,563 09 | 681,721 42 |

## Tableau D—Terres scolaires du Manitoba—Relevé des recettes et des dépenses, 1925-1926

| Détails | Dt. | Av. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. |
| Solde au 1er avril 1925 | ..... | 442 85 |
| Ventes | ..... | 64,653 68 |
| Permis de culture | ..... | 2,553 17 |
| Droits de coupe de bois, permis de fenaison, loyers de pâturages, pétrole et divers | ..... | 6,729 42 |
| Droits d'enregistrement | ..... | 98 50 |
| Intérêts sur fonds | ..... | 684 91 |
| Frais d'administration à Ottawa | 12,331 69 | ..... |
| Frais d'aministration, service de l'Ouest | 928 05 | ..... |
| Appointements extérieurs, impressions (publicité et frais généraux) | 672 73 | ..... |
| Intérêt et revenu payés au gouvernement du Manitoba | 20,689 89 | ..... |
| Achats d'obligations | 40,000 00 | ..... |
| Solde au 31 mars 1926 | 540 17 | ..... |
| | 75,162 53 | 75,162 53 |

## Tableau E—Terres scolaires de la Saskatchewan—Relevé des recettes et des dépenses, 1925-1926

| Détails | Dt. | Av. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. |
| Solde au 1er avril 1925 | ..... | 925 78 |
| Ventes | ..... | 1,143,385 99 |
| Permis de culture | ..... | 61,414 57 |
| Droits de coupe de bois, foin, loyers de pâturages, terrains houillers, pétrole et divers | ..... | 81,377 77 |
| Droits d'enregistrement | ..... | 335 75 |
| Intérêt sur fonds | ..... | 15,957 79 |
| Frais d'administration à Ottawa | 36,995 08 | ..... |
| Frais d'administration, service de l'Ouest | 599 21 | ..... |
| Salaires extérieurs, impressions, publicité, frais généraux | 2,021 87 | ..... |
| Revenu et intérêt payés au gouvernement de la Saskatchewan | 543,286 15 | ..... |
| Achats d'obligations | 720,000 00 | ..... |
| Solde au 31 mars 1926 | 495 34 | ..... |
| | 1,303,397 65 | 1,303,397 65 |

## Tableau F—Terres scolaires de l'Alberta—Relevé des recettes et des dépenses, 1925-1926

| Détails | Dt. | Av. |
|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. |
| Solde au 1er avril 1925 | ..... | 373 30 |
| Ventes | ..... | 561,525 90 |
| Permis de culture | ..... | 11,607 70 |
| Droits de coupe de bois, foin, loyers de pâturages, terrains houillers, pétrole et divers | ..... | 108,049 63 |
| Droits d'enregistrement | ..... | 538 19 |
| Intérêts sur fonds | ..... | 8,859 79 |
| Frais d'administration à Ottawa | 24,663 41 | ..... |
| Salaires extérieurs, impressions, publicité et frais généraux | 1,349 16 | ..... |
| Revenu et intérêt payés au gouvernement de l'Alberta | 346,466 36 | ..... |
| Achats d'obligations | 318,000 00 | ..... |
| Solde au 31 mars 1926 | 475 58 | ..... |
| | 690,954 51 | 690,954 51 |

## RAPPORT DU SURINTENDANT DU SERVICE DES TERRAINS MINIERS, H. H. ROWATT

Les recettes du service des Terrains miniers durant l'année 1925-26 se sont élevées à $748,787.33, ce qui accuse une augmentation de $144,255.99. Elles proviennent de redevances, de loyers et de droits perçus pour des droits miniers —propriété de la Couronne—cédés en vertu de baux ou d'autres formes de concession révocable.

Les frais encourus pour l'exploitation du pétrole et du gaz naturel dont les droits ont été acquis en vertu de baux peuvent, d'après les termes des règlements, être acceptés comme loyers, de sorte que les sommes dues à la Couronne qui, autrement, auraient dû être payées en espèces, ont été considérées comme tenant lieu de loyers. De ce fait, les recettes du Service ont été réduites de $361,018.12.

Les recettes totales en espèces, jointes aux sommes acceptées par le ministère de l'Intérieur comme tenant lieu de loyers pour des baux se rapportant à des concessions de pétrole et de gaz naturel, de charbon et de sables bitumineux, se sont élevées à $1,127,628.40 durant l'année.

On trouvera à la fin du présent rapport les tableaux A et B donnant les détails des recettes perçues par le Service. Le tableau A indique les recettes totales et le tableau B indique les recettes perçues à chaque agence des provinces de l'Ouest et des territoires, y compris le Yukon.

La partie des recettes du Territoire du Yukon qui provient des droits miniers et de la taxe d'exportation de l'or s'est élevée à $60,448.14 durant l'année.

Le rapport soumis par le Commissaire des Mines d'Or pour la présente année administrative et dans lequel il traite de l'exploitation minière dans ce territoire, est reproduit ci-après.

*Pétrole et gaz naturel.*—Il y a actuellement en vigueur 6,409 baux de pétrole et de gaz naturel embrassant une superficie totale de 942,771.60 acres du domaine fédéral, et répartis comme suit: Manitoba, 151 baux (40,924.95 acres); Saskatchewan, 59 baux (14,597.20 acres); Alberta, 5,816 baux (819,154.69 acres); Colombie-Britannique, 369 baux (57,982.13 acres); Territoires du Nord-Ouest, 12 baux (9,312.63 acres); et 2 permis (800 acres). La superficie totale des terres concédées en vertu de permis et de baux dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest est de 10,112.63 acres.

Le nombre de baux de pétrole et de gaz naturel émis durant l'année a été de 2,665; la superficie qu'ils embrassent est de 215,828.35 acres. Les recettes totales provenant des terres pétrolifères se sont élevées à $251,536.81 durant cette même période.

Le nombre de baux de terres fédérales émis sous l'empire des règlements relatifs au pétrole et au gaz naturel est de 31,065 et les recettes provenant de cette source depuis les débuts forment un total de $4,285,325.90. Les déboursés qui ont tenu lieu de loyers durant la même période ont été de $2,483,994.63.

On a foré sur des terres acquises sous l'empire des règlements 335 puits pour la découverte de pétrole et de gaz naturel; 113 de ces puits ont produit du gaz, et dans 51 de ces derniers on a obtenu du pétrole en petites quantités. Comme il n'y a aucun débouché à une distance raisonnable, il n'a pas été possible d'utiliser tout le gaz naturel que produisent actuellement les puits. Plusieurs cités et villes de la province de l'Alberta, entre autres Calgary, Edmonton, Lethbridge et Medicine Hat, reçoivent un approvisionnement suffisant de gaz pour des fins domestiques et industrielles.

Des sondages pour la découverte de pétrole sont en cours d'exécution dans la vallée de Turner, une quarantaine de milles au sud-ouest de Calgary; dans la région de Wainwright, au sud-est d'Edmonton, et dans d'autres parties de l'Alberta, ainsi que dans la Saskatchewan et le Manitoba. La production de pétrole au puits Royalite N° 4 dans la vallée de Turner, s'est accrue, et d'autres

sondages faits dans la même région promettent de fournir du pétrole en quantités commerciales.

Dans la région de Wainwright on a foré dix-huit puits, dont neuf produisent du gaz en quantité considérable; huit de ceux-ci ont donné du pétrole en petite quantité. Deux de ces puits promettent de fournir un rendement commercial.

*Houille.*—Les règlements régissant la vente des terrains houillers ont été rescindés il y a plusieurs années, et toutes les ventes faites sous leur empire ont maintenant été réglées. La somme totale produite par la vente de terrains houillers s'est élevée à $1,565,748.74.

*Baux de terrains houillers.*—Le nombre de baux de terrains houillers en vigueur à la fin de l'année était de 586; ils embrassaient une superficie totale de 229,641.37 acres et se répartissaient ainsi: Alberta, 490 baux (207,935.37 acres); Saskatchewan, 83 baux (2,836 acres); Colombie-Britannique, 11 baux (18,730 acres); Territoires du Yukon, 1 bail (40 acres); Territoires du Nord-Ouest, 1 bail (100 acres).

Le nombre de baux de terrains houillers émis durant l'année a été de 76, embrassant une superficie de 29,068.30 acres. Les recettes totales perçues durant l'année pour la location des droits d'exploitation de houillères se sont élevées à $175,548.58.

*Droit régalien sur la houille.*—En vertu des règlements régissant l'émission de baux pour l'extraction de la houille, le droit régalien est fixé à cinq centins par tonne de 2,000 livres sur le rendement de houille marchande de la mine.

Le tableau suivant indique les sommes perçues comme droits régaliens sur la houille extraite de terrains situés dans les provinces de l'Ouest, les Territoires du Nord-Ouest et le Yukon, respectivement, durant chaque année financière depuis la mise en vigueur des règlements:

| Année | Alberta | Saskatchewan | Colombie-Britannique | Yukon | Territoires du Nord-Ouest |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| 1903–04 | 56 90 | Aucun | Aucun | 22 40 | Aucun |
| 1904–05 | 2,822 00 | 110 70 | " | 47 00 | " |
| 1905–06 | 2,379 75 | 47 10 | " | 569 33 | " |
| 1906–07 | 3,865 26 | 74 20 | " | 517 34 | " |
| 1907–08 | 7,621 67 | 4 30 | " | 1,543 38 | " |
| 1908–09 | 5,322 39 | 358 11 | " | 371 73 | " |
| 1909–10 | 153,559 98 | 1,672 50 | 3 00 | 136 38 | " |
| 1910–11 | 218,932 88 | 2,184 74 | 3 50 | 125 00 | " |
| 1911–12 | 104,894 55 | 2,034 74 | 2 78 | 390 00 | " |
| 1912–13 | 142,997 79 | 3,145 72 | 6 95 | 1,069 11 | " |
| 1913–14 | 147,198 75 | 2,123 43 | 19 35 | Aucun | " |
| 1914–15 | 104,489 77 | 1,880 06 | 4 90 | " | " |
| 1915–16 | 67,190 17 | 2,601 52 | 3 50 | " | 5 10 |
| 1916–17 | 149,447 82 | 2,228 08 | 8 92 | " | Aucun |
| 1917–18 | 144,634 75 | 4,046 55 | Aucun | " | 6 00 |
| 1918–19 | 175,687 66 | 3,193 05 | " | " | Aucun |
| 1919–20 | 181,641 80 | 2,573 32 | " | " | " |
| 1920–21 | 190,545 80 | 2,703 41 | " | " | " |
| 1921–22 | 185,436 88 | 3,309 86 | " | " | " |
| 1922–23 | 171,723 83 | 3,035 18 | " | " | " |
| 1923–24 | 210,389 53 | 1,689 45 | " | " | " |
| 1924–25 | 148,979 10 | 2,421 11 | 7 50 | " | 1 50 |
| 1925–26 | 188,277 94 | 3,024 94 | Aucun | " | 2 00 |

Les recettes totales provenant des terrains houillers et attribuables aux loyers, aux droits régaliens et aux droits payés lors de la présentation des demandes se sont élevées à $369,038.46 durant l'année.

*Claims de quartz et placers.*—Au cours de l'année, 1,297 claims d'exploitation du quartz et 28 de placers ont été octroyés par les registrateurs miniers

du Manitoba, de la Saskatchewan et de l'Alberta. Dans le territoire du Yukon, on a enregistré durant l'année 181 claims de quartz et 943 renouvellements; les recettes provenant de cette source se sont élevées à $6,523.74. Durant la même période 36 claims de placer, 108 reprises de claims abandonnés et 2,482 renouvellements ont été enregistrés dans le Yukon, ce qui a produit des recettes de $26,260.

Des baux définitifs ont été accordés pour 638 claims de quartz embrassant une superficie totale de 37,486.48 acres. Le nombre de baux d'exploitation du quartz émis durant l'année a été de 170; ces baux embrassaient une superficie totale de 6,876.15 acres et les recettes provenant des loyers se sont élevées à $7,552.65.

L'usine de concentration construite dans le district de Mayo-Keno, territoire du Yukon, et qui fut achevée en janvier 1925, a fonctionné sans interruption et avec un succès marqué depuis cette dernière date. L'usine est en mesure de traiter chaque jour 120 tonnes de minerai dont on récupère environ huit tonnes de concentrés à haute teneur d'argent et de plomb.

L'exploitation de filons métalliques dans le Manitoba central et septentrional progresse de façon satisfaisante. Des compagnies d'une solidité financière reconnue ont pris des options sur des groupes de claims dans cette partie de la province et s'occupent actuellement d'effectuer des essais complets en vue d'entreprendre l'exploitation sur une grande échelle.

*Gisements d'argile et carrières.*—Le nombre de baux émis sous l'empire des règlements régissant l'exploitation des carrières et actuellement en cours de validité est de 183; embrassant une superficie globale de 6,261.25 acres. Ces baux se répartissent ainsi: Manitoba, 60 baux (1,587.98 acres); Saskatchewan, 19 baux (604.47 acres); Alberta, 59 baux (2,699.68 acres); Colombie-Britannique, 45 baux (1,173.97 acres).

Les recettes totales provenant des baux de gisements d'argile et de carrières, y compris les droits payés lors de la présentation des demandes, se sont élevées à $7,087.50 durant l'année.

*Alcali.*—Les règlements régissant l'exploitation de dépôts alcalins s'appliquent aux agglomérations naturelles de sels minéraux solubles, comprenant pour la plupart des sulfates de sodium et de magnésium sous une forme relativement pure dans certains marais et lacs peu profonds du sud de la Saskatchewan. En vertu de ces règlements 14 baux embrassant une superficie de 7,472 acres ont été accordés et les recettes provenant de cette source ont atteint durant l'année un total de $935.40, dans lequel se trouve comprise la somme de $176.61 perçue comme droit régalien.

*Droits régaliens sur l'or extrait des mines du Yukon.*—La somme totale perçue jusqu'au 31 mars 1926 pour les droits régaliens sur l'or extrait des placers du Yukon, déduction faite de l'exemption autrefois accordée sous l'empire des règlements, est de $4,908,707.52, dont $21,995.50 ont été perçus durant l'année administrative qui vient de se terminer. Pour la fixation de ces droits régaliens, l'or est évalué à $15 l'once, c'est-à-dire au-dessous de sa valeur réelle.

Si l'on suppose que l'or pour lequel des droits régaliens ont été payés vaut en moyenne $20 l'once, on peut fixer à $164,900,083 la valeur approximative de la quantité de ce métal extraite des placers du Yukon à venir jusqu'au 31 mars dernier.

*Dragage.*—Trois baux autorisant le dragage du lit des rivières du Yukon pour en extraire les métaux sont aujourd'hui en vigueur; ils embrassent 14.43 milles de front riverain. Le revenu total provenant de cette source s'élevait au 31 mars 1926 à $201,064.32, dont $144.30 ont été perçus durant l'année administrative qui vient de se clore. Ces baux de dragage s'appliquent à certaines parties du cours de la rivière Klondike.

Il existe aujourd'hui, pour la récupération de l'or, trois dragues qui fonctionnent dans le Yukon et qui sont toutes actionnées par l'énergie hydroélectrique.

Treize baux pour le dragage du lit des rivières en vue d'en extraire des métaux sont aujourd'hui en vigueur dans les provinces de la Saskatchean et de l'Alberta; ils comportent 62 milles de front riverain. Douze de ces baux (comprenant un front de 55 milles) s'appliquent à des rivières de l'Alberta; l'autre, qui comporte un front de 7 milles, s'applique à un cours d'eau de la Saskatchewan. Les recettes totales provenant de cette source s'élevaient, au 31 mars 1926, à $53,499.37, dont $620 ont été perçus durant la dernière année administrative.

*Exploitation minière hydraulique.*—Les règlements régissant la concession de terrains destinés à l'exploitation minière hydraulique dans le territoire du Yukon ont été rescindés par un arrêté du conseil en date du 4 février 1904. Les baux en vigueur à cette époque n'ont subi aucun changement du fait de cette rescision. Il y a encore actuellement en vigueur cinq baux d'exploitation hydraulique embrassant une superficie totale de 15.03 milles carrés. La somme perçue jusqu'ici en loyers est de $167,662.82, dont $2,265 durant la dernière année administrative.

*Droits d'eau.*—Il y a aujourd'hui en vigueur dans le territoire du Yukon 486 permis de dérivation de l'eau pour l'exploitation minière, octroyés sous l'empire de la Loi des Placers du Yukon; ils permettent l'utilisation d'une quantité d'eau égale à 115,682 pouces de mineur.

*Sables bitumineux.*—Les recettes totales provenant de l'octroi des droits d'exploitation des sables bitumineux s'élèvent à $40,492.91. Il y a trois baux en vigueur, embrassant une superficie globale de 3,643.20 acres dans la province de l'Alberta. Des recherches se poursuivent en vue d'élaborer la méthode la plus efficace pour la récupération sur une base commerciale du pétrole et des autres hydrocarbures que contiennent ces sables. Les recettes provenant de cette source se sont élevées à $143.84, y compris $19.46 perçus comme droits régaliens.

### RAPPORT DU COMMISSAIRE DES MINES D'OR, À DAWSON, SUR L'EXPLOITATION MINIÈRE AU YUKON

*Extraction de l'or des placers.*—La quantité d'or extraite des placers durant l'année, et sur laquelle l'impôt d'exportation a été payé, a été de 58,654.60 onces, chiffre supérieur à celui de l'an dernier, alors que l'impôt avait été payé sur 41,697.33 onces.

*Yukon Gold Company.*—Cette compagnie a conduit sept exploitations hydrauliques aux endroits suivants: Adams Hill, King Solomon, Oro Fino Hill, Trail Gulch, Lovett Right Limit, Gold Hill et Monte Cristo. Au total, 367,700 verges cubes de matériaux ont été excavées à l'aide de 163,290 pouces d'eau. Le nombre moyen d'ouvriers employés durant la saison d'exploitation (d'avril à octobre) a été comme suit: abatage hydraulique, 45; creusage de fossés, 20; travaux divers, 23, ce qui fait un total de 85.

*Burrard and Baird, Limited.*—Cette compagnie a opéré la drague Canadian N° 2 dans la vallée de la Klondike sur la concession d'exploitation hydraulique N° 18, environ trois milles en aval de Bear Creek Camp. Le dragage a été discontinué le 22 décembre et durant la saison 1,842,553 verges cubes de gravier et de roc ont été excavés.

Des droits de renouvellement pour le bail d'exploitation hydraulique N° 18 et pour les baux de dragage N^os^ 23, 24 et 25 ont été payés. Le renouvellement de 136 claims de placers, propriété de la compagnie ou de ses filiales, la Dago Hill Mining Company, Limited, et la Deepvale Mining Company, Limited, a été accordé.

En outre, la Compagnie possède un atelier de réparations mécaniques, un atelier de soudure à l'électricité et à l'oxy-acétylène, un atelier de réparations électriques, une maison de pension et une écurie à Bear Creek. Du 1er avril au 30 novembre, cinquante hommes ont été employés en moyenne.

*The New North West Corporation, Limited.*—Cette compagnie et ses filiales, La Dominion Mining Company, Limited, la Big Creek Mining Company, Limited, la Calder Mining Company, Limited, et la Sulphur Mining Company, Limited, ont renouvelé 956 claims miniers durant l'année. La New North West Company a opéré deux dragues. La drague North West N° 1 a commencé ses travaux le 12 août sur le claim N° 1, en aval du Lower Discovery, sur le creek Dominion, et a cessé de fonctionner le 22 octobre sur le claim N° 3, en amont du Lower Discovery, après avoir excavé 232,767 pieds cubes de gravier et de roc. Soixante-dix pour cent du sol excavé était gelé et a dû être désagrégé par des moyens artificiels.

La drague *North West N° 2* a commencé à fonctionner le 31 mai sur le claim N° 236, en aval du Lower Discovery sur le creek Dominion; 412,082 verges cubes de gravier et de roc ont été excavées et la drague a cessé ses opérations le 26 octobre sur le claim N° 240, en aval du Lower Discovery. Le sol excavé était entièrement gelé et a dû être désagrégé au moyen de l'eau. Les fossés creusés en vertu des concessions N^os^ 9024 et 9025 ont été maintenus en bon état et ont fourni l'eau nécessaire au dégèlement du sol.

Cette compagnie a exploité l'usine hydroélectrique du Bras Nord de la Klondike durant toute l'année sans interruption, et a ainsi produit, au total, 6,080,600 K.W.H. Elle a fourni de l'énergie à Burrall & Baird, Ltd., pour actionner leurs dragues et pour diverses autres entreprises, ainsi qu'à ses propres filiales pour leurs diverses opérations, à la Dawson Electric Light and Power Company, Limited, pour l'éclairage de la ville de Dawson, et à la Dawson City Water and Power Company, Limited, pour réchauffer et pomper l'eau fournie à la ville. Les soixante milles de lignes de transport reliant l'usine aux sous-stations ont été maintenus en bon état. En moyenne, 100 hommes ont été employés par cette compagnie du 1er mai au 31 octobre.

*Autres exploitation de placers.*—Outre les opérations dont il vient d'être question, il y a eu plusieurs exploitations conduites par des particuliers ou par des mineurs associés dans les diverses parties du Territoire; somme toute, elles ont été couronnées de succès.

*Exploitation de filons..*—District de Dawson. Aucune nouvelle exploitation n'a été entreprise dans ce district durant l'année, sauf que la mine Lone Star, sur le ravin Victoria, après quelques années d'inactivité, a recommencé ses opérations durant l'été dernier et a mis à jour une riche veine de quartz aurifère. La compagnie a l'intention d'effectuer une somme considérable de travail l'été prochain, et de recommencer, si possible, ses expéditions de minerai.

Quelques claims ont été concédés par la Couronne sur le creek Williams, et plusieurs sont détenus dans l'étendue Conglomerate de la rivière Indian ainsi que sur la Twelvemile, mais on n'y a effectué que peu de travaux d'aménagement.

District de Mayo.—Les exploitations de Keno Hill continuent de fournir un fort rendement, et il a été constaté, à mesure que les travaux avançaient en profondeur, que le minerai gardait la même richesse. La Treadwell Yukon Company, Limited, est la plus forte productrice et expédiera cette saison environ 3,000 tonnes de minerai, dont environ 2,500 tonnes sont des concentrés représentant environ 40,000 tonnes de minerai brut. L'usine terminée l'année dernière a fonctionné à sa pleine capacité et a traité du minerai pour les autres compagnies, outre celui de la Treadwell Yukon Co. Ceci a été tout à l'avantage des petits exploitants qui, ont ainsi été en mesure de continuer leurs travaux. Outre cette

compagnie, plusieurs petits exploitants expédient des quantités considérables de minerai à haute teneur.

Les travaux se poursuivent sur la colline Galena, particulièrement sur les concessions Settlemier et Bermingham, qui sont les plus fortes productrices de l'endroit, et l'on s'attend d'expédier environ 2,000 tonnes.

Une importante découverte de riche minerai a également été faite sur la colline Sourdough.

Un représentant de la Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, de Trail, Colombie-Britannique, a visité le district de Mayo l'été dernier. Il y est revenu ce printemps et a fait l'examen de la région de la rivière Beaver; une équipe d'ouvriers sera occupée cet été à faire de la prospection et des sondages.

L'Essayeur territorial stationné à Keno a effectué plus de 1,600 analyses de minerais provenant de diverses localités; la plupart de ces essais révèlent de hautes teneurs. Dans un cas particulier, la valeur dépassait $11,000 par tonne.

Somme toute, les perspectives sont des plus encourageantes en ce qui concerne l'exploitation des filons.

*Houille.*—La Five Fingers Coal Company a exploité sa mine de la Butte Tantalus durant l'année, et a expédié une forte quantité de houille à Dawson.

TABLEAU A—Recettes provenant de la houille et d'autres minéraux des provinces de l'Ouest et des Territoires durant l'exercice

| | |
|---|---|
| Taxe sur l'or exporté | $ 21,995 50 |
| Certificats gratuits, exportation de l'or | 9 00 |
| Baux hydrauliques (Yukon) | 2,265 00 |
| Ventes de houille | 64 44 |
| Droits miniers sur la houille | 2,185 00 |
| Droits régaliens sur la houille | 191,304 88 |
| Loyers de houillères | 175,548 58 |
| Droits miniers (Quartz et placers) | 251,536 81 |
| Pétrole et gaz naturel | 79,384 39 |
| Carrières | 7,087 50 |
| Droits d'enregistrement et frais de bureau | 4,043 77 |
| Baux de dragage (Yukon) | 144 30 |
| Baux de dragage (provinces de l'Ouest) | 620 00 |
| Permis d'extraction du sable, de la pierre et du gravier | 58 00 |
| Sables bitumineux | 124 38 |
| Droits régaliens sur les sables bitumineux | 19 46 |
| Gypse | 150 00 |
| Alcali (loyer) | 758 70 |
| Alcali (droit régalien) | 176 61 |
| Potasse | 162 50 |
| Quartz (loyer) | 7,552 65 |
| Quartz (droit régalien) | 2,140 12 |
| Travaux d'aménagement | 1,205 00 |
| Informations fournies (droits perçus) | 8 00 |
| Cartes et plans | 200 40 |
| Quartz (ventes de terrains) | 42 25 |
| Total | $ 748,787 33 |

TABLEAU B—Recettes provenant des minéraux perçues à chaque agence des provinces de l'Ouest et des Territoires durant l'exercice

| | |
|---|---|
| Calgary | $ 262,893 61 |
| Dauphin | 6,167 31 |
| Edmonton | 269,162 63 |
| Fort Smith (T. du N.-O.) | 1,768 50 |
| Grande Prairie | 352 50 |
| Kamloops | 2,056 34 |
| Lethbridge | 119,676 35 |
| Moose Jaw | 14,596 34 |
| New Westminster | 3,419 48 |
| Le Pas (Manitoba) | 20,553 52 |
| Le Pas (Saskatchewan) | 6,332 00 |
| Peace River | 3,677 86 |
| Prince Albert | 13,548 07 |
| Revelstoke | 90 80 |
| Winnipeg | 23,755 91 |
| Dawson (bureau du Commissaire des mines d'or) | 29,733 40 |
| Dawson (bureau du percepteur des droits régaliens) | 21,930 58 |
| Mayo (registrateur minier) | 7,542 24 |
| Whitehorse (bureau du registrateur minier) | 1,168 00 |
| Whitehorse (bureau du percepteur des droits régaliens) | 73 92 |
| Districts non organisés | 288 00 |
| Total | $ 748,787 33 |

## RAPPORT DE M. B. L. YORK, CONTRÔLEUR DU SERVICE DES BOIS ET PÂTURAGES

Les recettes totales provenant du bois, des pâturages et des terres à bois, pour l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926, se sont élevées à $1,109,013.05. Il y a donc eu une augmentation de $150,876.43 sur les chiffres de l'année précédente.

La plus forte somme perçue pour le bois l'a été par l'agence de New Westminster, les recettes comprenant environ $47,000 en boni, $246,000 en droits régaliens et $60,000 en loyers et en redevance de permis. Les recettes perçues pour le bois par l'agence d'Edmonton se sont chiffrées à plus de $172,000, ce qui est attribuable dans une large mesure au grand nombre de permis accordés pour la coupe du bois sur des étendues ravagées par l'incendie. Outre que l'octroi de ces permis rapporte au gouvernement un revenu considérable, il en résulte le déblaiement de vastes étendues de brûlis. Les recettes de l'agence de Prince Albert ont accusé une augmentation de $20,000. Dans ce cas également, l'octroi de nombreux permis de coupe dans les étendues incendiées ainsi que d'autres permis embrassant chacun une superficie restreinte de forêt intacte, a produit un bon revenu et a amené le déblaiement de certaines étendues de terres boisées. Ces remarques s'appliquent aussi aux agences de Winnipeg et de Calgary, où les recettes se sont accrues d'environ $20,000 et $10,000 respectivement.

Le Service a perçu, en redevances pour la protection contre les incendies, une somme dépassant de $10,000 celle de l'année précédente.

En ce qui concerne les pâturages et les terres à foin, les recettes pour l'année écoulée ont dépassé d'environ $20,000 celles de l'année précédente, les plus fortes rentrées ayant été celles des agences de Moose Jaw et de Lethbridge. Le nombre de baux de pâturages émis durant l'année a dépassé de 300 celui de l'année précédente.

Quant à la quantité de bois manufacturée, il y a eu un accroissement de 1,260,000 pieds linéaires pour les poteaux de télégraphe et de téléphone, de 750,000 pieds linéaires pour le bois de mine, et de 23,000 cordes de bois à bardeau.

On constatera par le tableau ci-dessous que les recettes totales du service durant l'année terminée le 31 mars 1916, ont été de $493,971.12, et qu'elles se sont graduellement accrues jusqu'à $1,109,013.05. Ceci accuse une augmentation d'environ 125 pour cent pendant les dix dernières années.

| Année terminée le 31 mars | RECETTES |
|---|---|
| 1916 | $ 493,971 12 |
| 1917 | 534,381 75 |
| 1918 | 569,607 39 |
| 1919 | 516,938 53 |
| 1920 | 687,401 83 |
| 1921 | 807,119 23 |
| 1922 | 723,322 81 |
| 1923 | 886,064 37 |
| 1924 | 883,726 90 |
| 1925 | 958,136 62 |
| 1926 | 1,109,013 05 |

DÉTAILS DES RECETTES POUR L'ANNÉE 1925-26

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Bois—* | | |
| Bonis (licences) | $ 78,535 11 | |
| Loyers (licences) | 66,531 28 | |
| Droits régaliens (licences) | 475,177 76 | |
| Droits, redevances et loyers (permis) | 269,690 12 | |
| Saisies | 10,624 79 | |
| Droits de licences | 1,176 00 | |
| Droits de cubage | 14,177 70 | |
| Registres de cubage | 33 00 | |
| Total pour le bois | | $ 915,945 76 |
| *Taxe de protection contre l'incendie* | | 28,805 15 |
| *Pâturages, terres à foin, etc.—* | | |
| Pâturages | $ 141,112 90 | |
| Terres à foin | 11,008 01 | |
| Droits d'enregistrement | 1,320 01 | |
| Travaux d'aménagement | 10,821 22 | |
| Total pour les pâturages et les terres à foin | | $ 164,262 12 |
| Recettes totales | | $ 1,109,013 05 |

Le tableau suivant indique les recettes totales perçues par les agences des bois de la Couronne, ainsi que le nombre de coupes exploitées.

| Agences | Recettes totales | Nombre de coupes exploitées en vertu d'une licence | Nombre de coupes exploitées en vertu d'un permis |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | | |
| Calgary | 77,267 22 | 12 | 13 |
| Edmonton | 177,129 39 | 43 | 189 |
| Prince Albert | 116,058 25 | 42 | 73 |
| Winnipeg | 121,784 31 | 24 | 71 |
| Kamloops | 63,242 54 | 21 | 7 |
| New Westminster | 377,185 82 | 70 | 7 |
| Revelstoke | 41,426 97 | 14 | 16 |

BOIS

Les rapports des opérations indiquent que les quantités suivantes de bois de construction et d'articles en bois ont été manufacturées et vendues en vertu de licences et de permis:

| Articles | En vertu de licences | | En vertu de permis | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Manufacturé | Vendu | Manufacturé | Vendu |
| Bois scié (pieds mesure de planche) | 358,216,494 | 318,952,155 | 44,537,616 | 47,884,741 |
| Lattes | 35,699,238 | 33,970,111 | 882,598 | 907,848 |
| Traverses de chemins de fer | 288,788 | 279,566 | 670,955 | 1,835,836 |
| Poteaux de téléphone (pieds linéaires) | 2,913,310 | 2,848,821 | 69,557 | 69,557 |
| Bois de mine (pieds linéaires) | 751,127 | 772,474 | 254,027 | 229,061 |
| Bois de pilotis (pieds linéaires) | 266,644 | 256,594 | 33,419 | 38,187 |
| Bois de chauffage (cordes) | 9,303 | 8,686 | 7,842 | 8,605 |
| Dosses (cordes) | 13,677 | 15,679 | 16 | 16 |
| Bois à pulpe (cordes) | 581 | 588 | 1,951 | 1,778 |
| Bardeaux (pièces) | 59,000 | 59,000 | 549,000 | 235,500 |
| Bois à bardeaux (cordes) | 26,884 | 27,381 | 1,642 | 1,642 |
| Piquets de clôtures (nombre) | 170,187 | 187,667 | 110,815 | 103,828 |
| Perches de clôtures (nombre) | 3,825 | 3,825 | 200 | 200 |
| Bois de layetterie | 47 | 47 | | |
| Bois à lattes (cordes) | ..... | ..... | 3,390 | 3,390 |

Lorsque la quantité vendue dépasse la quantité manufacturée, l'excédent doit être considéré comme appartenant à la production de l'année précédente restée invendue et reportée à l'année administrative 1925-26.

Les étendues détenues en vertu de licences et de permis dans les provinces du Manitoba, de la Saskatchewan, de l'Alberta et de la Colombie-Britannique, sont comme suit:

| Province | Milles carrés en vertu de licence | Milles carrés en vertu de permis |
|---|---|---|
| Manitoba | 1,003 34 | 1,316 67 |
| Saskatchewan | 795 90 | 101 79 |
| Alberta | 1,634 42 | 327 86 |
| Colombie Britannique | 1,625 77 | 26 24 |
| Totaux | 5,059 43 | 1,772 56 |

Durant l'année 228 coupes ont été concédées, comme suit: 13 coupes détenues en vertu de licences, 33 coupes comportant une scierie amovible, 82 coupes de bois de chauffage, 87 coupes de bois arsin et 13 coupes détenues en vertu de permis.

PÂTURAGES

Le nombre de baux de pâturages en cours de validité durant l'année a été de 7,974, embrassant une superficie de 6,048,116 acres répartie comme suit: Manitoba, 44,593 acres; Saskatchewan, 2,899,680 acres; Alberta, 2,777,615 acres; Colombie-Britannique, 326,228 acres.

Durant l'année, 1,628 nouveaux baux ont été émis.

## RAPPORT DE M. JOS. P. DUNNE, SURINTENDANT DU SERVICE DES TERRES DE L'"ORDNANCE", DE L'AMIRAUTÉ ET DES CHEMINS DE FER

Les travaux du Service relatifs aux terres de l'"Ordnance" et de l'Amirauté ainsi qu'aux terres des chemins de fer, de même que ceux qui se rapportent au classement des arrêtés du conseil concernant le ministère de l'Intérieur, ont été plus considérables cette année qu'auparavant.

*Terres de l'"Ordnance" et de l'Amirauté.*—En ce qui concerne les terres de l'"Ordnance" et de l'Amirauté, le Service s'est efforcé de rendre productifs de revenus un aussi grand nombre que possible des terrains qu'il possède.

Le nombre de baux enregistrés au cours de la dernière année administrative a été de 75. La valeur totale des propriétés actuellement cédées à bail, estimée sur la base d'un loyer équivalant à 6 pour cent de leur évaluation, est de $80,344, dont $23,300 pour la valeur acquise durant l'année.

Le Service s'efforce surtout de louer les propriétés plutôt que d'en disposer définitivement. Toutefois, il a réalisé sur les terres vendues durant l'année, une somme de $15,095.90.

La superficie globale des terres de l'"Ordnance" administrées directement par le Service n'est pas très considérable, mais néanmoins, plusieurs des terrains ont une grande valeur. Ces terrains sont soumis un par un à un examen et à un arpentage et sur réception du rapport de l'examinateur ou de l'arpenteur, le Service met chacun d'eux en location, ou, s'il est déjà loué, il fait en sorte que le loyer soit ajusté de la façon la plus avantageuse pour le ministère.

Des levers et des investigations ont été effectués dans l'Ontario à Turkey Point, Barbet Point et à la Baie Mohawk, sur le lac Erié, ainsi qu'à l'île St-Joseph, sur la rivière St-Mary. Dans le Québec, certains levers ont été exécutés dans la ville de Québec et à Farnham. Des opérations d'arpentage ont été entreprises dans les provinces Maritimes à St-Jean, Nouveau-Brunswick, et à Shelburne, Nouvelle-Ecosse.

Des investigations et des négociations ont également été effectuées le long du canal Rideau, ainsi qu'à Hamilton et Port Maitland, (Ontario); à Lévis (Québec); à Grand Falls (Nouveau-Brunswick), et à Halifax (Nouvelle-Ecosse).

Plusieurs documents ont été étudiés en vue de retrouver les titres des Terres de l'"Ordnance" de la Colombie-Britannique qui ont été cédées au ministère de l'Intérieur. Il en a résulté une somme considérable de négociations et de correspondance avec d'autres ministères fédéraux et des fonctionnaires provinciaux, de même qu'avec les autorités impériales. Le Service a également pris des mesures qui, espère-t-on, permettront d'établir sans conteste le titre de certaines propriétés qui avaient été occupées illégalement avant que les terres fussent passées sous le contrôle du ministère.

*Terres des chemins de fer.*—Durant l'année, les travaux relatifs aux terres des chemins de fer ont été effectués comme d'habitude; ils étaient répartis parmi les trois catégories suivantes: Terres accordées à titre de subvention, Emprises ferroviaires et Sites urbains du gouvernement.

Outre les négociations avec les compagnies de chemin de fer au sujet des terres requises pour l'emprise de nouveaux embranchements, le principal travail a consisté à balancer les comptes de terres cédées à titre de subvention; une avance considérable a été réalisée sous ce rapport.

Quelques terres précédemment mises en réserve pour fins de subvention ferroviaire mais qui ne sont pas aujourd'hui requises par les compagnies de chemins de fer, ont été mises en disponibilité.

*Arrêtés du conseil.*—Le nombre d'arrêtés du conseil concernant le ministère de l'Intérieur a été de 555 durant l'année.

TABLEAU A—Indiquant le nombre de lots et de parties de lots vendus ou rachetés, les sommes que ces lots ont rapportées, et le montant reçu en acompte ou comme solde du prix d'achat durant l'année.

| Localité | Lots vendus ou rachetés | Prix d'achat | Montant reçu en acompte durant l'exercice | Remarques |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ c. | $ c. | |
| Ottawa | Partie lot "C" rue Rideau | 25 00 | 25 00 | En entier. |
| Presqu'île, N.-B | Lot 76 et partie lot 75, paroisse Simonds | 100 00 | 100 00 | " |
| Presqu'île, N.-B | Lot 74 et partie lot 75, paroisse Simonds | 100 00 | 100 00 | " |
| Niagara-on-the-Lake | Lots E et F Vieille réserve militaire | 2,550 00 | 510 00 | " |
| Québec | "Site Mont Carmel" | 2,000 00 | 500 00 | 1er versement. |
| Sherbrooke | 6·19 acres du lot 11, 1ère concession | 192 90 | 75 00 | " |
| | | 4,967 90 | 1,310 00 | |

TABLEAU B—Terres de l'Ordnance au sujet desquelles des sommes d'argent ont été perçues durant l'exercice

| Localité | Montant | Localité | Montant |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | | $ c. |
| Amherstburg, Ont | 2 00 | Report | 7,555 07 |
| Burritts Rapids, Ont | 10 60 | | |
| Burlington Heights, Ont | 77 00 | Old Slys, Ont | 4 00 |
| Burlington Beach, Ont | 264 00 | Owen Sound, Ont | 27 00 |
| Carillon, Qué | 0 20 | Oxford, twp., Ont | 30 00 |
| Chute à Blondeau, Ont | 10 00 | Point Edward, Ont | 737 91 |
| Calgary, Alta | 228 24 | Pittsburg, Ont | 12 00 |
| Chambly, Qué | 30 00 | Point Pelee, Ont | 0 50 |
| Cootes Paradise, Ont | 20 00 | Port Maitland, Ont | 62 14 |
| Elmsley, twp., Ont | 0 50 | Port Moody, C.B | 1 00 |
| Edmundston, N.-B | 1 00 | Presqu'ile, N.-B | 220 00 |
| First Rapids, Ont | 8 10 | Prescott, Ont | 1 00 |
| Fort Erie, Ont | 1 00 | Québec, Qué | 2,786 00 |
| Fredericton, N.-B | 582 00 | Queenston, Ont | 2 00 |
| Grand Falls, N.-B | 94 60 | St. John, N.-B | 8 00 |
| Grenville, Qué | 3 13 | St. Andrews, N.-B | 20 00 |
| Joes Point, N.-B | 5 00 | Shelburne, N.-E | 33 00 |
| Kingston, Ont | 452 50 | Sherbrooke, tp., Ont | 106 00 |
| Lauzon, Qué | 4,105 66 | Sorel, Que | 119 00 |
| Long Island, Ont | 1 00 | Storrington, tp., Ont | 1 00 |
| Marlborough, tp., Ont | 4 00 | St. Josephs, Ont | 161 97 |
| Niagara, Ont | 510 00 | Turkey Point, Ont | 1,024 09 |
| New Westminster, B.C | 7 00 | Vancouver, C.B | 31 00 |
| Ottawa, Ont | 1,137 54 | Wolford, tp., Ont | 102 50 |
| Reporté | 7,555 07 | Total | 13,045 18 |

TABLEAU C—Recettes classifiées, pour l'exercice

| | |
|---|---|
| Loyer | $ 4,707 58 |
| Principal | 5,517 19 |
| Droits, intérêts, etc | 2,820 41 |
| Total | 13,045 18 |

TABLEAU D—Montants dus et impayés mis au compte des prix d'achat, des loyers et de l'intérêt au 31 mars 1926

| Localité | Loyer | Principal | Intérêt | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Beaver Harbour, N.-B. | 10 00 | ..... | 1 38 | 11 38 |
| Burlington Heights, Ont. | 18 40 | ..... | ..... | 18 40 |
| Dalhousie, N.-B. | ..... | 23 00 | 35 42 | 58 42 |
| Elmslèy, twp., Ont. | 11 20 | ..... | 2 45 | 13 65 |
| Grand Falls, N.-B. | ..... | 121 96 | 198 72 | 320 68 |
| Lauzon, Qué. | 1 00 | ..... | ..... | 1 00 |
| Morton, Ont. | 15 10 | ..... | ..... | 15 10 |
| Oromocto, N.-B. | 2 50 | ..... | 65 | 3 15 |
| Ottawa, Ont. | 497 98 | 4,404 78 | 1,927 06 | 6,829 82 |
| Owen Sound, Ont. | 75 08 | ..... | 6 89 | 81 97 |
| Oxford, twp., Ont. | 4 50 | ..... | 1 26 | 5 76 |
| Point Edward, Ont. | 24 00 | ..... | ..... | 24 00 |
| Port Maitland, Ont. | 13 00 | 68 16 | 26 06 | 107 22 |
| Québec, Qué. | ..... | ..... | 3 50 | 3 50 |
| Sorel, Qué. | 211 08 | ..... | 18 41 | 229 49 |
| St. John, N.-B. | 6 00 | ..... | ..... | 6 00 |
| St. Andrews, N.-B. | 1 00 | ..... | ..... | 1 00 |
| Tay, tp., Ont. | 68 00 | ..... | 38 08 | 106 08 |
| Turkey Point, Ont. | 10 | ..... | ..... | 10 |
| Wolford, tp., Ont. | 36 00 | ..... | 17 64 | 53 64 |
| Totaux | 994 94 | 4,617 90 | 2,277 52 | 7,893 02 |

## RAPPORT DU CONTRÔLEUR FINANCIER, P. MARCHAND

ETAT des recettes nettes provenant de diverses sources durant l'exercice 1925-26

| | |
|---|---|
| A—Terres fédérales, y compris le Yukon | $ 2,803,513 22 |
| B—Terres scolaires | 2,042,270 27 |
| C—Terres de l'Ordnance | 13,007 18 |
| D—Frais d'enregistrement | 843 15 |
| E—Recettes casuelles | 12,269 85 |
| F—Amendes et confiscations | 2,501 87 |
| G—Remboursements des grains de semence et des fonds de secours | 305,056 34 |
| | $ 5,179,461 88 |

Le TABLEAU H est une récapitulation des recettes mises au compte des terres fédérales et le tableau I établit une comparaison entre les recettes fournies par les terres fédérales pour le présent exercice et pour l'exercice précédent.

TABLEAU A—Recettes provenant des terres fédérales pour l'exercice 1925-26

| Agences | Sommes payées aux agences | Sommes payées au bureau central | Revenu total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| *Agences des terres fédérales—* | | | |
| Calgary | 63,971 47 | 4,713 90 | 68,685 37 |
| Dauphin | 5,249 07 | 288 00 | 5,537 07 |
| Edmonton | 18,687 45 | 3,877 35 | 22,564 80 |
| Grande Prairie | 3,958 00 | 2 00 | 3,960 00 |
| Kamloops | 1,933,92 | 7 00 | 1,940 92 |
| Lethbridge | 19,283 52 | 1,402 78 | 20,686 30 |
| Moose Jaw | 284,707 03 | 37,207 42 | 321,914 45 |
| New Westminster | 2,468 59 | 232 50 | 2,701 09 |
| Peace River | 4,081 76 | 196 45 | 4,278 21 |
| Prince Albert | 78,624 67 | 5,704 90 | 84,329 57 |
| Revelstoke | 1,209 46 | ..... | 1,209 46 |
| Winnipeg | 6,702 25 | 1,041 33 | 7,743 58 |
| Divers | 2,458 00 | 16,021 27 | 18,479 27 |
| | 493,335 19 | 70,694 90 | 564,030 09 |
| *Agences des bois de la Couronne—* | | | |
| Calgary | 107,627 13 | 11,135 40 | 118,762 53 |
| Calgary (Bureau d'irrigation) | 1,342 01 | ..... | 1,342 01 |
| Dauphin | 8,312 27 | 345 52 | 8,657 79 |
| Edmonton | 179,200 45 | 8,168 96 | 187,369 41 |
| Grande Prairie | 4,307 10 | 284,94 | 4,592 04 |
| Indian Head | 2,096 52 | ..... | 2,096 52 |
| Kamloops | 61,841 94 | 5,793 38 | 67,635 32 |
| Lethbridge | 41,150 90 | 13,630 49 | 54,781 39 |
| Moose Jaw | 52,724 45 | 20,120 34 | 72,844 79 |
| New Westminster | 372,426 51 | 858 22 | 373,284 73 |
| Peace River | 5,456 38 | 283 41 | 5,739 79 |
| Prince Albert | 216,977 93 | 4,685 23 | 221,663 16 |
| Revelstoke | 36,882 00 | 241 40 | 37,123 40 |
| Winnipeg | 145,716 40 | 35,747 00 | 181,463 40 |
| Petawawa (Réserve militaire) | ..... | 2,378 18 | 2,378 18 |
| Divers | ..... | 7 20 | 7 20 |
| | 1,236,061 99 | 103,679 67 | 1,339,741 66 |
| *Agences des mines—* | | | |
| Calgary | 221,713 19 | 41,180 42 | 262,893 61 |
| Dauphin | 5,379 01 | 788 30 | 6,167 31 |
| Edmonton | 125,719 98 | 83,442 65 | 209,162 63 |
| Grande Prairie | 319 50 | 33 00 | 352 50 |
| Kamloops | 1,957 52 | 98 79 | 2,056 31 |
| Lethbridge | 81,581 54 | 38,094 81 | 119,676 35 |
| Moose Jaw | 12,104 63 | 2,491 61 | 14,596 24 |
| New Westminster | 3,041 06 | 378 42 | 3,419 48 |
| Le Pas | 26,938 67 | 112 35 | 27,051 02 |
| Peace River | 1,363 82 | 2,314 04 | 3,677 86 |
| Prince Albert | 12,752 30 | 795 77 | 13,548 07 |
| Revelstoke | 90 80 | ..... | 90 80 |
| Winnipeg | 23,000 43 | 755 48 | 23,755 91 |
| Non organisés | ..... | 288 00 | 288 00 |
| | 515,962 45 | 170,773 64 | 686,736 09 |

TABLEAU A—Recettes provenant des terres fédérales pour l'exercice 1925-26—*Fin*

| Agences | Sommes payées aux agences | Sommes payées au bureau central | Revenu total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| *Parcs nationaux—* | | | |
| Antelope | ..... | 150 00 | 150 00 |
| Brereton Lakes | ..... | 64 00 | 64 00 |
| Buffalo | 2,535 00 | 35,734 41 | 38,269 41 |
| Elk Island | 168 60 | ..... | 168 60 |
| Fort Anne | ..... | 35 00 | 35 00 |
| Glacier | 331 24 | 34 38 | 365 62 |
| Jasper | 12,681 93 | 163 00 | 12,844 93 |
| Kootenay | 5,942 60 | 50 00 | 5,992 60 |
| Pointe Pelée | ..... | 138 25 | 138 25 |
| Rocky Mountains | 114,184 14 | 1,225 65 | 115,409 79 |
| Lacs Waterton | 4,658 64 | 150 17 | 4,808 81 |
| Yoho | 1,805 61 | 377 00 | 2,182 61 |
| Lac Hawke | ..... | 10 00 | 10 00 |
| Sites historiques | ..... | 3 00 | 3 00 |
| Divers | ..... | 443 50 | 443 50 |
| | 142,307 76 | 38,578 36 | 180,886 12 |
| *Territoires du Nord-Ouest—* | | | |
| Fort Smith | 6,749 43 | 29,040 15 | 35,789 58 |
| *Territoire du Yukon—* | | | |
| Dawson | 67,153 53 | 385 00 | 67,538 53 |
| White Horse | 5,475 42 | ..... | 5,475 42 |
| | 72,628 95 | 385 00 | 73,013 95 |
| Revenu total | 2,467,045 77 | 413,151 72 | 2,880,197 49 |
| Moins remboursements | ..... | ..... | 76,684 27 |
| Revenu net | ..... | ..... | 2,803,513 22 |

TABLEAU B—Recettes provenant des terres scolaires pour l'exercice 1925-26

| Province | Recettes brutes | Remboursements | Recettes nettes |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Manitoba | 74,416 49 | 381 72 | 74,034 77 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,290,714 11 | 4,200 03 | 1,286,514 08 |
| Alberta | 687,284 51 | 5,563 09 | 681,721 42 |
| | 2,052,415 11 | 10,144 84 | 2,042,270 27 |

TABLEAU C—Recettes provenant des terres de l'Ordnance pour l'exercice 1925-26

| Exercice | Recettes brutes | Remboursements | Recettes nettes |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| 1925-26 | 13,045 18 | 38 00 | 13,007 18 |

## Tableau D—Droits d'enregistrements pour l'exercice 1925-26

| District d'enregistrement | Recettes brutes | Fonds d'assurance sur les terres | Recettes nettes |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Territoires du Nord-Ouest | 156 48 | 54 08 | 102 40 |
| Territoire du Yukon | 763 64 | 22 89 | 740 75 |
| | 920 12 | 76 97 | 843 15 |

## Tableau E—Revenu casuel pour l'exercice 1925-26

| Recettes | Recettes brutes | Remboursements | Recettes nettes |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| 1925–26 | 12,294 75 | 24 90 | 12,269 85 |

## Tableau F—Amendes et confiscations pour l'exercice 1925-26

| Lois et règlements | Recettes brutes | Remboursements | Recettes nettes |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Règlements régissant les parcs nationaux | 1,327 92 | 7 00 | 1,320 92 |
| Loi des Réserves Forestières | 130 83 | ..... | 130 83 |
| Loi de la Convention concernant les oiseaux-migrateurs | 600 82 | 50 00 | 550 82 |
| Loi des Territoires du Nord-Ouest | 170 00 | 55 00 | 115 00 |
| Loi de la Chasse dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest | 349 30 | ..... | 349 30 |
| Code criminel | 35 00 | ..... | 35 00 |
| | 2,613 87 | 112 00 | 2,501 87 |

TABLEAU G—Remboursements nets pour grains de semences et hypothèques de secours, pour l'exercice 1925-26

| Année | Perceptions (somme brute) | | Remboursements | | Recettes nettes | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Principal | Intérêt | Principal | Intérêt | Principal | Intérêt |
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| 1876 | 158 81 | 463 01 | ..... | ..... | 158 81 | 463 01 |
| 1886–7–8 | 260 33 | 533 16 | ..... | 10 10 | 260 33 | 523 06 |
| 1890 | 106 30 | 195 27 | ..... | ..... | 106 30 | 195 27 |
| 1894 | 146 14 | 193 79 | ..... | ..... | 146 14 | 193 79 |
| 1895 | 298 52 | 252 27 | ..... | ..... | 298 52 | 252 27 |
| 1896 | 221 25 | 380 78 | ..... | ..... | 221 25 | 380 78 |
| 1900 | 16 05 | 20 77 | ..... | ..... | 16 05 | 20 77 |
| 1901 | 15 10 | 18 23 | ..... | ..... | 15 10 | 18 23 |
| 1908 | 1,013 04 | 770 05 | ..... | 1 47 | 1,013 04 | 768 58 |
| 1909 | 163 46 | 99 29 | ..... | ..... | 163 46 | 99 29 |
| 1911 | 1,024 65 | 705 05 | ..... | ..... | 1,024 65 | 705 05 |
| 1912 | 1,242 41 | 876 92 | ..... | 23 71 | 1,242 41 | 853 21 |
| 1913 | 40 85 | 3 08 | ..... | ..... | 40 85 | 3 08 |
| 1914 | 768 48 | 444 90 | 10 00 | 46 00 | 857 48 | 398 90 |
| 1915 | 135,361 88 | 79,887 67 | 1,174 17 | 1,000 73 | 134,187 71 | 78,886 94 |
| 1917 | 1,469 07 | 837 57 | ..... | 2 11 | 1,469 07 | 835 46 |
| 1918 | 8,311 74 | 4,903 32 | 157 05 | 242 05 | 8,154 69 | 4,661 27 |
| 1919 | 12,095 10 | 7,345 36 | ..... | 177 69 | 12,095 10 | 7,167 67 |
| 1920 | 9,189 16 | 6,053 02 | ..... | 187 24 | 9,189 16 | 5,865 78 |
| 1921 | 1,159 11 | 421 53 | ..... | 2 00 | 1,159 11 | 419 53 |
| 1922 | 1,384 72 | 403 18 | ..... | ..... | 1,384 72 | 403 18 |
| 1925 | 68 14 | 2 89 | 56 10 | 1 98 | 12 04 | 0 91 |
| Secours antérieurs à 1915 | 305 04 | 308 32 | ..... | 3 75 | 305 04 | 304 57 |
| Secours accordés 1920–25 | 21,074 45 | 8,632 78 | 854 22 | 639 30 | 20,220 23 | 7,993 48 |
| | 195,893 80 | 113,752 21 | 2,251 54 | 2,338 13 | 193,642 26 | 111,414 08 |

TABLEAU H—Recettes brutes en espèces au compte des recettes des terres fédérales pour l'exercice 1925-26

| Sources des revenus | Recettes brutes | Remboursements | Recettes nettes |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Droits sur homesteads | 46,900 00 | 140 00 | 46,760 00 |
| Améliorations | 46,330 00 | 18,541 81 | 27,788 19 |
| Ventes de terres | 467,600 87 | 11,523 89 | 456,076 98 |
| Ventes de cartes, loyers, frais de bureau et divers | 61,465 77 | 3,845 95 | 57,619 82 |
| Droits sur coupe de bois | 1,098,692 53 | 28,363 32 | 1,070,329 21 |
| Pâturages et foin | 180,580 38 | 4,317 86 | 176,262 52 |
| Loyer d'emplacements de force hydraulique, redevances d'irrigation et permis divers | 34,696 51 | ..... | 34,696 51 |
| Houille, pétrole, droits miniers, etc | 744,468 81 | 8,391 70 | 736,077 11 |
| Permis d'importation de spiritueux, licences de traiteurs et de trappeurs | 18,576 50 | 95 00 | 18,481 50 |
| Parcs nationaux du Canada | 180,886 12 | 1,464 74 | 179,421 38 |
| | 2,880,197 49 | 76,684 27 | 2,803,513 22 |

TABLEAU I—Recetes brutes (en espèces et scrip) au compte des terres fédérales pour l'exercice 1925-26, comparativement à l'exercice précédent

| — | 1925–26 | | 1924–25 | | Augmentation | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | c. | $ | c. | $ | c. |
| Agences des terres fédérales | 564,030 | 09 | 495,115 | 10 | 68,913 | 99 |
| Agences des bois de la couronne | 1,339,741 | 66 | 1,171,921 | 51 | 167,820 | 15 |
| Agences de mines | 686,736 | 09 | 549,024 | 40 | 137,711 | 69 |
| Parcs nationaux du Canada | 180,886 | 12 | 176,650 | 46 | 4,235 | 66 |
| Territoires du Nord-Ouest | 35,789 | 58 | 28,772 | 10 | 7,017 | 48 |
| Territoire du Yukon | 73,013 | 95 | 72,382 | 20 | 631 | 75 |
| | 2,880,197 | 49 | 2,493,866 | 77 | 386,330 | 72 |

# SERVICE FORESTIER

## RAPPORT DU DIRECTEUR DU SERVICE FORESTIER
## E. H. FINLAYSON

Ce rapport traite du travail accompli par le Service forestier au cours de l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926.

### INCENDIES EN FORÊTS

En ce qui concerne la prévention des incendies, la saison 1925 a été normale et généralement satisfaisante dans le Manitoba et la Saskatchewan, ainsi que dans l'Alberta, et notamment dans la moitié méridionale de la province, où la situation a été très bonne. Par contre, le danger a été très sérieux en Colombie-Britannique, où un printemps précoce fit bientôt disparaître la neige, la température ayant ensuite été très sèche pendant les mois d'avril et mai. De la mi-juin jusqu'à la mi-août, la chaleur a été intense et les précipitations atmosphériques ont été rares en certains endroits, faisant complètement défaut ailleurs, et alors qu'il y eut de nombreux orages électriques sans pluie et accompagnés de vents violents. La température s'améliora à l'intérieur du pays, vers la mi-août, mais le danger ne cessa sur la côte qu'à la fin septembre.

Des 1,165 incendies en forêts, sur les terres fédérales, au cours de l'exercice écoulé, 473 (40 pour cent du total) ont été des incendies considérables. L'étendue de forêts dévastée par le feu a été de 524,225 acres, dont 126,970 étaient couvertes de bois marchand, et 157,135 étaient plantées de jeunes futaies.

INCENDIES DANS LES RÉSERVES FORESTIÈRES

| Causes | 1925 | | 1924 | | 1923 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nombre | Pourcentage | Nombre | Pourcentage | Nombre | Pourcentage |
| Feux de campements | 36 | 20 | 44 | 20 | 21 | 12 |
| Fumeurs | 13 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Colons | 44 | 24 | 95 | 42 | 43 | 24 |
| Chemins de fer | 32 | 18 | 8 | 4 | 30 | 17 |
| Foudre | 9 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Exploitation forestière | 0 | 0 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Incendiaires | 23 | 13 | 32 | 14 | 8 | 4·5 |
| Travaux publics | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0·5 |
| Non classées | 8 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 4 |
| Inconnues | 13 | 7 | 28 | 12 | 61 | 35 |
| Totaux | 182 | 100 | 226 | 100 | 177 | 100 |

INCENDIES EN DEHORS DES RÉSERVES FORESTIÈRES

| Causes | 1925 | | 1924 | | 1923 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nombre | Pourcentage | Nombre | Pourcentage | Nombre du total | Pourcentage du total |
| Feux de campements | 161 | 16 | 278 | 22 | 193 | 18 |
| Fumeurs | 84 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Colons | 148 | 15 | 322 | 26 | 298 | 28 |
| Chemins de fer | 239 | 24 | 300 | 24 | 203 | 19 |
| Foudre | 139 | 14 | 77 | 6 | 73 | 7 |
| Exploitation forestière | 21 | 2 | 22 | 2 | 15 | 1 |
| Incendiaires | 45 | 5 | 60 | 5 | 26 | 2 |
| Travaux publics | 0 | 0 | 4 | ..... | 12 | 1 |
| Non classées | 27 | 3 | 30 | 2 | 25 | 2 |
| Inconnues | 119 | 12 | 168 | 13 | 236 | 22 |
| Totaux | 983 | 100 | 1,261 | 100 | 1,081 | 100 |

INCENDIES SUR LES TERRES FÉDÉRALES PROTÉGÉES PAR LE SERVICE FORESTIER

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Feux de campements | 197 | 17 | 322 | 22 | 214 | 17 |
| Fumeurs | 96 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Colons | 192 | 16·5 | 417 | 28 | 341 | 27 |
| Chemins de fer | 272 | 23·2 | 308 | 21 | 233 | 18 |
| Foudre | 148 | 13 | 82 | 5·5 | 77 | 6 |
| Exploitation forestière | 21 | 2 | 26 | 2 | 17 | 1 |
| Incendiaires | 68 | 6 | 92 | 6 | 34 | 3 |
| Travaux publics | 4 | 0·3 | 7 | 0·5 | 13 | 1 |
| Non classées | 35 | 3 | 37 | 2 | 32 | 3 |
| Inconnues | 132 | 11 | 196 | 13 | 297 | 24 |
| Totaux | 1,165 | 100 | 1,487 | 100 | 1,258 | 100 |

PATROUILLES AÉRIENNES

La surveillance des districts forestiers par les avions fut continuée en certaines parties de l'Alberta et du Manitoba. Deux équipes furent maintenues à ces fins en cette première province; le poste de High River était la base du travail couvrant la réserve des Montagnes Rocheuses, entre la frontière internationale, et le nord, y compris Crowsnest, Bow River et une partie des massifs boisés de Clearwater. La patrouille aérienne du Manitoba avait été chargée du territoire oriental du lac Winnipeg et la partie septentrionale de la province.

AMÉLIORATIONS

De nombreuses améliorations ont été effectuées dans tous les districts, sauf en Colombie-Britannique, le danger en cette province ayant nécessité une attention presque exclusive. Un fait remarquable concernant les travaux exécutés ces dernières années, c'est que l'objet principal en a été la conservation des améliorations existantes. Le tableau suivant indique les entreprises réalisées au cours de l'année:

| | Nombre | | Milles |
|---|---|---|---|
| Habitation des gardes forestiers | 1 | Lignes téléphoniques | 275 |
| Loges | 13 | Routes | 234 |
| Ecuries (8), granges (2) | 10 | Sentiers | 412 |
| Autres bâtiments | 8 | Parafeux (déboisés) | 524 |
| Usine d'extraction de graines | 1 | Parafeux (labourés) | 212 |
| Ponts | 4 | | |
| Tours de guet | 11 | | |

### PÂTURAGES

Comme en ces dernières années, les réserves forestières ont été utilisées comme pâturages. Cependant, l'industrie de l'élevage ayant subi un fléchissement, les animaux en pâture y ont été moins nombreux. L'Alberta accuse une légère augmentation dans le nombre de permis,—et ce, pour la première fois depuis 1920,—mais ce nombre a été à peu près le même que par le passé, dans les autres provinces. En Colombie-Britannique, on a témoigné un regain d'intérêt dans l'avantage qu'offre la forêt comme pâturage, et les éleveurs ont pu y faire paître leurs animaux pendant la saison sèche.

Les différentes espèces, ainsi que le nombre d'animaux dans les réserves forestières étaient: bestiaux, 40,722; chevaux, 10,822; moutons et porcs, 4,923.

### VENTE DE BOIS À PÂTE AU MANITOBA

Une des questions les plus importantes que notre Service ait eues à traiter fut la concession d'une coupe de bois à pâte, dans le Manitoba, à la Manitoba Paper Company. Bien que ce bois doive être choisi sur les terres fédérales, en dehors des réserves forestières, la responsabilité administrative de la vente en a été confiée au Service forestier.

### CONCESSION DE COUPES DE BOIS

Les coupes concédées sur les réserves forestières se chiffrent à huit de plus que celles de l'année précédente. Il a été effectué deux ventes dans la Saskatchewan et neuf dans l'Alberta, quoiqu'un hiver très doux en cette dernière province en ait empêché l'exploitation. Les ventes de bois dans la Colombie-Britannique se sont réparties sur un plus vaste territoire qu'autrefois. Il est satisfaisant de noter, dans les rapports des préposés forestiers, que les règlements du Service relativement à l'enlèvement des broussailles, ainsi qu'aux méthodes d'abatage, etc., sont en général très bien observés.

### REVENU

Les recettes globales du Service forestier pour l'exercice écoulé indiquent une légère augmentation sur celles de l'exercice 1924-1925, lesquelles étaient les plus considérables enregistrées jusqu'à ce moment-là. Cette plus-value est due à l'utilisation plus générale du bois des réserves forestières, vendu ou concédé. Le revenu des ventes indique une augmentation de 10 pour cent, cependant qu'en raison du plus grand nombre de permis de coupe, le revenu s'en est accru de 30 pour cent.

D'autre part, le chiffre d'affaires des pâturages accuse une légère diminution. Quoique le nombre de permis ait été plus élevé que celui de l'année précédente, les animaux en pâturage sur les réserves forestières, en vertu de ces permis, ont été moins nombreux.

### PLANTATION ET ENSEMENCEMENT DES RÉSERVES

Les superficies plantées ou ensemencées ont été plus vastes. 54 acres environ des diverses réserves ont été plantées au cours de l'année, le nombre des arbres ainsi utilisés étant de près de 135,000, y compris 80,893 pins sylvestres, 17,940 épinettes blanches, 14,639 sapins de Douglas, 13,729 pins gris et 6,573 pins de Murray. En outre, quelque 220 acres ont été ensemencées de 213 livres de graines d'arbres, y inclus du pin gris, du pin de Murray, du pin rouge, du pin sylvestre, de l'épinette blanche et du bouleau jaune.

### RÉCOLTES ET EXTRACTION

Le Service forestier a maintenant quatre usines d'extraction de graines (sècheries) en activité, savoir à Indian Head, Saskatchewan; à Vancouver, Colombie-Britannique; à Rocky Mountain House, Alberta; et à Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. Le rendement combiné de ces établissements, pendant l'exercice 1925-1926, a été d'environ une tonne et quart de graines de diverses essences conifères. On a aussi cueilli plusieurs centaines de livres de graines d'essences feuillues, en outre d'une grande quantité de cônes dont les graines n'avaient pas été extraites.

### PLANTATION D'ARBRES SUR LES FERMES DES PRAIRIES

La saison de 1925 a été favorable aux travaux de plantation d'arbres. Les rapports ne mentionnent aucune perte causée par les froids d'hiver, mais certains ravages sont imputées aux lapins et aux insectes, les chenilles des tentes, en particulier (lesquelles ont attaqué surtout les peupliers), et aux aphidiens. On continue à prendre soin de la plupart des plantations existantes dont six et demie pour cent seulement n'ont pas réussi, cependant que soixante et treize pour cent sont en excellent état; les autres vingt pour cent offrent une perspective de succès, pourvu que l'on répare la négligence passé par des soins spéciaux, pendant un certain temps.

Malheureusement, la Pépinière d'Indian Head a souffert de la sécheresse pendant l'été; et bien qu'on ne s'attende à aucune diminution dans le nombre des plantations existantes, il est à craindre que les arbres soient plus petits que d'habitude. La sécheresse a, d'ailleurs, favorisé le développement de fléaux d'insectes. Il a été distribué quelque cinq millions d'arbres feuillus, c'est-à-dire, à peu près le nombre ordinaire. Les envois de conifères ont augmenté de 73,290 en 1924 à 90,000 en 1925. L'exploitation des peuplements permanents a constitué un des travaux importants effectués à la pépinière d'Indian Head. Les arbres abattus sur les six terrains plantés en 1905 et 1906,—représentant une superficie totale de guère plus de quatre acres et demie,—ont donné dix-sept cordes et trois quarts de bois de chauffage. Les peuplements sont en meilleur état que jamais.

### ARPENTAGE

Par suite des levers effectués en vue de l'exploitation forestière, des travaux ont été commencés sur plusieurs des réserves. L'arpentage de la réserve de Sandilands, dans le Manitoba, a été complété au cours de l'été 1925, et des cartes-types indiquant les améliorations ont été compilées d'après les données recueillies. Des levers couvrant quarante milles carrés de la réserve de la Saskatchewan ont été terminés et une carte-type a été dressée afin de servir de base pour les travaux d'aménagement. On a aussi préparé une carte embrassant les 360 milles carrés du massif forestier de Clearwater, comme mesure préliminaire d'un projet d'exploitation.

### UTILISATION DES RÉSERVES FORESTIÈRES COMME LIEUX DE RÉCRÉATION

Un des faits les plus remarquables résultant de l'utilisation des réserves forestières comme lieux de récréation est l'empressement du public à profiter de l'avantage offert par ces réserves en temps de vacances ou d'excursions. Avantage dont jouissent non seulement les personnes du voisinage, mais aussi des visiteurs venant de loin. Une hôtellerie a été érigée sur une des réserves du Manitoba, afin d'y loger les voyageurs. Les terrains de campement ayant été améliorés dans les réserves de la Saskatchewan; les campeurs y ont été plus nombreux. Un nouveau terrain a été aménagé au lac Paul; on s'occupe aussi de trouver des endroits convenables pour les campeurs, en bordure des routes automobiles, en Colombie-Britannique.

### LABORATOIRES DES PRODUITS FORESTIERS

Par suite de la mise en œuvre, au commencement du dernier exercice, de l'arrangement convenu entre le Service forestier et l'industrie de la pulpe et du papier, les travaux de notre section de Pulpe et de Papier ont considérablement augmenté. Un instrument type, ainsi que des méthodes d'essais de la pureté de la pâte de bois, ont été adoptés; un certain nombre de ces instruments ont été distribués aux fabricants de pâte de bois. Un établissement plus spacieux et un nouvel outillage ont été achetés en vue de l'étude des problèmes de la pulpe et de la papeterie.

La question du séchage au four a été examinée plus sérieusement que jamais, notamment dans les recherches entreprises d'accord avec les industriels et les commerçants de bois exploitant des fours. L'étude de la carie rouge a été poursuivie, et l'on a déterminé au moins un organisme causal de la putréfaction. Les investigations au sujet de l'aptitude du pin gris atteint de carie rouge ou de rouille à retenir les clous ont été terminées, et on a fait part de leur résultat aux compagnies de chemins de fer. Dans le but de déterminer la résistance des traverses de chemins de fer affectées de cette carie rouge, on continue l'étude de ce genre de putréfaction; des centaines de traverses ont été placées sur les voies ferrées pour y être observées pendant assez longtemps. Des essais d'une nouvelle méthode d'injection d'un préservatif du bois, le chlorure de zinc, ont donné d'excellents résultats.

Le laboratoire des produits forestiers de Vancouver a été déménagé, cette année, dans les nouveaux bâtiments érigés à Point Gray, par l'université de la Colombie-Britannique.

Il a été fait quelque 9,000 essais nouveaux de la résistance d'essences de bois de la Colombie-Britannique et de l'Alberta, ainsi qu'une série d'essais comparatifs de la résistance de deux chargements de pin de Murray de l'Alberta et de la Colombie-Britannique, respectivement. On a, en outre, fait des essais comparatifs de poteaux de cèdre,—tant de bois vert que de bois arsin,—afin de s'assurer si la force de résistance du bois n'avait pas diminué après que l'arbre eut été tué par le feu. De nombreux essais ont de plus été faits pour les industries utilisant le bois. On s'est occupé très sérieusement du séchage au four, et un représentant du laboratoire a donné une série de six conférences, à ce sujet, aux exploitants de bois de Vancouver, de Victoria et des districts avoisinants. Un four d'expérimentation a été installé et un laboratoire pathologique a été outillé. On a aussi aménagé le laboratoire afin d'y loger un représentant du Service entomologique du ministère de l'Agriculture, qui s'occupe de recherches relatives aux ravages causés par les insectes.

### RECHERCHES RELATIVES À L'EXPLOITATION FORESTIÈRE

On a effectué le lever d'une partie de la réserve forestière à la station expérimentale de Petewawa, Ont., afin de l'exploiter en vue d'un approvisionnement perpétuel. Le corps d'aviation royale canadienne et le Service de Levers topographiques, ministère de l'Intérieur, ont contribué matériellement à ces travaux en prêtant une carte photographique aérienne de cette région forestière, laquelle a été utilisée comme base d'arpentage.

On a commencé d'exploiter une coupe de pin gris adulte sur une partie de la superficie arpentée. Des terrains d'essais permanents ont été établis dans le but d'étudier l'effet de la coupe tant sur les arbres laissés sur pied que sur la reconstitution du massif. Une investigation générale embrassant les diverses méthodes d'évaluation du bois a été effectuée, et il a été préparé un rapport des découvertes importantes qui ont eu lieu. On a fait des plantations expérimentales en vue de la propagation des essences exotiques, et l'on espère y développer une pépinière.

Il a été fait une étude de la production intensive du pin gris, ainsi que de la forme en fuseau pointu du fût du pin rouge, dans l'Ontario septentrional.

Des levers relatifs à la régénération des essences, en plantations alignées, couvrant quelque dix milles carrés, ont été terminés à la station expérimentale du lac Edouard, (Qué.), et on a recueilli des données préliminaires au sujet du reboisement des coupes de bois à pâte exploitées. Une étude minutieuse du bois à pâte appartenant à diverses compagnies a été faite, afin de se renseigner sur la teneur en substance ligneuse d'une corde de bois à pâte, et de préparer des barèmes basés sur l'unité de corde, au lieu de l'unité de pied cube ou de la mesure de planche.

Au Nouveau-Brunswick, on a étendu jusqu'aux terrains de Cains River l'enquête sur l'effet des diverses méthodes de coupes de bois sur la reproduction, le taux de croissance et la mortalité, dans les peuplements d'épinette noire de lente venue. L'abatage a été exécuté sous la direction du Service des recherches, et on a établi une série complète de terrains d'essais permanents dans les éclaircies. Des compagnies particulières ont collaboré avec ce service dans plusieurs des travaux de recherches. Les nombreuses expérimentations de reboisement, par semis, des étendues dévastées par l'incendie, lesquelles ont été entreprises de concert avec le conseil consultatif honoraire de recherches scientifiques industrielles et le Service forestier du Nouveau-Brunswick, ont été terminés au cours de l'année. Les résultats obtenus des premiers essais ont été favorables et encourageants.

L'exploitation des réserves forestières occidentales s'est portée sur un terrain beaucoup plus vaste, et on a essayé à nouveau certaines méthodes d'ensemencement et de plantation. Diverses coupes expérimentales ont été établies. Les travaux d'aménagement,—basés sur les trois levers effectués,—ont été poursuivis. Le Service de recherches agit en qualité de conseiller dans les diverses sphères d'activité.

Les barèmes pour le cubage de plusieurs essences, préparés par notre Service forestier, sont en grande demande et s'établissent de plus en plus comme étalon.

## PUBLICATIONS

La publication la plus importante de l'année a été le bullletin n° 77: "Statistical Methods in Forest Investigative Work", traitant de l'application de méthodes statistiques généralement adoptées, aujourd'hui, dans les domaines scientifiques et commerciaux, ainsi que dans les problèmes de recherches sylvicoles. La circulaire n° 18: "The Kiln-drying of British Columbia Softwoods" a aussi été publiée au cours de l'année écoulée; il traite,—mais, non pas de manière technique,—d'un problème de grande importance pour les exploitations de bois de cette province; la demande en a été tellement considérable qu'il a fallu en imprimer une nouvelle édition pendant l'année. La circulaire n° 19: "Canadian Softwoods" fut préparée spécialement pour l'exposition de Winnipeg; elle mentionne en résumé les propriétés et les usages divers des bois tendres du Canada. Deux nouvelles brochures, au sujet des arbres: le n° 9: "Sapin Baumier" et le n° 10: "Cèdre de l'Est", ont été publiées. Le bulletin n° 1: "Tree Planting on the Prairies" a été réimprimé; quatre-vingt-dix mille exemplaires de cette dernière brochure ont été imprimés jusqu'à aujourd'hui. La brochure: "Talking Trees" a aussi été réimprimée.

## PUBLICITÉ

Le travail de publicité, eu égard particulièrement à la protection contre les incendies en forêt a été continué au printemps 1925, par la proclamation (comme l'année précédente), d'une "Semaine de Protection des Forêts", laquelle fut fixée à la quatrième semaine d'avril, soit du 19 au 25 de ce mois. Une innovation très heureuse relativement à cette œuvre de propagande fut la formation d'un

comité consultatif national, représentant la presse, les industries utilisant le bois, les clubs de Service forestier et diverses autres organisations nationales, qui sont tous intéressés dans la conservation de la forêt. Grâce à l'active coopération de plusieurs services forestiers provinciaux, des comités ont été nommés pour la conduite de cette propagande dans chaque province.

Le programme, comme celui de l'année précédente, comprenait des allocutions aux écoliers, aux clubs du Service forestier, aux éclaireurs "Boy Scouts" et les "Girl Guides", ainsi qu'à d'autres organisations. 213,250 articles de publicité ont été distribués, y compris des buvards, des brochures, des programmes d'exercices scolaires, des cartes géographiques, etc. On a aussi utilisé le radio pour la diffusion des discours prononcés par le premier ministre, le très honorable W. L. M.-King, ainsi que les premiers ministres provinciaux ou leurs représentants. De grandes annonces ont été insérées dans les principaux journaux du Dominion, attirant l'attention à la destruction des forêts par l'incendie et la nécessité des soins à prendre dans l'exploitation des ressources ligneuses du pays.

Ce travail de propagande a naturellement préoccupé le Service de publicité pendant une grande partie de l'année. Ce Service a en outre préparé une quantité considérable d'articles publicitaires pour l'utilisation des préposés forestiers sur le terrain. Une partie très importante du travail a consisté en une série de visites aux campements de jeunes garçons et de jeunes filles, pendant les vacances estivales. Un membre du personnel et deux aides temporaires ont été employés à ce travail durant l'été, travail consistant en l'organisation d'excursions pédestres dans les bois avoisinants, pour les campeurs, à qui l'on a enseigné à connaître les arbres, cherchant à leur inculquer l'idée de la protection des forêts contre les incendies, dans des causeries autour des feux de campements, à la veillée. Vingt et un campements ont été visités ainsi, alors que l'on s'est trouvé en contact avec environ 1,400 jeunes garçons et jeunes filles de moins de vingt ans.

### RECETTES DU SERVICE FORESTIER POUR L'EXERCICE 1925-1926

L'état des recettes suit à page .... sous la rubrique: "Permis de coupes", les espèces et les quantités totales de bois dont on a autorisé l'exploitation sur les différentes réserves ont été les suivantes:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bois de chauffage (cordes) | 32,236 |
| Poteaux de clôture, rails et pilotis (nombre) | 373,742 |
| Piquets de clôtures, rails et pilotis (pds lin.) | 36,922 |
| Poteaux téléphoniques (pds linéaires) | 7,679 |
| Traverses de chemins de fer | 12,694 |
| Bois de sciage (pds mes. de p.) | 8,124,338 |
| Bois de mine (pds linéaires) | 2,170,962 |
| Bois de mine (cordes) | 80 |
| Bois de mine (traverses) | 9,606 |
| Bois en grume (nombre de billes) | 30,083 |
| Bois en grume (pds linéaires) | 368,116 |
| Divers (pds linéaires) | 968 |
| Divers (cordes) | 2,503 |
| Divers (nombre) | 287 |

### SERVICE DE PLANTATION DES ARBRES

*Norman M. Ross, Chef*

Exception faite de certaines régions, comparativement limitées, la saison de 1925 a été généralement favorable à la plantation d'arbres et aux travaux agricoles dans les provinces des Prairies. Le printemps a commencé deux semaines plus tôt que l'an dernier; les précipitations assez considérables et l'excellente culture ont contribué à la croissance rapide des plus anciennes futaies, tout en donnant une vigoureuse poussée aux nouvelles plantations. En général, les gels d'hiver n'ont causé aucun dommage, mais on attribue aux lapins de

grands ravages en certaines régions, qui ont aussi quelque peu souffert des invasions d'insectes, principalement, de la chenille à dos rouge et la chenille des tentes. Elles se sont répandues en grands nombres sur de vastes étendues de la Saskatchewan centrale et méridionale, causant des dommages sérieux sur les fermes où elles s'attaquèrent surtout aux récoltes d'orge, d'avoine et de mélilot blanc. Dans les régions envahies, elles ont détruit de nombreuses boutures de peupliers nouvellement plantées, ainsi que des boutures de saule, au moment même où ces plants commençaient à prendre racine. Les chenilles ont aussi dépouillé de leurs feuilles les semis de caragan, dans les jeunes peuplements. Ces derniers, cependant, ont bien repris à l'automne. La chenille des tentes a attaqué principalement le peuplier indigène, et quoique l'on en ait trouvé sur quelques-uns des saules et des frênes cultivés, elles n'ont en réalité causé la perte d'aucun de ces arbres. Le petit aphis (puceron) de teinte foncée qui a semblé se multiplier ces dernières années, et lequel envahit les plantations de saules et de peupliers, est un insecte qui fait plus de dommage qu'on le croit généralement. Ce sont les saules qui semblent en avoir souffert le plus, et par suite, la croissance en a été retardée, cependant que plusieurs arbres en sont morts, en diverses zones, notamment sur les terrains élevés. Ces insectes ne sont guère visibles, mais ne s'entassent pas moins nombreux sur les jeunes pousses, dont ils sucent la sève. Lorsqu'on les aperçoit à temps, on peut s'en débarrasser facilement au moyen d'aspersions au "sulfate de nicotine" ou "feuille noire 40". Malheureusement, on ne les découvre pas, généralement, avant que l'arbre ait été considérablement affaibli.

Les quelques 5,700 rapports publiés après l'inspection des plus anciennes plantations, au cours de l'année, ne mentionnent que 6½ pour cent de pertes, tandis que 73½ viennent très bien et que les autres 20 pour cent sont en assez bon état et sont susceptibles d'amélioration, pourvu que l'on s'en occupe plus soigneusement. Les rapports concernant les nouvelles plantations annoncent que 93 pour cent des semis poussent bien et que 90 pour cent des boutures ont pris racines.

*Travaux aux pépinières.*—La pépinière d'Indian Head a souffert cette année du manque de pluie remarquable en cette région, alors qu'il n'est probablement pas tombé plus de cinq pouces d'eau durant toute la période de croissance. Cette sécheresse a été cause de grands dommages de la part des chenilles dans les terrains nouvellement plantés de frênes et de caragans, peuplements qui, par conséquent, ont été diminués de près de 50 pour cent. On attribue également à la sécheresse la perte estimative de 25 pour cent des résineux transplantés.

Les plantations de semis résineux dans les endroits où l'eau est facilement accessible ont produit de très beaux résultats. Malgré cette sécheresse, les arbres feuillus se sont développés de manière satisfaisante, bien que le nombre en soit réduit. La croissance des pins transplantés a été beaucoup retardée, tellement, en effet, que les plants de quatre ans, qui auraient dû être prêts à être expédiés au printemps 1926, auront besoin d'une autre saison de croissance. Les chenilles ont ravagé les semis de frêne et de caragan nouvellement plantés, tant à la pépinière d'Indian Head qu'à celle de Sutherland. Quoique l'on ait pris tous les moyens possibles, se servant d'appâts empoisonnés pour se débarrasser des insectes dès leur apparition, la perte due à cette cause n'en a pas été moins considérable. Un nouveau fléau, un petit charançon d'à peu près 3/16 de pouce de long a été découvert dans les plantations de caragan. Cet insecte étant très petit et de couleur neutre, il est difficile de le trouver, aussi ses déprédations ont-elles été très sérieuses. Une plantation couvrant deux acres a été complètement détruite, avant qu'on ait eu le temps de déterminer la cause du dommage. Les autres terrains ayant été arrosés promptement, on a pu y contrôler les ravages. Ces petits charançons travaillent dès le moment où les semis com-

mencent à germer et jusqu'à ce qu'ils soient un pouce de haut. Leurs ravages ne sont cependant nullement sérieux dans les plus anciennes plantations. A Indian Head, il a fallu des arrosages considérables pour contrôler la chenille des tentes qui attaque les essences forestières, la mouche à scie du mélèze, l'aphis du saule et du peuplier et la petite cicindèle du pin blanc, qui, à moins qu'on ne les contrôle, semblent être une menace sérieuse, spécialement pour l'épinette blanche.

*Distribution de plants d'arbres.*—On a commencé à en expédier le 14 avril, à Indian Head, et le 17 avril à Sutherland, une dizaine de jours plus tôt que l'an dernier. Environ 5,000,000 de semis et de boutures ont été envoyés aux 5,585 personnes qui en avaient demandé. Ces plants, se composaient de semis de frêne de deux ans, d'érable d'un an, de caragan d'un an, et de boutures déracinées de peupliers et de saules russes. 90,400 brins de semis (transplantés) de pin sylvestre, de pin gris, de pin de Murray et d'épinette blanche ont été distribués; 510 personnes en avaient demandé. On en a envoyé 2,700 à la pépinière de Sutherland pour les plantations permanentes, et 120,615 semis et brins de semis (transplantés) ont été expédiés à diverses réserves forestières. Il a donc été distribué 213,715 plants conifères au total. Les plants expédiés aux réserves se sont chiffrés ainsi: 70,615 à la réserve forestière de Spruce Woods; 20,000 à la réserve de Dundurn; 10,000 à la réserve d'Elbow; 10,000 à la réserve des Pins; 10,000 à la réserve de Nisbet.

*Récolte de semences d'arbres.*—Les gels d'un printemps tardif ont empêché la récolte des graines d'érable et de frêne dans les provinces de l'Ouest. Il a été recueilli 250 livres de caragan à Indian Head et 580 livres à Sutherland. On a recueilli près de quatre sacs de graines de bouleau à Sutherland et quelque trente boisseaux de cône d'épinette blanche à la pépinière d'Indian Head.

*Visiteur.*—L'affluence des visiteurs est de plus en plus considérable, chaque année, tant à la pépinière d'Indian Head qu'à celle de Sutherland. Des groupes de pique-niqueurs sont venus de loin dans les bois; tous ont témoigné un vif intérêt dans le développement des pépinières et du travail qui s'y accomplit.

*Plantations permanentes, croissance, éclaircies, etc.*—Les plantations permanentes à Indian Head ont fait de grands progrès. Les plus anciennes sont maintenant arrivées au point où il faudrait nécessairement y pratiquer des éclaircies; toutes ces plantations devront maintenant être exploitées régulièrement. Celles où les éclaircies ont été effectuées au cours de l'hiver sont les suivantes:—

Plantation n° 1.—Mélèzes plantés en 1905;; superficie 1/3 d'acre; rendement, 1 corde et 3/4.

Plantation n° 2.—Pins sylvestres et épinettes plantés en 1906; superficie 3/4 d'acre; rendement, 4 cordes et ½.

Plantation n° 3.—Pin sylvestre, tamarac et épinette plantés en 1906; superficie 1 acre; rendement, 1 corde de pin sylvestre, 1 corde et 3/4 de tamarac.

Plantation n° 4.—Pin sylvestre planté en 1906; superficie, 1 acre; rendement, 4 cordes et ½.

Plantation n° 6.—Liard planté en 1906; superficie, 1 acre; rendement, deux cordes.

Plantation n° 13.—Pin sylvestre et épinette mêlés, superficie, ½ acre; rendement, 2 cordes et ¼.

Tout ce bois est de bonne dimension pour le chauffage. L'espace primitif dans ces plantations était partout de 4 pieds par 3 pieds 6 pouces. Depuis les éclaircies, l'espace moyen entre les arbres sur pied est d'à peu près 5 pieds et ½ chaque côté. Un examen des plantations permanentes prouve incontestablement que l'on peut très bien produire d'excellent bois de feu sur les prairies, en temps raisonnable.

On a aussi fait un élagage considérable des branches inutiles dans les anciens peuplements de tamarac, de mélèze de Sibérie et de pin, améliorant ainsi l'apparence générale de ces massifs boisés et les rendant plus accessibles pour le mesurage général. On peut maintenant obtenir un matériel ligneux de grosseur convenable pour les poteaux, pour lesquels on utilise de telles essences que le peuplier, le liard, le saule, l'érable, le tamarac, le mélèze européen et le pin sylvestre. Un grand nombre de poteaux en ont été coupés et préparés en vue d'expérimentation du traitement avec des préservatifs de bois.

*Objets d'exposition.*—Un étalage a été préparé pour les expositions estivales de produits forestiers de Saskatoon et Regina en collaboration avec le bureau de Prince-Albert. L'étalage entier occupait un espace de 60 pieds de longueur approximativement, la partie réservée aux plantations d'arbres consistait en modèles échelonnés, montrant des fermes plantées et non plantées, des graines, feuilles, morceaux de bois, etc., des essences ordinaires cultivées, ainsi que des photographies de plantations et d'habitations rurales améliorées. Cet étalage avait, en général, une apparence attrayante et a indubitablement été l'objet d'un grand intérêt. Des centaines de cultivateurs ont profité de cette occasion de discuter ensemble les différents problèmes que leur présente l'arboriculture.

## DOMAINE FORESTIER DANS LE MANITOBA

*H. I. Stevenson, Inspecteur Forestier du District*

L'exercice 1925-1926 s'est signalé par un événement d'intérêt remarquable, savoir, l'arrangement intervenu entre le Gouvernement et la Manitoba Paper Company.

La nouvelle industrie prévue ouvrant un plus grand débouché pour le bois à pâte, la province en réalisera un grand bénéfice économique. Une quantité toujours croissante de ce bois a été coupée ces dernières années, sur les terres des colons, et la majeure partie en a été exploitée. L'usine actuellement en voie de construction en absorbera sans doute beaucoup, en plus des quantités considérables provenant de terres de la Couronne adjacentes aux colonies, et tout ce matériel sera fabriqué sur les lieux mêmes. La compagnie tirera aussi ses approvisionnements d'un territoire dont le bois à pâte n'a pas encore été exploité, et lequel jusqu'à maintenant n'a produit que peu ou pas du tout de revenu forestier.

*Protection contre l'incendie.*—Les conditions climatériques pendant l'été dernier ont été telles que les dangers d'incendie, excepté en mai, ont été soit normaux soit sous-normaux. Il y a eu, toutefois, au mois de mai (particulièrement pendant les deux dernières semaines), une période critique, causée par des vents violents et une température très élevée, cependant que l'humidité était relativement basse. Jusqu'à ce moment, rien n'avait poussé, de sorte que la végétation morte de l'année précédente était très inflammable. On a rapporté 106 incendies en cette quinzaine de mai, soit 66 pour cent du total des 160 incendies qui, au cours de la saison, ont dévasté environ 40,200 acres, dont 6,937 étaient couvertes de bois marchand et 6,119 de jeunes pousses, le reste consistant principalement en vieux brûlis et en terres herbeuses. Cette superficie de 40,200 acres de forêts brûlées représente approximativement quatre-vingt-cinq millièmes d'un pour cent du territoire sous surveillance.

Les causes d'incendies mentionnées dans les rapports sont les suivantes: Les colons, 34 pour cent; les feux de campements, 19 pour cent; incendiaires, 7.5 pour cent; foudre, 7.5 pour cent; fumeurs, 6 pour cent; chemins de fer, 5 pour cent; autres causes, 1 pour cent; inconnues, 20 pour cent.

*Patrouilles aériennes.*—Les avions utilisés dans la protection contre les incendies ont rendu des services satisfaisants. Neuf machines furent employées à ce travail, leurs trois bases d'opération étant Victoria Beach, Norway House et le lac du Cormoran (près Le Pas). Il a été fait 256 envolées de surveillance, occupant 836 heures, couvrant approximativement 54,439 milles. Il n'y a eu que deux ou trois accidents de peu d'importance.

Des demandes de surveillance des forêts ont été faites tous les jours, par le bureau de l'inspecteur forestier du district, au corps d'aviation royale canadienne, lequel s'est occupé de la patrouille.

Le corps de signaleurs royaux canadiens a maintenu des communications par la télégraphie sans fil entre Winnipeg, Victoria Beach, Norway House et le lac du Cormoran. Les rapports météorologiques étaient transmis tous les jours de chaque base aérienne, et c'est d'après ces rapports que l'on décidait généralement où et quand auraient lieu les diverses patrouilles. C'est aussi au moyen de la télégraphie sans fil que l'on a pu se tenir en relation avec les gardes-feu du district et connaître en tout temps la situation concernant les dangers d'incendie, ce qui a permis de fournir l'aide supplémentaire nécessaire et disponible.

*Améliorations.*—Une grande partie des améliorations, consistant surtout en travaux d'entretien, ont été effectuées au cours de l'année. Il a été construit quatre cabanes, trois écuries et une maison, cette dernière ayant été bâtie au quartier général de la réserve forestière Sandilands. Deux pylônes d'acier, de 70 pieds de hauteur chacun, ont été érigés comme postes de guet. Un télémètre sur un tube de 9 pieds a été monté sur un des observatoires; à l'aide de cet instrument, on peut facilement déterminer la distance d'un incendie et sa direction par rapport à la tour de guet. Vingt-sept milles de nouvelles lignes téléphoniques ont été construites. Des travaux de réparations considérables ont été exécutés sur les chemins, dont 40 milles ont, en plus, été régalés. En temps sec, ce sont des routes excellentes pour le trafic automobile. Environ 110 milles de tranchées variant de 8 à 16 pieds de largeur ont été ouvertes dans le double but de définir la limite des réserves forestières et de servir de parafeux.

*Sylviculture.*—Les levers en vue de l'aménagement de la réserve forestière de Sandilands, commencés en 1924, ont été terminés l'été dernier. Les données recueillies ont servi à la préparation des cartes des forêts et améliorations, et ont été très utiles dans l'administration de ce Service. Une assiette de coupe a été préparée dans le but d'obtenir un rendement perpétuel dans ce territoire. Afin de pouvoir déterminer les taux de croissance, on a établi quelque 150 plantations permanentes; celles-ci seront mesurées périodiquement, et les données obtenues seront utilisées dans la revision de l'assiette de coupe.

Un programme de travaux de recherches a été exécuté sur chacune des réserves forestières. Des plantations d'essai ont été établies afin de déterminer les meilleurs moyens de propager artificiellement les essences commerciales. D'autres modes d'expérimentation ont aussi été adoptés dans le but d'étudier les facteurs préventifs dans la régénération naturelle des arbres. On a aussi fait des essais d'éclaircies afin d'en étudier l'effet sur les taux de croissance. Ce travail fut commencé dans la province en 1904. Depuis cette date, quelque 200 terrains ont été plantés, et toutes données les concernant sont inscrites dans des registres annuels ou périodiques. Les conclusions d'un bon nombre de ces expérimentations ont jeté de la lumière sur la technique de la sylviculture.

*Le pâturage.*—Les troupeaux, dont le nombre avait considérablement diminué pendant l'intervalle de fléchissement des affaires, se sont accrus par suite de l'amélioration des conditions de l'industrie d'élevage. On croit que d'ici quelques années, la demande de pâturage sur les réserves forestières va s'accroître de plus en plus. Les bestiaux en pâture sur les réserves, cette année, étaient en excellent état lorsqu'on les en a retirés à l'automne.

*Utilisation des réserves forestières comme lieux de récréation.*—A mesure que le Manitoba est de plus en plus connu des touristes, on recherche davantage les réserves forestières dans le but de s'y délasser et s'y amuser. La population estivale s'y accroît constamment, et l'on construit des villas plus confortables et plus attrayantes. La station ouverte récemment à Clear Lake possède maintenant une excellente hôtellerie; on fait bon accueil au touriste partout, dans les diverses stations, dans les campements et sur les terrains de pique-niques. Les deux stations estivales de Madge Lake et Clear Lake ne sont plus seulement des centres locaux de récréation, mais elles sont devenues des centres d'attraction et les visiteurs y affluent de toutes les provinces canadiennes, ainsi que de plusieurs états américains.

*Publicité.*—La coopération,—tant commerciale que professionnelle,—a été la note dominante de la publicité forestière au cours de l'exercice écoulé. La propagande persistante dans les écoles, sur les tribunes conférencières, ou au moyen de la presse, a contribué de manière remarquable à obtenir la sympathie des principaux hommes d'affaires de la province. 25,000 articles de publicité ont été distribués lors de la "Semaine de la Protection des Forêts", pendant laquelle nous avons eu l'aide efficace des clubs du Service, ainsi que des associations d'exploitants de bois. Une série de conférences à certains stades de la sylviculture, a été donnée aux étudiants de l'école normale de Dauphin.

## LES FORÊTS FÉDÉRALES EN SASKATCHEWAN

*C. MacFayden, Inspecteur du District Forestier*

Il n'a été créé aucune nouvelle réserve au cours de l'année, les limites de celles qui sont déjà établies n'ont pas été changées, cependant on en a retiré quelques quarts de section, qui ont été reconnus, à l'examen, comme étant de valeur agricole. Certains autres terrains que l'on croyait propres à la culture, ont aussi été examinés mais on n'a pas cru devoir recommander qu'ils soient retirés; d'autre part, après une investigation soigneuse, on a recommandé des additions assez considérables à certaines réserves. Deux propriétaires de terres agricoles dans les réserves forestières ont demandé que leurs terres soient changées pour des terres fédérales disponibles et plus convenables en d'autres endroits, coutume adoptée dans le passé, quand l'examen des terres des réquérants prouvait qu'elles étaient sans valeur agricole.

*Protection contre l'Incendie.*—Bien que la saison 1925 ait été plutôt normale, on dit, cependant, qu'elle n'a pas été exempte de danger. Il y a eu quelques commencements d'incendies pendant la première partie d'avril, mais la situation n'a pas été sérieuse avant le mois de mai, alors qu'elle s'est aggravée; en effet, on a rapporté 85 incendies pendant le mois suivant, soit 73 pour cent du total, en la saison entière. Il y eut d'autres périodes de danger en août, ainsi que tard à l'automne, mais elles furent de courte durée. Des 116 incendies mentionnés dans les rapports, 74 se sont déclarés sur les réserves forestières, et 42 sur des terres en dehors des réserves. Classés selon les causes, on en attribue 40 (34 pour cent du total) aux travaux des colons; la moitié de ces incendies ont atteint les proportions de la classe "C", (c'est-à-dire ceux qui ont parcouru plus de 10 acres d'étendue). Viennent ensuite, au nombre de 32, les incendies attribuables aux campeurs et aux voyageurs, mais plus de la moitié sont de la classe "A" (ceux de moins d'un quart d'acre d'étendue). Il est intéressant de noter que les chemins de fer, qui, il y a quelques années, occupaient la première place dans ces rapports, n'ont été responsables, au cours de l'exercice écoulé, que de 7 incendies, cependant que la production des incendies due à des causes inconnues est moindre que jamais. Le feu atteint ordinairement de grandes proportions avant qu'on

le puisse maîtriser; 66 pour cent de ceux qui figurent dans les rapports ont couvert plus de 10 acres; mais, si on les classe selon les pertes, il n'y en a que la moitié qui ont causé des dommages jusqu'à concurrence de $100. L'étendue totale brûlée par des différents incendies a été de 113,086 acres; mais 41,445 acres étaient des terrains couverts d'herbe ou de petits peupliers, ou d'autres terrains ou il n'y a eu aucun ou peu de dommage. Les pertes subies dans les anciens peuplements, les jeunes pousses et la propriété se chiffraient au total à $96,564.

Pas un seul incendie n'a été mentionné dans les rapports des réserves de Moose Mountain, Seward, Beaver Hills, Elbow, Dundurn et Manito, ce qui peut s'attribuer sans doute au fait que les cultivateurs du voisinage utilisant ces réserves comme pâturages sont intéressés directement et personnellement à y prévenir les incendies.

*Améliorations.*—Les conditions, tant au point de vue température que main-d'œuvre, ont favorisé les travaux d'améliorations. Au cours du dernier exercice, il a été construit six cabanes (d'une seule chambre), en bois rond, quatre écuries, aussi en bois rond, et une écurie en bois de charpente. Il a été fait des réparations à 95 bâtiments de diverses classes. Il y a maintenant 189 milles de lignes téléphoniques dont une partie a été construite et l'autre partie entièrement reconstruite cette année, mais la construction de 65 milles de ces lignes n'a nécessité aucun frais de matériaux, les travaux ayant été exécutés en coopération avec une compagnie d'exploitants forestiers.

Une couple de milles de nouvelles routes ont été construites, ainsi qu'un total de 37 milles de nouveaux sentiers. L'usage général d'automobiles contribue à améliorer le mode de construction et de réfection de plusieurs routes des réserves, et tandis que plusieurs autres sont encore plus ou moins satisfaisantes, un grand nombre sont en excellent état pour les voitures de tourisme, cependant qu'elles facilitent l'emploi plus fréquent de l'automobile dans la lutte contre les incendies.

On s'est préoccupé tout particulièrement cette année de l'érection de tours de guet, sur un certain nombre de réserves septentrionales, et deux pylônes d'acier de 80 pieds de hauteur, avec observatoires entourés, ont été achetés; il en a aussi été construit un. En outre de ces tours d'acier, on en a construit cinq en bois, variant en hauteur de 20 à 45 pieds. On porte plus d'attention que jamais à la construction et à l'entretien de parafeux labourés; il y en a actuellement une longueur de 325 milles, dont les deux-tiers ont été labourés et qui ont été si bien entretenus qu'il est facile de les maintenir en bon état, d'année en année. 101 milles et ½ de ces tranchées ont été ouvertes au cours de l'année, et 54 milles et ½ en ont été labourés. On a labouré à nouveau deux cent vingt-cinq milles des anciens parafeux, lesquels sont en excellent état pour la protection des forêts contre les incendies pendant la saison dangereuse de 1926.

En général, ces tranchées ont de 20 à 30 pieds de large, et parfois plus, dont une bande de 12 pieds de large, au centre de l'éclaircie, est labourée. En plus du travail sur les parafeux, on a essarté 11 milles des anciennes pistes, sur une largeur de 30 pieds, cette éclaircie devant servir de coupe-feu sans tranchée labourée.

*Ventes de Bois et Permis de Coupe.*—Les quantités de bois coupé en vertu de permis de vente et de coupe ont été à peu près les mêmes que ces deux dernières années. Il a été fait deux ventes importantes de 8,500,000 pieds, mesure de planche, au total, et 13 ventes moins considérables, se chiffrant au total à 4,842,000 pieds, mesure de planche; il a, en outre, été disposé de 5,000 cordes de bois de chauffage. Le nombre de permis a augmenté depuis l'an dernier, le chiffre en étant de 1,695, y inclus ceux pour lesquels des redevances ont été perçues et ceux qui ont été accordés gratuitement,—c'est-à-dire exempts de toutes redevances,—aux derniers colons. Les diverses restrictions et obliga-

tions ont été observées par les exploitants, en général, et ce n'est qu'en certains cas qu'il a fallu user de coercition.

*Sylviculture.*—Par suite des levers effectués l'an dernier, en vue de l'aménagement de quelque quarante milles carrés de la réserve forestière de Nisbet, les données recueillies ont été compilées et ont servi de base à un programme d'exploitation de ces terrains. Une carte très complète de la région a été préparée indiquant en détail la situation de la futaie, ainsi que des jeunes peuplements existants. Le travail d'enlèvement de tout arbre sur lequel croît le gui nain, qui a été commencé l'hiver dernier, a été beaucoup avancé. Afin de parer à la demande de semences pour les pépinières établies sur les diverses réserves forestières, ainsi que celle d'Indian Head, on a recueilli un millier de boisseaux de cônes de pin gris et d'épinette. Il a été extrait 430 livres de graines d'épinette blanche et 165 livres et ½ de graines de pin gris, à l'usine d'extraction érigée à St-Albert, il y a un an. On s'occupe davantage des possibilités de semer les graines à la volée, là où les semences naturelles sont impossibles, et maintes expériences en ont été faites au cours de l'année écoulée. De petites pépinières ont été établies sur onze réserves forestières, et l'on a obtenu des résultats encourageants dans la plupart des cas. A la fin de l'année, on comptait en chiffres ronds 200,000 brins de semence prêts à être transplantés en permanence au printemps 1926, soit un nombre suffisant pour en planter 80 acres. On obtient, en général, d'excellents résultats sur les réserves méridionales où la végétation arborescente naturelle est très rare, et c'est sur ces terrains que se fera la majeure partie des plantations; d'autant plus qu'en ces régions découvertes, le travail s'effectue à peu de frais.

Une série d'expérimentations a été commencée l'automne dernier en vue de déterminer laquelle des semences d'automne ou de l'hiver donne les meilleurs résultats, et aussi si c'est la paille ou la toile de chanvre qui est la meilleure couverture d'hiver pour les planches de semis, ou si l'une ou l'autre est plus avantageuse que les couches découvertes.

Un certain nombre de terrains d'une acre ont été ensemencés à la volée, comme essai, en vue d'obtenir un bon peuplement au moyen de cette méthode simple et économique. Dans l'espoir d'éclaircir le problème de la perpétuation du pin blanc, un examen détaillé a été fait de terrains où la coupe se pratique de diverses manières, selon des règlements différents et en différentes époques de l'année. Toutes les données possibles ont été recueillies concernant ces peuplements à l'état primitif, ainsi que la quantité et la classe du matériel ligneux abattu. Puis, une étude minutieuse fut faite du changement survenu dans le peuplement sur pied et particulièrement de la reproduction qui a eu lieu depuis. Les nombreuses données résultant de cet examen n'ont été compilées et résumées que récemment, et n'ont pas encore été suffisamment analysées.

*Pâturage.*—Le nombre de permis accordés pour le pâturage sur les réserves a été à peu près le même que ces cinq dernières années. La diminution du nombre de troupeaux en pâture sur les réserves est due à un fléchissement industriel plutôt qu'à aucune fluctuation dans le nombre d'éleveurs qui profitent des règlements de pâturage. Les recettes provenant de cette source, au cours du dernier exercice, ont été de $6,484.54,—un tiers approximativement du revenu de l'année 1920-1921,—accusant une diminution du nombre de bestiaux qui paissent dans les réserves. Il y a, cependant, des indices d'amélioration dans l'industrie de l'élevage, et il est bien possible que les animaux soient mis en plus grand nombre dans les pâturages. 175 permis de fenaison ont été accordés pendant l'année, la quantité de foin se chiffrant à quelque 6,000 tonnes, à peu près.

*Utilisation des Forêts comme Lieux de Récréation.*—Les réserves forestières ont été utilisées plus que jamais par la masse populaire, aussi un certain nombre de ces réserves ont-elles été aménagées en vue du campement et des pique-niques,

croyant que le public, y étant intéressé, apprécierait mieux les règlements de prévention contre les incendies et les observerait mieux. Des campements ont été établis à peu de frais en certains endroits favorables, et si on en peut juger par l'utilisation qui en a été faite, ils ont réellement été appréciés.

Des signaux indiquent la direction des routes au public. En deux ou trois occasions, l'affluence des campeurs a été remarquable.

### LES FORÊTS FÉDÉRALES DANS L'ALBERTA ET LA COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE

*C. H. Morse, Inspecteur Forestier du District de l'Alberta*

Le district d'inspection de l'Alberta embrasse toutes réserves forestières de cette province, ainsi qu'une partie de la réserve de Cypress Hills, située dans le sud de la Saskatchewan, et le district de surveillance d'Edmonton (un vaste territoire comprenant toute la partie septentrionale de la province).

*Incendies en Forêts.*—La situation en ce qui concerne la prévention des incendies, a été très satisfaisante, dans l'Alberta, pendant l'année. Les pluies abondantes et la neige tombées dans le sud de la province vers la mi-avril ont diminué à ce moment les dangers du feu. Des vents chauds et secs au début de mai amenèrent bientôt un état de choses très sérieux. Une période pluvieuse de la fin de mai à la mi-juin améliora la situation et l'herbe, par suite, a poussé en abondance. Puis, de la fin juin à la mi-août, survinrent de longs intervalles de température sèche et chaude, alors qu'il n'y eut guère de précipitations atmosphériques. Il y eut de graves dangers d'incendies pendant la première semaine de septembre, mais il n'y en eu plus ensuite jusqu'à la fin de l'automne. La situation a été à peu près la même dans le nord, sauf que les précipitations, jusqu'au 1er septembre, ne furent pas aussi abondantes que dans le sud, aussi y eut-il des incendies plus tard dans la saison.

Les rapports de 1925 mentionnent 261 incendies comparativement à 641 en 1924, 669 en 1923, et 1,758 en 1922. De ce nombre, 31 eurent lieu dans les réserves forestières et 230 dans le district sous surveillance. 22 de ceux qui se sont déclarés dans les réserves ont brûlé moins d'un quart d'une acre; 4 ont brûlé moins de dix acres et cinq ont ravagé de plus grandes étendues. 118 incendies ont été de peu d'importance; 50 ont été modérés, mais 62 ont causé de grands dommages.

Près de 28 pour cent des incendies, cette année, ont été attribués à des feux de campements mal éteints; 26 pour cent ont été causés par les chemins de fer, mais la plupart ont été peu importants. On a blâmé les colons pour 18 pour cent du total des incendies; 6.5 pour cent ont été l'œuvre d'incendiaires; 3 pour cent ont été allumés par la foudre. Il y a eu neuf poursuites pour infraction à la loi, dont neuf condamnations.

*Patrouille Aérienne.*—La surveillance effectuée par le corps d'aviation royale canadienne au poste de High River a été continuée pendant la saison 1925 et a été des plus satisfaisantes. Il y avait deux patrouilles par jour; le point de départ étant la réserve forestière à l'ouest de High River; l'une se dirigeait vers le nord, l'autre vers le sud. La route régulière de surveillance suit la région des contreforts montagneux, tout près de la limite forestière. De cette route, on voit presque toute la réserve, et particulièrement les endroits les plus dangereux.

La patrouille dont le travail de surveillance dans le nord a pris 247 heures, a survolé 17,290 milles, cependant que celles dont les activités se sont portées vers le sud et lesquelles ont duré 247 heures, ont couvert 17,285 milles.

*Améliorations.*—Un progrès considérable a été accompli au cours de l'année, dans la mise en œuvre du programme d'exploitation forestière. La plus grande partie de ce travail a été exécuté dans le nord de cette région, les améliorations

dans le sud consistant principalement en travaux d'entretien et de réfection d'anciennes constructions. Il a été établi 194 milles de nouvelles pistes et 60 milles ont été retracés et reconstruits, on a, en plus, construit 9 milles de route automobile dans la forêt de Crowsnest. Deux milles de parafeux ont été labourés le long des voies ferrées, sur la réserve de Brazeau. Il a été établi 85 milles en tout de nouvelles lignes téléphoniques, dont 70 milles dans la forêt de Clearwater, où il n'existait précédemment aucune communication téléphonique. On a reconstruit trente-quatre milles de l'ancienne ligne. Dix bâtiments ont été érigés au cours de l'exercice; parmi lesquels on comprend une installation pour l'extraction des graines de semences à Rocky Mountain House, des bureaux au lac de l'Esclave et une cabane pour les expositions sur le terrain de "stampede" à Calgary.

*Ventes de Bois et Permis de Coupe.*—Il existe à l'heure actuelle, dans ce district, seize concessions forestières en excellent état, dont neuf ont été accordées au cours de l'année. Huit coupes de bois ont été terminées de manière satisfaisante. On attribue à la température très douce de l'hiver, pendant lequel il est tombé peu de neige, le fait que l'abatage n'ait pas été exceptionnellement considérable. Plusieurs exploitants des nouvelles coupes n'ont pu, pour cette même raison, commencer leurs travaux cet hiver, cependant que les détenteurs d'anciennes coupes ont dû laisser une partie de leur bois dans la forêt, faute de neige pour en faciliter le débardage. Les demandes de permis de coupe de bois ont été aussi considérables que d'habitude. Les ventes de bois de chauffage, de poteaux, de bois de construction et autres produits ligneux dont les colons ont généralement besoin, se sont élevées à peu près aux chiffres des années précédentes.

*Reboisement.*—Une superficie de plus de 200 acres, sur la réserve forestière de Cooking Lake, a été ensemencée d'épinette, d'après la méthode connue comme "semis en potets". Un autre terrain de 20 acres a été planté d'épinette, de sapin Douglas et de semis de pin de Murray, qui avaient été cultivés à la pépinière locale. Par suite du froid, des déprédations des rongeurs, ainsi que de deux périodes de très grande sécheresse survenues à un moment critique après la semence des graines, les planches d'ensemencement préparées, il y a deux ans, en vue des plantations de 1926, n'ont pas donné de résultats très satisfaisants. Il n'y a donc pas assez de semis de pépinières pour les plantations de cette année; il n'y en a que pour couvrir une petite superficie. D'autre part, les planches ensemencées au printemps 1925, afin de fournir les brins de semences nécessaires en 1927, ont très bien réussi. Des planches d'essai furent ensemencées de graines d'arbres feuillus, au printemps 1925, à Cooking Lake. On a eu du succès jusqu'ici dans les plantations d'ormes, de bouleaux blancs indigènes et de bouleaux jaunes de l'Ontario, tandis que l'on n'a pas du tout réussi avec l'érable de l'Ontario. Un petit terrain a été planté, dans la réserve de Cypress Hills, et plusieurs planches de semences ont été préparées.

*La Production des Graines.*—La sécherie, établissement destiné à l'extraction de graines, à Rocky Mountain House, qui avait commencé à fonctionner en 1925, a continué ses activités tout l'hiver. On y a récolté et extrait 378 livres de graines de pin de Murray, 158 livres de graines d'épinette blanche, et 15 livres de graines de sapin de Douglas. Il a été expédié 200 livres de graines de pin de Murray à la commission forestière britannique.

Depuis que l'usine locale est en marche, les frais d'extraction de graines de pin ont beaucoup diminué.

*Levers.*—Le lever d'inventaire effectué au cours de l'été 1925, à la réserve forestière de Brazeau, a couvert quelque 360 milles carrés. Une carte de grande valeur a été dressée indiquant les cours d'eau, les pistes et les types forestiers.

On a aussi recueilli des données relatives au volume, aux taux de croissance et autres détails nécessaires à l'évaluation des peuplements actuels, ainsi que des peuplements futurs. Le lever en vue de l'aménagement de la réserve Clearwater a couvert une étendue de 40 milles carrés dans la vallée Shunda, dans le voisinage de Nordegg. Des données minutieuses de ce territoire ont aussi été recueillies en vue d'une exploitation intensive et de l'approvisionnement des mines locales.

*Travaux de Recherches.*—Des terrains d'essai ont été établis en plusieurs endroits du district, afin d'y étudier la régénération naturelle de l'épinette et du pin. On a aussi examiné l'effet du feu sur les sols forestiers, ainsi que la source et la nature de la reproduction après un incendie en forêt.

*Eclaircies.*—Les essais d'éclaircies inaugurés il y a plusieurs années, dans la forêt de Cypress Hills ont été continués sur la même échelle. On a constaté que les recettes obtenues de l'exploitation du bois dans ces éclaircies équivalent à peu près aux frais de ce travail.

*Pâturage.*—598 permis ont été accordés au cours de l'été 1925 pour le pâturage des bestiaux sur les réserves forestières. Ces permis couvraient 29,499 têtes de bétail et chevaux et 3,941 têtes de moutons soit 771 bestiaux et chevaux de plus que l'année dernière, et le premier accroissement indiqué dans le district depuis 1920,—saison où le nombre d'animaux dans les pâturages fut le plus considérable. L'augmentation fut particulièrement remarquable dans la réserve de Cooking Lake. Il y eut aussi une légère augmentation dans les troupeaux des réserves de Cypress Hills et de Crowsnest, mais il y en eut une diminution dans la forêt de Bow River.

## COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE

L'administration du Service forestier fédéral dans la Colombie-Britannique est limitée aux terres fédérales dans la zone des chemins de fer et le district de la rivière de la Paix. Ce dernier, cependant, n'est pas inclus dans le rapport suivant, car, étant donné sa position géographique, il est sous la direction de l'organisation de l'Alberta.

*Protection contre l'Incendie.*—Le printemps a commencé de bonne heure en Colombie-Britannique, et il ne restait que peu de neige le 1er avril sur les élévations inférieures. Il n'y eut pas de pluies printanières, et la température a été fraîche et nuageuse jusqu'à la mi-avril, alors que le temps s'est éclairci et est devenu très chaud, aussi le danger du feu a-t-il été en augmentant pendant le mois de mai. Plusieurs incendies se sont déclarés pendant cet intervalle, mais ils ont été arrêtés aussitôt. Depuis la fin de mai jusqu'au 15 juin, la situation s'est améliorée; la température a baissé et il y a eu quelques orages ici et là, mais vers la fin de juin et pendant tout le mois de juillet et jusqu'au 14 août, il a fait très chaud et la température a été très sèche. Durant ce laps de temps, il y eut une série d'orages électriques, sans pluie avec des vents violents dans les districts de Salmon Arm et Revelstoke. Les orages qui eurent lieu le 14 août eurent un bon effet, diminuant les feux à l'intérieur de la province; cependant, le danger continua sur la côte où la situation ne s'améliora qu'à la fin de septembre. Le nombre total des incendies se chiffra à 451. Juillet et août furent les mois les plus critiques de la saison, alors que la proportion fut de 35.7 pour cent et 31.9 pour cent respectivement du total des sinistres pendant ces deux mois. On attribue aux chemins de fer 110 incendies (24.4 pour cent), le chiffre le plus élevé attribuable à une seule cause quelconque. Les incendies causés par les chemins de fer seront toujours très considérables. Cependant, on peut maintenant déterminer l'emplacement du foyer, et, par conséquent, on les peut étouffer, en grande partie, dès le début. Les chemins de fer coopèrent très

efficacement avec les sapeurs-pompiers du Service forestier et leurs employés s'occupent tout spécialement de protéger les emprises contre le feu. On remarque un grand progrès de la part des employés responsables de l'entretien des appareils de lutte contre les incendies sur les locomotives. La foudre a été cause de 109 incendies, soit 24.2 pour cent du total. Ces incendies confinés principalement dans les districts de surveillance de Salmon-Arm et Revelstoke, s'élèvent à 46 (51.5 pour cent) et 46 (60.5 pour cent) des sinitres qui ont éclaté dans ces districts respectivement. Des fumeurs négligents ont été responsables de 54 incendies (11.9 pour cent). Les colons, en défrichant les terres ont été cause de 41 incendies (9 pour cent) le chiffre d'incendies le moindre, comparativement, dont on les ait blâmés depuis 1921. Les incendies attribuables à d'autres causes ont tous été moins nombreux que depuis plusieurs années, ce qui est très encourageant; et nous signalons particulièrement une diminution du nombre d'incendies allumés par les incendiaires, le chiffre en ayant été moindre qu'en aucune autre année depuis 1920.

Les incendies, par district, se répartissent ainsi: 102 dans les réserves de la Colombie-Britannique, (dont 22 seulement en dedans des réserves et 80 en dehors); 83 dans le district côtier; 111 dans le district de Salmon Arm; 76 dans le district de Revelstoke et 79 causés par les chemins de fer. Les dommages causés par les incendies attribuables à la foudre se voient dans l'immense étendue dévastée, laquelle, cette année, a atteint le chiffre alarmant de 139,409 acres, chiffre le plus élevé ces onze dernières années, période pendant laquelle on a obtenu des chiffres précis, qui ont été enregistrés. La situation a été très sérieuse alors que des vents violents accompagnés d'orages électriques ont été cause que de nombreux incendies n'ont pu être maîtrisés, malgré de grands efforts pour contrôler les effets de la foudre.

Il a été prouvé, lors de la saison dangereuse, que les postes permanents de surveillance ont été un grand facteur dans la suppression des incendies allumés par la foudre, dans les régions montagneuses. Là où le personnel de surveillance pouvait très bien voir les endroits frappés par la foudre, on a pu arrêter l'incendie naissant et l'empêcher de dépasser une étendue comparativement restreinte; mais, ce fut tout le contraire là où il n'y avait pas de poste-vigile convenable. Si la superficie des brulis est anormale, c'est que les incendies causées par la foudre n'ont pu être contrôlés. Les pertes totales de bois marchand (76,597,000 pieds, mesure de planche), sont aussi les plus considérables qui aient été subies depuis onze ans, sauf en 1920, alors que la foudre a causé de nombreuses conflagrations. Cette diminution, cette année, eu égard aux chiffres de 1920, prouve la valeur des tours de guet dans la découverte des incendies dans les grandes futaies isolées et en endroits inaccessibles jusque là, la plupart des postes-vigie n'ayant été installés que depuis 1920.

*Améliorations.*—Le crédit pourvu pour la suppression des incendies ayant été considérablement épuisé, il a fallu remettre aux années suivantes divers projets d'amélioration permanente. Cependant, il a été construit 39 milles de pistes sur les réserves forestières de la Colombie-Britannique et 23 milles dans les districts de surveillance, soit un total de 62 milles dans la zone des chemins de fer. Plusieurs milles de pistes ont été examinés et mis en bon état au cours de la saison, et la voie ferrée a été prolongée de onze milles. Certaines réparations, de peu d'importance, ont été exécutées sur quelques bâtiments.

*Sylviculture.*—A la fin de l'exercice, 22 coupes de bois étaient en pleine exploitation sur les réserves forestières. Quatorze nouvelles coupes ont été concédées, dont douze ont été complètement exploitées. La production des traverses de chemin de fer a diminué de 60,000 traverses, l'année précédente, à 37,293, pendant l'année écoulée. Le nombre de poteaux de téléphone a augmenté de 2,000 à 3,508. Certains exploitants ont retiré des réserves forestières des grumes de sciage représentant un total de 285,967 pieds, mesure de planche.

Ces dernières années, on n'en n'avait pas abattu, le marché n'étant pas favorable. L'exploitation des coupes s'étend maintenant à d'autres réserves que celles de Larch Hills et Mount Ida. On exploite actuellement les réserves forestières au sud des Fly Hills, Monte Hills et Martin Mountain, sur la nouvelle ligne du réseau du chemin de fer National-Canadien, s'étendant jusqu'à l'Okanagan.

Quoique l'on considère que la production des graines en général, ait été moindre qu'en d'autres années, les quantités suivantes en ont été obtenues de l'établissement d'extraction de graines à New Westminister: épinette de Sitka, 1,190 livres; cèdre rouge de l'Ouest, 56 livres; la pruche de l'Ouest, 3 livres; le sapin de Douglas, (espèce côtière), 10 livres et ½; pin blanc de l'Ouest, 60 livres; pin jaune de l'Ouest, 14 livres; cèdre rouge de l'Ouest (espèce des terres intérieures) 1 livre et ½; sapin de Douglas (espèce de l'intérieur), 108 livres. Une grande partie de ces graines furent expédiées au gouvernement britannique et au gouvernement de la Nouvelle-Zélande. De faibles quantités en ont été envoyées à divers expérimentateurs européens, ainsi qu'aux forestiers du Japon et de l'Afrique. Les études de recherches relatives à la croissance et à l'état des peuplements ont été poursuivies. Certains terrains d'essai n'existent plus depuis cinq ans. De nouvelles mesures ont été prises et seront publiées dans un rapport.

*Pâturage.*—L'intérêt populaire dont il a été fait preuve ces dernières années eu égard au pâturage réglementé sur les réserves forestières, semble avoir augmenté encore en cette dernière saison de pâturage. Ls troupeaux que l'on a fait paître dans ces réserves, en vertu de permis, n'étaient pas très nombreux; cependant, ce sont ces pâturages dans la partie boisée, qui ont sauvé la situation pour certains éleveurs, car, par suite, d'une saison extrêmement sèche dans la zone aride, les terrains découverts avaient tellement souffert et le fourrage était si pauvre qu'il fallut conduire les bestiaux sur les réserves forestières pour les y nourrir. Le nombre d'animaux sur les réserves, en vertu de permis, se répartit ainsi:—bovidés, 1,796; chevaux, 80; ovidés, 720.

*Réserves forestières comme Lieux de Récréation.*—L'utilisation des réserves et autres terres boisées pour fins de récréation se généralise de plus en plus. Les demandes de lots pour campements ou pour villas d'été, au lac Paul, dans la réserve Niskonlith, ont été très nombreuses. Un nouveau terrain adjacent à cette station estivale a été arpenté afin de satisfaire la demande publique. La pêche, dans le lac Paul, est abondante malgré les quantités considérables de poissons que l'on y prend chaque année. La station estivale de Trout Lake, sur la réserve de Long Lake, a été très populaire, et la pêche dans ce premier lac s'améliore.

Les préposés forestiers des districts sous surveillance se sont occupés cette année de trouver des emplacements de campements convenables pour les touristes, le long des principales routes automobiles. L'établissement de tels campements avait pour but: (1) de pourvoir un service de renseignements pour les touristes qui ne connaissent pas le pays, et (2) pour permettre aux préposés forestiers de se maintenir en communication avec les voyageurs, voyant à ce qu'ils prennent les précautions voulues afin d'éviter la propagation d'incendies causés par les feux de campement.

## LABORATOIRES DES PRODUITS FORESTIERS DU CANADA

*W. Kynoch, Surintendant*

Le nouveau programme de recherches, auquel collaborent le gouvernement et l'industrie de la pâte de bois et du papier, a été mis en œuvre officiellement au début de l'année. Aux termes de ce projet, l'industrie devra fournir une contribution substantielle chaque année, durant une période de deux à cinq ans,

laquelle sera consacrée à l'expansion des recherches des laboratoires relativement à la pâte de bois et la papeterie. Les travaux seront sous la direction d'un comité mixte, composé de représentants du gouvernement et de l'industrie. Ce comité fera connaître le résultat de son enquête au bureau de recherches de la Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, lequel, à son tour, en fera rapport à l'association, puis à l'industrie en général.

De grands progrès ont été réalisés au cours de l'année dans les travaux de recherches et les travaux annexes.

### DIVISION DE LA PULPE ET DU PAPIER

L'espace mis à la disposition des laboratoires de pâte de bois et de papier dans les bâtiments, autrefois utilisés par l'université McGill, grandit beaucoup le logement de ces laboratoires. Cette partie du bâtiment a été reconstruite et l'intérieur en a été modifié. On a considérablement augmenté l'outillage pour les essais de pulpe et de papier. Une chambre à humidité constante a été installée et complètement aménagée, ainsi qu'un laboratoire pour les essais du papier.

*Chimie du Bois.*—But: étudier la composition chimique du bois en vue d'établir une base sûre pour les procédés chimiques employés dans la fabrication de la pâte de bois et autres produits. Il s'agit tout d'abord de découvrir de bonnes méthodes d'analyse afin de déterminer la constitution du bois, et tel a été l'objectif principal au cours des recherches.

*Essais de la Pâte de Bois.*—But: Etablir des méthodes-types pour l'estimation des pâtes de bois. Un champ d'expérimentation plus étendu comprend tous les essais physiques et chimiques jugés d'importance primordiale dans la détermination de la qualité d'une pâte quelconque. De ce nouveau point de vue, on peut considérer ce projet comme étude critique des procédés adoptés dans chaque essai; l'ultime objet en étant le développement d'une méthode détaillée résultant d'expériences probantes. Ce travail a été poursuivi incessamment pendant l'année, alors qu'un instrument et une méthode d'examen de la pureté de la pâte ont été mis à point. Plusieurs instruments ont été fabriqués sous la direction des laboratoires et achetés par les pulperies.

*Emploi de la Magnésite dans la Cuisson dans des Bains de Sulfite.*—But: Déterminer l'effet d'une base de magnésite dans un bain de sulfite, tant sur le procédé de cuisson que sur le produit. Un examen complet de la littérature ayant trait à ce sujet a été fait. Des appareils convenables pour la fabrication de la pâte ont été inventés, installés et essayés. Une analyse générale du problème a été faite, une méthode d'expérimentation a été adoptée et un progrès considérable a été accompli dans ce travail.

En outre des susdites recherches, diverses expérimentations relatives à la pâte et au papier ont été effectuées, y compris des essais ( en collaboration avec les industriels), de fabrication de papier, de nombreuses analyses de pulpe, de papier, de carton-fibre, etc., une étude de la cause, ainsi que de la prévention de l'odeur désagréable dans les essuie-mains de papier, et des analyses de pâte de bois.

### SECTION DES PROPRIÉTÉS PHYSIQUES DU BOIS

*Séchage au Four.*—But: Etudier les principes fondamentaux du séchage du bois dans les fours; étudier les modèles, la construction, le fonctionnement des fours, collaborant avec les propriétaires de ces fours en vue de la mise au point des méthodes de séchage. On s'est surtout préoccupé incessamment, au cours de l'année, de ce dernier travail, d'accord tant avec les fabricants qu'avec les commerçants de bois. Les demandes d'aide adressées aux laboratoires du ministère sont de plus en plus nombreuses, et l'on est d'avis que les services que l'on

reçoit de ces laboratoires contribuent à une réduction du gaspillage, cependant qu'il y a amélioration dans la fabrication des produits ligneux. L'installation temporaire d'instruments enregistreurs dans le four permet de contrôler la dessication. Un petit four de séchage a été inventé en vue d'essais dans les laboratoires; il était en partie construit à la fin de l'année.

*Equilibre de l'Humidité Contenue dans les Bois Canadiens.*—But: Etant donné que le bois revient à l'équilibre selon les conditions d'humidité et de température relatives de l'atmosphère environnant, la teneur en humidité varie donc suivant les conditions climatériques d'une région particulière et aussi, jusqu'à un certain point, selon les espèces de bois. Le but de ces recherches est de s'assurer de la teneur réelle en humidité des diverses essences de bois séchées à l'air. Dix essences différentes ont été traitées, chacune étant représentée par un certain nombre de planches d'essai. La teneur en humidité de celles-ci a été déterminée chaque semaine, et le rapport entre cette humidité et l'humidité et la température relatives déterminé par l'observatoire McGill a été soigneusement noté.

*Identification des Bouleaux.*—But: Le bouleau est le principal bois dur canadien; il n'y a, à l'heure actuelle, aucune manière certaine de distinguer le bois du bouleau jaune de celui du bouleau blanc (ou bouleau à papier). On a fait une étude approfondie de l'anatomie de ces deux espèces, et on a constaté certaines caractéristiques de structure permettant de les identifier dans la presque totalité des cas.

D'autres études relatives aux propriétés physiques du bois et ayant pour objet l'identification de nombreuses essences, ont été poursuivies cette année, afin de satisfaire soit les demandes de compagnies ou de particuliers, ou pour parer aux nécessités survenues au cours des recherches: une étude de la cause des "cicatrices en creux" dans l'épinette de Sitka, l'identification de fragments de bois tirés du lit d'une crique et soumis par la commission géologique; de nombreux examens de l'état du bois séché au four pour les fabricants et autres personnes; l'inspection et l'essai du bois importé, (dans le but de s'assurer de leur conformité aux descriptions); on a terminé l'étude des conditions de l'atmosphère intérieure, en vue de déterminer la teneur exacte en humidité du bois, pour décoration intérieure, ameublement, etc.

### SECTION DE LA CONSERVATION DU BOIS

*Pathologie de la Carie Rouge et de la Rouille sur le Pin Gris.*—But: Le pin gris est un très bon bois pour les traverses de chemins de fer; sa susceptibilité de putréfaction par la carie rouge et la rouille est un de ses rares désavantages. Le but de ces recherches est de déterminer la nature des maladies cryptogamiques qui attaquent ce bois. Les études sur place faites en certaines scieries, ont été suivies de nombreuses recherches culturales et microscopiques, dans les laboratoires. Il a été prouvé que l'organisme causal en est bien le *Trametes pini,* tel qu'on le croyait, mais il a été constaté aussi que d'autres organismes semblent y être associées. Il a, en plus, été fait des essais préliminaires afin de savoir si le traitement à la créosote dans la colle employée pour les traverses tue les organismes qui causent la carie rouge.

*Collection de Matériel Pathologique.*—But: Une collection assez considérable de matériel pour renseignement est d'importance primordiale dans les recherches relatives à la pathologie des bois. Cette collection consiste en échantillons de bois d'essences connues et atteintes de maladies cryptogamiques d'identité connue ou inconnue; des échantillons de végétations cryptogamiques normales et anormales d'espèces connues et inconnues, ainsi que de cultures animales, destruction du bois, etc., etc.

La collection actuelle étant insuffisante, des plans ont été élaborés en vue de la compléter, et déjà on y a ajouté de nombreux spécimens.

*Etude du Limon dans les Pulperies et de Méthodes de Prévention.*—But: Une végétation organique connue somme "limon" s'accumule dans les tuyaux, les boîtes de robinets, les réservoirs, etc., dans les fabriques de pâte de sulfite. Si on l'enlève, il s'en forme d'autre aussitôt. Une partie s'en détache constamment et disparaît dans la pulpe, formant des taches dans la pâte finie, ce qui en diminue souvent la qualité, alors qu'il en résulte une perte pécuniaire pour les exploitants de ces usines. Les recherches en la matière avaient pour objet de déterminer la nature de l'organisme causal du limon et l'adoption de méthodes de prévention, des enquêtes ont été faites dans plusieurs pulperies, et elles ont été suivies par des études culturales et microscopiques dans les laboratoires. De nombreux organismes ont été isolés et étudiés et un grand progrès a été réalisé dans les recherches.

*Effets des Bactéries ou Végétations Cryptogamiques sur Certaines Substances Insolubles.*—But: La solubilité des sels que l'on emploie actuellement en si grandes quantités pour la conservation du bois en diminue beaucoup l'efficacité, car le lessivage les enlève en grande partie du bois traité, exposé aux intempéries de l'air. D'après la théorie, cependant, leur solubilité dans l'eau est, pour certaines raisons, une caractéristique essentielle de la conservation des préservatifs. Le but de cette étude est de prouver la validité de la théorie. Le programme de recherches ayant été élaboré, les travaux furent commencés vers la fin de l'année.

Diverses investigations de nature pathologique, y compris une étude culturale du bois d'épinette de Sitka, (matériel de construction d'aéroplane)—qui commençait de pourrir,—afin de déterminer la viabilité, ainsi que l'identité de l'organisme causal, des études culturales et microscopiques de la putréfaction dans le sapin baumier, le tilleul, le cèdre rouge, le sapin de Douglas, respectivement, et un examen de la littérature traitant de l'élimination de la lignine du bois au moyen des bacilles.

## SECTION DES ESSAIS DU BOIS

*Propriétés Physiques et Mécaniques des Bois Canadiens.*—But: Etablir des données précises sur la résistance et certaines propriétés physiques de nos essences forestières canadiennes, tant d'importance actuelle qu'éventuelle, au point de vue industrie. Ce travail en est naturellement un de vaste portée et comprend non seulement un grand nombre d'essais et de détermination de la résistance dans chaque essence examinée, mais aussi un travail mathématique considérable. Il a été fait plus de 7,000 essais et déterminations dans le laps de temps mentionné. Les chiffres obtenus dans ce travail sont mis à jour constamment, et sont prêts à être distribués sous formes de calques bleus.

*Puissance de Retenue des Clous par les Traverses de Pin Gris atteint de Carie Rouge.*—But: Déterminer l'aptitude relative des traverses de pin gris atteint de carie rouge et de pin normal, à retenir les clous de chemins de fer. Ce travail comprenant plusieurs centaines d'essais et déterminations a été achevé, et on en a fait connaître le résultat aux chemins de fer.

*Puissance de Retenue des Clous par les Bois Canadiens.*—But: S'assurer de l'aptitude relative des principaux bois marchands canadiens à retenir les clous. Ce travail avait été commencé l'année précédente.

On a aussi élaboré un programme de travaux en vue de deux nouvelles investigations importantes, savoir, l'essai de la résistance des bois canadiens dans le collage structural, et une étude générale sur les colles et le collage des joints.

Une machine,—appelée machine du "hasard",—laquelle sera utilisée dans les investigations de résistance des caisses et autres récipients a été installée, essayée et mise en marche.

Entre autres travaux relatifs aux propriétés mécaniques des bois, qui ont été poursuivis, on a fait l'essai de boîtes ou autres récipients de diverses espèces pour les fabricants et les expéditeurs, des essais d'épinette de Sitka et de frêne blanc pour la construction d'aéroplanes pour le corps d'aviation royale canadienne, ainsi que pour les compagnies manufacturières, des essais de colle et de collage des joins, quelque 400 essais de bouleau et de tremble pour les traverses, et une série d'essais de traverses de pin gris, à la demande des chemins de fer.

### SECTION DE LA CONSERVATION DU BOIS

*Pénétrabilité relative des Essences Canadiennes par la Créosote.*—But: Obtenir des renseignements sur la pénétrabilité des bois marchands par la créosote, dans le traitement de pression. Il n'existe que peu de données à ce sujet, à l'heure actuelle, et de tels renseignements seraient de grande utilité pratique, à diverses fins, dans le traitement préventif du bois. Cette investigation, qui avait été commencée l'an dernier, a fait de réels progrès durant l'exercice écoulé; on y a utilisé l'appareil de "pénétration" inventé dans les laboratoires. Un temps considérable a été consacré à une étude expérimentale des méthodes de prévention ou du retard de pénétration d'un préservatif dans le grain du bois.

*Séchage des Traverses d'Erable Dur pour le traitement à la Créosote eu égard spécialement à l'Effet de la Teneur en Humidité, lors du Contrôle.*—But:—S'assurer si le degré de siccité des traverses, après le traitement, exerce une influence importante sur le contrôle subséquent, et si oui, déterminer la teneur en humidité en vue d'un traitement qui donnera de meilleurs résultats tout en diminuant le contrôle. Une traverse bien créosotée devrait être supérieure aux traverses de bois tendre, en raison de leur force mécanique beaucoup plus grande. Le contrôle sévère si fréquent, en ce qui concerne les traverses de bois dur sur la voie, et lesquelles avaient été traitées, est cependant un grand obstacle à leur utilisation, car non seulement leur résistance en est diminuée, mais, en découvrant l'intérieur dont le bois n'a pas été traité, on fait perdre toute la valeur préservative du traitement de ces traverses. Une investigation expérimentale relative à la pénétration de la créosote dans le bois dur, traité à 50 pour cent d'humidité, au moyen d'incisions, et d'évaporation, a été commencée et on y a fait de grands progrès.

*Essais par le Service Forestier des Traverses de Pin Gris atteint par la Carie Rouge.*—But:—Obtenir des renseignements certains quant à l'effet de la carie rouge et la rouille dans les traverses de pin gris, ainsi que sur la résistance des traverses créosotées sur la voie. Les études poursuivies par les laboratoires en des occasions précédentes ont prouvé que la carie rouge ne cause aucune diminution de la résistance initiale du bois, en autant qu'il s'agisse de force de résistance ordinaire. Si, cependant, cette carie se présente dans la partie de la traverse où sont enfoncés les clous, elle diminue l'aptitude du bois à les retenir. Ces études ont aussi prouvé que la carie rouge, à son début, et n'est confinée qu'à certaines parties de la traverse, ne diminue pas sa résistance mécanique au point que l'on ne puisse s'en servir. Nous ne savons pas, cependant, ce qui en est de l'état des choses, tant que la traverse est sur la voie, c'est-à-dire, sa durée comparativement à celle des traverses qui ne sont pas atteintes. Au cours de l'exercice écoulé, 400 traverses ont été posées sur la voie afin d'obtenir le renseignement voulu à ce sujet. De celles-ci, 200 étaient atteintes de carie rouge, et les 200 autres n'en étaient encore que légèrement attaquées. 100 traverses de chacun de ces groupes ont été créosotées, les autres n'ayant pas été traitées.

Toutes ces traverses avaient été numérotées, et il a été tenu compte de toutes données relatives à cet essai. Les traverses seront examinées tous les ans.

*Traitement au Napthe et au Chlorure pour la Conservation du Bois.*—But:—On prétend que le traitement par lequel on injecte tout d'abord le napthe, imprégnant ensuite le bois de chlorure de zinc, contribue beaucoup plus efficacement à prolonger la durée des traverses que le traitement au chlorure de zinc seulement. Le napthe, quoique n'ayant aucune valeur antiseptique par lui-même, retarde, dit-on, l'enlèvement du chlorure par le lessivage.

Le but de cette investigation était d'obtenir des renseignements quant à l'efficacité du napthe aux susdites fins. Un grand nombre d'essais de lessivage accéléré ont été effectués, pour lesquels on a utilisé des blocs soigneusement assortis. Les résultats ont prouvé que le napthe retardait, en effet, très efficacement le lessivage du préservatif.

*Déménagement d'Usine.*—L'établissement expérimental pour la conservation du bois, ainsi que le laboratoire chimique et l'outillage, ont été déménagés, ils sont maintenant installés dans un nouveau bâtiment temporaire en arrière des laboratoires. Les divers travaux entrepris, au cours de l'année par la section de conservation du bois comportaient une étude analytique de goudron et de créosote, une étude des propriétés du goudron (de cornues verticales), comparativement à ceux de 70/30,—créosote et goudron,—pour le traitement des traverses, l'élaboration d'une méthode qui puisse être adoptée par les laboratoires pour l'extraction de la créosote de bois traité pour des fins d'examen, et des recherches relatives à l'effet du sucre sur l'hygroscopicité du bouleau jaune.

*Général.*—Le préparateur des objets d'exposition de l'Empire britannique, à Londres, était encore en fonctions cette année, ayant charge de l'étalage des bois canadiens. Le travail des laboratoires s'est limité à l'entretien d'une exposition permanente, ainsi qu'à la préparation et la distribution de spécimens-types des essences forestières canadiennes, en réponse à la demande qui en avait été faite par les écoles et les institutions canadiennes et étrangères.

Plusieurs allocutions ont été prononcées par des membres du personnel technique, lors de réunions de sociétés et d'associations scientifiques et commerciales. Des cours abrégés de technologie sur le bois ont été donnés en plusieurs occasions aux officiers techniques du corps d'aviation royale canadienne.

## LABORATOIRES DES PRODUITS FORESTIERS DE VANCOUVER

*T. A. McElhanny, Surintendant*

Le laboratoire de Vancouver a été établi en Colombie-Britannique dans le but de traiter les problèmes de l'utilisation du bois de l'Ouest canadien devant être traité sur place ou ne pouvant être traité avantageusement dans le laboratoire de Montréal à cause de la grande distance entre ces deux villes, et, par suite, des frais élevés du transport de matériel d'essai. L'événement le plus important, au cours de l'année, fut l'installation du laboratoire en de nouveaux bâtiments aménagés spécialement en vue des travaux de recherches de l'université de la Colombie-Britannique. Depuis son inauguration, en 1918, le laboratoire de Vancouver poursuit ses recherches d'accord avec l'université de la Colombie-Britannique, et il a été convenu, cette année, que l'on continuerait à travailler ainsi en collaboration pendant dix autres années. Les deux nouveaux bâtiments permettront une expansion raisonnable et efficace des travaux de recherches déjà établis.

### ESSAI DU BOIS

*Essais Standardisés.*—Des essais des propriétés mécaniques et physiques des bois, selon des procédés standardisés, ont été faits des essences forestières de la Colombie-Britannique et de l'Alberta. Il a été effectué quelque 9,000 essais et

déterminations en tout, au cours de l'année. Un calque bleu spécial indiquant les résultats des essais d'essences de l'Ouest a été préparé et sera distribué.

*Poteaux construits de Cèdre Vert et de Cèdre Arsin.*—Le feu qui a parcouru, en différents temps, en Colombie-Britannique, d'importants peuplements de cèdre de grosseur convenable pour les poteaux, a tué les arbres, mais ne les a pas détruits. Il n'y a guère de marché, à l'heure actuelle, pour ce bois. Afin de déterminer s'il y a quelque diminution importante de la résistance du bois arsin, une série d'essais a été commencée sur le bois vert et le bois arsin de cèdre de grosseur appropriée aux poteaux.

*Le Pin de Murray pour les Traverses de Chemins de Fer.*—Une quantité de pin de Murray, de l'intérieur de la Colombie-Britannique, et une même quantité, de l'Alberta, septentrional ont été essayées afin de déterminer les propriétés de résistance relative de ce produit ligneux des deux provinces, en vue spécialement de son utilisation pour des traverses de chemins de fer.

*Essais pour le Commerce.*—L'outillage du laboratoire comprend une machine d'essai de tension et compression de 200,000 livres. Celle-ci étant la seule grande machine à tension dans la Colombie-Britannique, le laboratoire y a fait des essais relatifs à l'acier, le béton et autres matériaux de construction, essais qui ne pouvaient être entrepris par les compagnies commerciales; le laboratoire a obtenu un faible revenu de cette source. Plus de 200 essais de même nature ont été effectués pendant l'année.

*Divers Essais de Bois.*—A la demande d'industries locales de bois, il a été fait de nombreux essais de boîtes, de bois d'œuvre, joints de portes, etc. Plus de 500 essais de cette nature ont été faits pendant l'année.

*Essais de Bois de Construction.*—Un programme d'essais de bois de la Colombie-Britannique de dimensions appropriées à la construction a été préparé afin de pouvoir commencer les travaux au plus tôt. On a étudié les codes de construction des villes canadiennes relativement à l'effort mécanique du bois employé dans la construction.

## PRODUITS LIGNEUX

*Dégradation du Bois.*—Afin de déterminer les pertes subies dans les scieries, les machines à planer et les fours de séchage, le laboratoire a fait une étude de la matière, en coopération avec la British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' Association, pour laquelle il a préparé un rapport.

*Séchage des Bois Tendres de la Colombie-Britannique.*—Une circulaire traitant de ce sujet a été préparée, publiée et distribuée partout au Canada, ainsi qu'en pays étrangers où se vend le bois de la Colombie-Britannique.

*Inspection des Scieries de l'Intérieur de la Colombie-Britannique.*—Afin de pouvoir rendre le service du laboratoire aussi généralement utile que possible, un représentant de ce laboratoire a fait une inspection des principaux centres producteurs de bois tant dans l'intérieur que dans le nord de la province. Jusqu'à ce moment, on s'était surtout préoccupé des problèmes relatifs aux scieries côtières.

*Conférence sur le Séchage au Four.*—A la demande des industriels utilisant le bois, un représentant du laboratoire a donné une série de conférences sur la dessication du bois. Plus de cent commerçants de bois de Vancouver et Victoria, ainsi que des environs, ont suivi ce cours qui a consisté en six allocutions.

*Séchage Expérimental.*—Des arrangements ont été conclus pour l'érection d'un four de séchage expérimental, de grandeur semi-commercial, pour fins d'investigations, ainsi que dans le but de démontrer les principes du séchage, tant au point de vue du modèle que du fonctionnement du four.

*Défectuosités Naturelles.*—La signification des défectuosités naturelles dans le classement du bois est très importante pour l'industrie. Le laboratoire a compilé qui pourraient aider les classeurs à comprendre l'importance relative de diverses défectuosités naturelles, dans le classement du bois, et à apprendre à identifier les différentes essences.

*Maladies du Bois.*—Un laboratoire pathologique a été outillé en vue de l'étude de la carie et la putréfaction qui se rencontrent dans les différentes essences, non seulement dans la forêt, mais aussi dans les chantiers et en transit, et dans le but de trouver un moyen d'empêcher les pertes causées par la pourriture.

*Service Technique.*—En plus d'investigations particulières de nature importante, le laboratoire a rendu de grands services au public par la vulgarisation de renseignements plus ou moins scientifiques ou techniques sur les propriétés et l'utilisation du bois, les demandes de renseignements reçues par le laboratoire étant de plus en plus nombreuses. Il a été fait un travail considérable de cette nature au cours de l'année. Deux cents demandes de renseignements importants, aussi bien que d'autres de moindre utilité, ont été l'objet d'études.

*Enseignement.*—Les membres du personnel du Service forestier ont contribué aux journaux différents articles traitant du commerce de bois, et ont fait plusieurs allocutions adressées aux classes d'enseignements des exploitants de bois et d'autres organisations.

*Collaboration avec le Service Entomologique.*—Un logement a été aménagé dans les bâtiments du laboratoire; il est destiné au représentant du Service entomologique du ministère de l'Agriculture, qui se propose d'entreprendre certaines recherches relatives aux dépradations des insectes d'espèces côtières, travail qui nécessite l'aide des laboratoires, de même que l'utilisation de l'outillage d'expérimentation.

ETAT DES RECETTES—EXERCICES CLOS LE 31 MARS 1926

| Réserve | Ventes de bois exploitées | Recettes provenant des ventes de bois | N° de permis de coupe | Recettes provenant des permis de coupe | N° de permis de pâturage | Recettes provenant des permis de pâturage | Autres sources de revenus: Permis de fenaison et saisies | Loyer de terrains | Permis spéciaux | Plants de pépinières | Divers | Total de diverses sources |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ c. | | $ c. | | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Duck Mountain—Manitoba | 1 | 491 35 | 470 | 3,999 79 | 74 | 391 80 | 196 00 | 545 25 | 120 00 | | 3 00 | 5,747 19 |
| Porcupine No. 1—Manitoba | | | 129 | 2,159 68 | | | 19 25 | | 185 00 | | | 2,363 93 |
| Riding Mountain—Manitoba | 2 | 6,393 10 | 1,599 | 16,003 73 | 28 | 388 80 | 583 25 | 1,291 35 | 391 00 | | 3 00 | 25,054 23 |
| Sandilands—Manitoba | | | 28 | 218 11 | | | 5 25 | | | | | 223 36 |
| Spruce Woods—Manitoba | | | 17 | 44 75 | | | 60 75 | | | | | 105 50 |
| Turtle Mountain—Manitoba | | | 42 | 211 00 | 48 | 533 00 | 138 75 | 48 15 | 90 00 | | 25 00 | 1,045 90 |
| Beaver Hills—Saskatchewan | | | 89 | 225 70 | 5 | 57 08 | 161 25 | | 1 00 | | | 445 03 |
| Big River—Saskatchewan | 5 | 263 00 | 48 | 405 32 | 4 | 157 96 | 409 25 | | 33 50 | | | 1,269 03 |
| Dundurn—Saskatchewan | | | 68 | 217 50 | 15 | 336 13 | 48 25 | | 12 00 | | | 613 88 |
| Elbow—Saskatchewan | | | 33 | 75 50 | 181 | 1,229 70 | 14 50 | 10 00 | 338 20 | | 25 00 | 1,692 90 |
| Fort à la Corne—Saskatchewan | 3 | 2,034 85 | 430 | 3,307 92 | | | 16 00 | 78 00 | 29 00 | | 25 00 | 5,490 77 |
| Keppel—Saskatchewan | | | 54 | 152 25 | 94 | 705 70 | 8 75 | | 16 00 | | | 882 70 |
| Manito—Saskatchewan | | | 92 | 353 50 | 111 | 2,037 81 | 34 50 | | 27 00 | | | 2,452 81 |
| Moose Mountain—Saskatchewan | | | 171 | 927 60 | 63 | 574 50 | 185 00 | 159 05 | 176 00 | | 73 00 | 2,095 15 |
| Nisbet-Pines—Saskatchewan | 5 | 623 40 | 364 | 2,722 04 | 36 | 389 58 | 140 75 | 48 75 | 365 25 | | | 4,289 77 |
| Pasquia—Saskatchewan | 27 | 75,786 32 | 161 | 5,888 28 | 10 | 114 36 | 318 00 | 3 00 | 90 00 | | 54 83 | 82,254 79 |
| Porcupine No. 2—Saskatchewan | 6 | 2,504 35 | 215 | 2,078 58 | 7 | 130 04 | 309 50 | 54 00 | 131 00 | | 10 00 | 5,217 47 |
| Seward—Saskatchewan | 2 | | | | 29 | 763 26 | 65 25 | | 25 00 | | | 853 51 |
| Sturgeon—Saskatchewan | | 651 96 | 46 | 285 69 | 10 | 94 60 | 72 25 | 10 00 | 41 00 | | | 1,155 50 |
| Athabaska—Alberta | | | 1 | 8 50 | 8 | 88 78 | | | 52 00 | | 5 50 | 154 78 |
| Bow River—Alberta | | | 66 | 314 53 | 111 | 4,577 12 | 11 00 | | 35 00 | | 1 00 | 4,938 65 |
| Brazeau—Alberta | 8 | 3,870 30 | 37 | 2,993 13 | 71 | 227 38 | | 783 11 | 183 00 | | 12 75 | 8,069 67 |
| Clearwater—Alberta | 3 | 5,443 36 | 38 | 750 63 | 56 | 397 92 | 20 50 | 607 33 | 245 91 | | 10 00 | 7,475 65 |
| Cooking Lake—Alberta | | | 2 | 9 00 | 55 | 562 18 | 102 00 | | 5 00 | | | 678 18 |
| Crowsnest—Alberta | 4 | 923 03 | 192 | 2,538 24 | 197 | 7,903 84 | 2 25 | 39 23 | 567 25 | | 101 95 | 12,075 79 |
| Cypress Hills—Alberta | | | 592 | 2,225 31 | 187 | 3,887 33 | | 51 33 | 73 54 | | | 6,237 51 |
| Lesser Slave—Alberta | 5 | 20,311 46 | | | | | 10 75 | | 12 00 | | 2 00 | 20,336 21 |
| Réserve de la Colombie-Britannique | 22 | 5,912 87 | 25 | 321 93 | 18 | 389 60 | 59 50 | 235 65 | 242 69 | 5,206 15 | 43 43 | 12,411 82 |
| Pépinière d'Indian Head, Sask. | | | | | | | | | | | 2,096 52 | 2,096 52 |
| Laboratoires des produits forestiers | | | | | | | | | | | 524 00 | 524 00 |
| Station Exp. de Petawawa | 1 | 2,378 18 | | | | | | | | | | 2,378 18 |
| Divers | | | | | | | | | | | 78 00 | 78 00 |
| Totaux | 94 | 127,587 53 | 5,009 | 48,438 21 | 1,418 | 25,938 47 | 2,992 50 | 3,964 20 | 3,487 34 | 5,206 15 | 3,093 98 | 220,708 38 |

III

# PARCS NATIONAUX DU CANADA

## RAPPORT DU COMMISSAIRE, J. B. HARKIN

L'ensemble des événements qui se sont produits au cours de l'année dernière et qui se rapportaient d'une manière ou d'une autre aux parcs nationaux a fait ressortir la place importante que ces réserves occupent parmi nos richesses nationales et a mis en lumière les services qu'elles rendent au pays, au double point de vue social et économique. Leur renommée ne s'étend pas seulement à l'étranger, mais les Canadiens eux-mêmes apprécient de plus en plus ces magnifiques réserves, s'en enorgueillissent et profitent plus que jamais des avantages touristiques et sportifs qu'elles leur offrent. A mesure que les parcs nationaux et le but qui a présidé à leur création deviennent mieux connus dans le monde, la reconnaissance du rôle que ces réserves jouent dans la préservation de la faune sauvage et dans la conservation des conditions primitives de la nature concourra à la formation d'une opinion publique en leur faveur. Ceux qui sont au courant des travaux entrepris se rendent compte chaque année que leur champ d'utilité s'élargit davantage et qu'il existe des possibilités d'aménagement auxquelles on ne songeait même pas il y a quelques années. L'avènement de l'automobile a placé les avantages des parcs à la portée de toutes les classes de la société. La préservation de la nature dans ce qu'elle a de primitif et d'inviolé est une tâche difficile, une nécessité fondamentale à laquelle toutes les autres considérations ont été subordonnées.

La protection des forêts contre l'incendie, la préservation du gibier, la construction et l'entretien de grandes routes, l'administration des "townsites", l'établissement de terrains de campement, l'aménagement de pistes et autres commodités touristiques, tout cela nécessite un labeur de plus en plus considérable, mais on constate dans tous ces domaines des progrès remarquables. Il n'y a plus aujourd'hui que deux parcs nationaux, ceux du Glacier (Colombie-Britannique) et de Jasper (Alberta) qui ne sont pas accessibles aux automobiles. Le premier se trouve situé dans une région isolée, au sommet des monts Selkirks et la construction d'une route à travers ce parc serait une entreprise difficile et dispendieuse.

L'accessibilité du parc de Jasper au trafic automobile n'est plus qu'une question de temps. Le gouvernement albertain a déjà projeté et partiellement construit jusqu'aux avant-monts une route qui pénètrera dans le parc par la vallée de l'Athabaska. Des milliers de touristes désireront sans doute poursuivre leur voyage jusqu'à Jasper et le Ministère a fait construire à cette fin une route allant du townsite de Jasper jusqu'à la limite est du parc. Elle suit l'ancienne piste de l'Athabaska que parcouraient autrefois les commerçants de fourrures, traverse les régions très pittoresques de la chaîne de l'est et permet d'admirer les pics qui flanquent le cours de la rivière.

*Trafic touristique.*—Le trafic touristique s'est accru cette année dans presque tous les parcs et a atteint le chiffre de 333,397, soit 61,401 de plus qu'en 1924-25, ce qui constitue un nouveau record. La répartition du nombre entre les parcs s'établit ainsi:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Parc aux Antilopes (Nemiskam) | 71 |
| Parc Buffalo | 8,500 |
| Park Elk Island | 7,610 |
| Parc de Fort Anne | 14,000 |
| Parc du Glacier | 3,956 |
| Parc de Jasper | 15,765 |
| Parc de Kootenay | 46,340 |
| Parc de la Pointe Pelée | 45,800 |
| Parc de Revelstoke | 11,320 |
| Parc des Montagnes Rocheuses | 124,749 |
| Parc des Iles du St-Laurent | 40,000 |
| Parc des Lacs Waterton | 9,041 |
| Parc de Yoho | 6,245 |
| Total | 333,397 |

Le trafic le plus intense s'est de nouveau produit dans le parc des Montagnes Rocheuses. Le fait que cette réserve est reliée au reste du pays par de grandes routes qui le rendent accessible de l'est et de l'ouest est la raison principale de cette afflux de visiteurs dont presque la moitié étaient des automobilistes. Au total, 18,882 autos transportant environ 50,000 personnes ont été enregistrées à l'entrée est (Kananaskis) et à celle de l'ouest (Radium Hot Springs) du parc de Kootenay.

Les touristes canadiens ont aussi été plus nombreux que jamais dans ce parc, leur nombre constituant environ 56 pour cent du total des visiteurs. Trente-huit pour cent de ces derniers venaient des Etats-Unis et 6 pour cent étaient originaires de pays transocéaniques. La renommée du camp d'automobile du mont Rundle à Banff, l'un des mieux aménagés de l'Ouest canadien, continue de s'étendre. Environ 15,000 campeurs s'y sont inscrits durant la saison de tourisme et le nombre de permis délivrés est passé de 73 en 1917 à 3,439 en 1925.

L'établissement de camps de bungalows, de campements de repos, de maisons de thé et de terrains de garage pour les automobiles a fait beaucoup pour l'encouragement du tourisme automobile en satisfaisant le goût d'un nombre grandissant de personnes qui préfèrent des modes de séjour simplifiés.

Un des événements importants de l'année touristique a été l'achèvement de la route Lac Louise-Field, qui forme la partie est de la grande route projetée du Kicking Horse. Elle franchit la ligne de partage des eaux par le fameux col du Kicking Horse et livre pour la première fois le parc Yoho au trafic automobile. Les touristes se rendant à Banff et au lac Louise pourront donc étendre leur tournée et visiter de la sorte facilement la superbe vallée de Yoho et ses fameuses chutes Takakkaw, ainsi que l'admirable lac Emerald. La nouvelle route profitera aussi à ceux qui sont fixés en permanence dans le parc de Yoho.

Le personnel du service de la Voirie des parcs a aussi entrepris de relier Field à la limite ouest du parc de Yoho; ce travail sera terminé l'année prochaine. Cette route rejoindra à la limite la nouvelle route provinciale qui va de Golden à l'est jusqu'à la limite du parc et que construit actuellement la Colombie-Britannique. De Windermere, terminus de la route Banff-Windermere, on peut déjà se rendre à Golden par une route qui longe le côté est de la vallée de la Columbia et, grâce à l'achèvement du nouveau tronçon destiné à relier Field à Golden, les touristes pourront parcourir un nouveau circuit des plus pittoresques ayant la route Banff-Windermere comme prolongement vers le sud. La nouvelle route servant de prolongement à ce circuit vers le nord sera appelée route du Kicking Horse. Dans leur ensemble, ces grandes voies permettront d'effectuer un parcours de plus de 275 milles dans une des plus fameuses régions des Rocheuses.

Le territoire situé immédiatement au sud du parc de Jasper, où les Rocheuses canadiennes atteignent au glacier Columbia leur plus haute altitude, attire chaque année davantage l'attention du monde touristique. La tournée organisée chaque année de Jasper sur le chemin de fer National-Canadien à Field sur le Pacifique-Canadien et retour, et qui traverse la région du glacier Columbia et

suit la crête de la chaîne a attiré un grande nombre d'amants de la montagne qui ont profité de l'occasion qu'elle offre pour explorer une région des plus intéressantes et dont l'accès avait jusqu'ici été très difficile.

Pour répondre à la demande du public, le nom du glacier Ghost, situé dans le parc de Jasper sur le mont Edith Cavell a été changé en celui de "Angel" qui est mieux approprié. La première cérémonie annuelle en mémoire de l'infirmière anglaise a été présidée le 9 mai par le rév. H. A. Edwards, de Jasper.

Comme d'habitude, Jasper a été un centre actif d'alpinisme et plusieurs groupes s'y sont munis d'équipement pour l'ascension de pics inviolés. Le mont Alberta (11,874 pieds), situé immédiatement au sud du parc, a été escaladé par un groupe de Japonais.

Le Club Alpin du Canada a continué d'encourager l'alpinisme et, à sa réunion annuelle il a mis de nombreux amateurs à même d'acquérir à peu de frais une précieuse expérience dans l'ascension des pics canadiens. La réunion de l'an dernier a été tenue au lac O'Hara dans le parc de Yoho et des mesures ont été prises pour que celle de 1926 se tienne dans la vallée de Tonquin, parc de Jasper.

Le parc de Yoho a été choisi également pour la réunion et la randonnée annuelles du Trail Riders Club. Bien qu'elle ne date que de deux ans, cette organisation est déjà très florissante et compte plusieurs centaines de membres, y compris des écrivains, des artistes, des alpinistes et des explorateurs. La randonnée de l'an dernier a commencé au cañon Marble, sur la route Banff-Windermere dans le parc de Kootenay; les cavaliers ont suivi la nouvelle piste franchissant le col Wolverine, le plateau Goodsir, puis ils sont allés visiter le camp du Club Alpin au lac O'Hara et se sont rendus au lac Wapta où la réunion a eu lieu. Cent quatre membres ont pris part à cette excursion. Un fait intéressant qui a marqué la réunion a été l'arrivée d'excursionnistes accomplissant une autre randonnée de trois semaines, celle du parcours de la piste reliant les deux grandes lignes ferroviaires entre Jasper et Field.

Dans le parc de Kootenay, des explorations ont été effectuées en vue d'établir un réseau de pistes qui non seulement facilitera la lutte contre l'incendie et la protection du gibier, mais permettra à ceux qui préfèrent l'équitation comme mode de transport de parcourir une plus grande partie de cette région peu connue.

On a continué dans le parc des Lacs Waterton la construction de la route d'Akamina qui fournira un autre moyen de franchir la grande ligne de partage et fera éventuellement partie d'une autre grande route reliant les prairies à la côte. Ce parc a pris un grand développement au cours des dernières années et prend à juste titre chaque année une place plus importante parmi les autres réserves du même genre.

La dernière saison touristique a été l'une des meilleures pour le parc de Jasper. Malgré les additions faites, l'hôtellerie a maintes fois été utilisée à sa pleine capacité et l'administration du chemin de fer National-Canadien se propose de faire d'autres agrandissements. Les statistiques indiquent que la proportion des touristes venant des Etats-Unis et des pays transocéaniques est très forte. Environ quarante-deux pour cent des touristes venaient des Etats-Unis, cinquante-trois pour cent étaient du Canada et près de cinq pour cent venaient d'outre-mer.

L'inauguration du terrain de golf à dix-huit trous, récemment aménagé à Jasper par le chemin de fer National-Canadien et dont le cadre naturel est un des plus beaux du continent, permet d'espérer un trafic touristique encore plus intense. Des arrangements ont été conclus pour que le championnat canadien de golf y soit disputé en 1927.

Leurs Excellences le gouverneur général et lady Byng de Vimy ont visité les parcs de l'Ouest au cours de leur voyage de l'été dernier. Sir Douglas Haig et sa suite ont aussi visité le parc de Jasper et y ont joué une partie de golf.

L'établissement de routes permettant aux automobiles l'accès de la vallée d'Okanagan a grandement bénéficié au parc de Revelstoke et une vigoureuse campagne de publicité menée par les organisations municipales locales ont contribué dans une large mesure à étendre la renommée de cette région.

PUBLICITÉ

L'accroissement des travaux de publicité a été proportionnel à celui du trafic touristique. Le public apprécie de plus en plus les avantages qu'offrent les parcs nationaux et la demande de brochures et de renseignements généraux à leur sujet et à celui des sites historiques augmente chaque année davantage. Cela a rendu nécessaire la réimpression d'un certain nombre de brochures.

La brochure "The Banff-Windermere Highway" a été réimprimée à 25,000 exemplaires; celle intitulée "Through the Heart of the Rockies and Selkirks" à 10,000 exemplaires, et l'on a revisé et réimprimé les "Livery and Automobile Tariffs" pour l'usage des divers parcs.

Une petite brochure traitant de la conservation du bison a été réimprimée sous le titre "Bringing Back the Buffalo" et un tirage de 27,000 exemplaires a été fait de "Canada" pour être distribués en Nouvelle-Zélande.

Dix-neuf mille exemplaires du "Guide du Fort Lennox" et du "Guide du Fort Chambly" ont été réédités en français et en anglais. La dernière brochure publiée et intitulée "Sir Alexander Mackenzie's Rock", traite de l'achèvement de la première expédition au Pacifique du célèbre explorateur.

Le directeur de la publicité a de nouveau assisté à l'Exposition de l'Empire britannique tenue à Wembley et a continué avec succès la tâche commencée l'année précédente. Quarante-huit causeries ont été faites et 123,555 brochures ont été distribuées en Angleterre. Les prêts de notes pour servir à des causeries, de diapositives et de films cinématographiques, ainsi que la distribution d'articles ont contribué à faire connaître les avantages que le Canada offre aux touristes et aux colons.

Le bureau central du Service a distribué en tout durant l'année 209,627 brochures, 4,200 photographies de scènes des parcs nationaux et 300 photographies agrandies. Seize séries de notes et de diapositives pour servir à des causeries ont été prêtées en Angleterre et utilisées par 113 organisations diverses. Soixante-dix séries semblables ont été mises en circulation au Canada.

Deux cent quarante-deux articles ont été préparés sur les parcs nationaux, sur la faune et la flore, sur la construction de grandes routes et autres sujets et reproduits par des journaux et des magazines du Canada, des Etats-Unis, de la Grande-Bretagne, de l'Australie, de la Nouvelle-Zélande, de la France, de l'Italie, de la Hollande, de l'Allemagne, de la Russie, des Indes et du Japon.

Au total, 254 films cinématographiques ont été prêtés durant l'année: 210 au Canada, 28 aux Etats-Unis, 4 en Angleterre, 7 en Nouvelle-Zélande, 2 en Italie, 1 en Norvège et 2 en Amérique du Sud. Les causeries, faites par le conférencier officiel se sont chiffrées à 185 et l'assistance globale a été d'environ 50,000 personnes. Aux Etats-Unis le conférencier a visité au cours de ses tournées les villes suivantes: Rochester et Brooklyn, N.-Y.; Philadelphie, McKeesport et Pittsburgh, Pa.; Newark, N.-J.; Providence et Pawtucket, R.I.; Boston, Mass.; et Baltimore, Md. Le Service a fourni de l'aide à diverses organisations, à des journalistes et à des bureaux de publicité pour la réunion d'informations et de statistiques.

Des articles d'exposition ont figuré à l'Exposition Centrale du Canada tenue à Ottawa et à l'Exposition Nationale Canadienne tenue à Toronto. A Ottawa, des films cinématographiques, ont été montrés en outre au public. A ces deux événements le Service a exposé divers articles tels que viande, peaux, etc., de bison et des prêts semblables ont été faits pour des expositions moins importantes organisées par des établissements particuliers.

SECTION DE LA PROTECTION FORESTIÈRE

La grande sécheresse du printemps et de l'été 1925 a été cause de plusieurs incendies sérieux dans les parcs des montagnes. Les étendues qu'ils ont ravagées ont été les plus considérables depuis la création des parcs et ce n'est que grâce à la mise en œuvre prompte et énergique de toutes les forces de protection que des dégâts beaucoup plus considérables ont pu être évités.

Les fonctionnaires du Service forestier ont surtout rendu d'éminents services au cours du dangereux incendie qui s'est déclaré dans la région de la rivière Panther où hommes et matériel ont été généreusement mis à la disposition des combattants.

*Incendies dans les parcs nationaux du Canada, 1925-26:—*

| | |
|---|---|
| Forêts brûlées | 30,464¼ acres |
| Prairie brûlée | 89½ " |
| Jeunes peuplements | 8,808 " |
| Coût des opérations de lutte | $25,827 86 |
| Nombre d'incendies | 111 |

*Travaux d'aménagements.*—Les travaux suivants ont été effectués:—

Lignes téléphoniques.—Dix-huit milles trois quarts de nouvelles lignes au coût de $3,016.04. Reconstruction de dix-sept milles trois quarts à $1,819.18.

Cabanes.—Quatre au coût total de $3,463.89. Rallonge à une cabane dans le parc d'Elk Island: $597.05.

De grands travaux d'entretien ont en outre été faits aux pistes et aux lignes téléphoniques; les gardes recevaient l'aide de petites équipes chaque fois qu'il était nécessaire.

Les essais des pompes portatives pour la lutte contre les incendies forestiers ont permis l'utilisation de jets d'eau multiples, l'une des pompes ayant même permis l'utilisation de huit jets. Cela augmente l'utilité de ces appareils en ce que leur rayon d'action se trouve beaucoup plus étendu qu'avec l'emploi d'un seul jet d'eau.

Des essais ont été effectués avec une petite pompe de moins de 50 livres et l'on se propose d'en ajouter plusieurs autres semblables au matériel existant. Leur légèreté est un avantage considérable lorsqu'il s'agit de les transporter à de grande disances ou à des altitudes élevées.

SECTION DE L'URBANISME ET DE L'ARCHITECTURE

Le bureau a reçu un plus grand nombre de plans de maisons particulières devant être érigées dans les parcs pour être examinés. Environ 85 pour cent de ces plans ont subi des retouches dans les élévations, de manière à améliorer leur apparence. Dans chaque cas des croquis indiquant les modifications proposées ont été préparés.

Des dessins ont été exécutés pour un groupe de trois constructions devant servir à loger un détachement de la police fédérale stationné à Jasper, ainsi que pour une nouvelle entrée au parc des Montagnes Rocheuses à Kananaskis, Alberta.

Des dessins ont été effectués pour la fabrication de l'ameublement destiné à la salle de repos des visiteurs à l'entrée du parc de Kootenay, à Radium Hot Springs.

Des plans d'agrandissement du terrain de campement des automobilistes au Mont Rundle ont aussi été exécutés.

Une collection nationale de photographies de constructions et d'édifices canadiens présentant un intérêt historique ou architectural, commencée sur l'initiative du Premier Ministre et que l'on se propose de déposer aux Archives publiques, a été entreprise par cette section; des progrès sensibles ont été réalisés dans ce sens durant l'année. Une tournée automobile a été organisée en vue

de prendre des photographies tout le long d'un itinéraire de 2,254 milles dans l'Ontario méridional et les résultats obtenus ont été très satisfaisants. Au cours de cette tournée, 400 photographies d'édifices choisis et représentant les divers styles et périodes d'architecture ont été prises. Un grand nombre de photographies provenant d'autres sources ont aussi été recueillies et cataloguées après qu'elles eurent reçu des légendes explicatives. Des renseignements ont été également reçus relativement à d'autres documents susceptibles de faire partie de cette collection.

La section a fourni une aide considérable à l'Institut d'Urbanisme du Canada pour la rédaction de sa publication intitulée *Town Planning*. Plusieurs articles ont aussi été rédigés pour d'autres journaux sur le sujet de l'urbanisme et l'on a répondu à de nombreuses demandes de renseignements provenant de toutes les parties du Dominion. Des conférences ont été faites à l'université McGill par un membre du personnel de cette section et le service de diapositives pour lanterne magique a été maintenu comme par le passé.

### PROTECTION DE LA FAUNE SAUVAGE

Des rapports encourageants ont été reçus concernant les efforts faits pour la préservation de la faune sauvage. L'accroissement du nombre de bisons dans le parc national Buffalo est un exemple du succès obtenu dans ce champ d'opération.

On trouve un autre exemple de ce succès dans la réserve aux antilopes du parc de Nemiskam où le nombre de ces animaux est passé de 40 à 309.

Les rapports des gardes de tous les autres parcs indiquent également que le gibier s'y est multiplié. Parmi les animaux dont le nombre s'est le plus accru, il faut mentionner: les ours, les chevreuils, les orignaux, les moutons et les chèvres de montagnes, les élans, les castors, les martres, les pékans, et les visons. Les caribous sont aussi en progrès.

A mesure que la protection s'étend, la confiance des animaux s'accroît et l'apparition de ces derniers à proximité des lieux habités des parcs est une source d'étonnement et de plaisir pour les touristes.

Quatre-vingt-dix animaux comprenant des bisons, des élans, des chèvres et des moutons des Rocheuses, des chèvres angora, des ours noirs, des cariacous, des castors et des ochotones ont été expédiés des parcs nationaux à des jardins zoologiques, à des parcs urbains, etc., de l'Amérique du Nord, de l'Europe (Ecosse, France, Belgique et Autriche), du Sud-Afrique et de la Nouvelle-Zélande.

*Poissons.*—Les mesures générales prises chaque année pour le repeuplement des eaux des parcs ont été continuées. Des alevins ont été déposés dans les eaux des parcs de Jasper, des Montagnes Rocheuses et des Lacs Waterton; ils comprenaient surtout des truites saumonées, des truites du Loch Leven, de ruisseau de l'est, coupe-gorge et arc-en-ciel, et provenaient pour la plupart de la piscifacture de Banff. Le parc des Lacs Waterton en a reçu du parc américain du Glacier.

*Travaux agricoles.*—Environ 500 acres ont été mises en culture dans le parc national Buffalo; la récolte comprenait 15,000 boisseaux d'avoine, 290 tonnes de paille, 1,175 tonnes de foin et 25 tonnes de fourrage vert. Dans le parc Buffalo, un surplus de 8,900 boisseaux d'avoine a été distribué entre les parcs de Jasper, des Montagnes Rocheuses et d'Elk Island. Dans ce dernier, 350 tonnes de foin ont été récoltées pour les animaux qu'il renferme.

### TRAVAUX EFFECTUÉS DANS LES DIVERS PARCS

On trouvera ci-après un résumé des travaux effectués dans chacun des parcs nationaux.

## *Parc des Montagnes Rocheuses*

*Trafic touristique.*—Une des caractéristiques de l'année a été l'augmentation considérable du trafic touristique. Depuis la mise en service de la route Banff-Windermere, la circulation des autos dans ce parc s'est accrue régulièrement chaque année. Le nombre de visiteurs au cours de la dernière année a été de 124,749, soit une augmentation de 28,819 sur l'année précédente. Plus de 15,000 personnes ont campé dans le parc et 2,000 autres ont occupé des cottages durant des périodes variant entre deux semaines et quatre mois. Un examen des registres des hôtels indique que plus de 27,000 touristes américains et plus de 6,000 autres venant de divers pays d'outre-mer ont visité le parc.

*Bains.*—La station balnéaire de la Grotte et du Bassin a été très fréquentée: 55,605 ayant franchi le tourniquet, ce qui constitue un record. Le chiffre précédent a été dépassé de 7,015 et dans ce nombre ne figurent pas les 1,860 baigneurs admis gratuitement. L'installation de douches à l'établissement de Cave and Basin a été terminée. Outre les baigneurs, 44,241 visiteurs ont signé le registre de la Grotte. A la station thermale d'Upper Hot Springs il n'y a eu aucun indice de diminution du volume d'eau et le débit est resté normal toute l'année. Le nombre de baigneurs a été de 31,329, soit une augmentation de 3,462 sur 1920-21, année du dernier record.

*Trafic automobile.*—L'excellent état dans lequel les routes des parcs sont maintenues a sans aucun doute été cause de l'augmentation remarquable du trafic automobile. A Kananaskis ou entrée orientale du parc, 24,529 autos transportant 98,023 personnes ont passé dans les deux sens. Sur ce nombre, 13,155 voitures portant 52,573 passagers pénétraient dans le parc. A la barrière de Radium Hot Springs, entrée occidentale du parc de Kootenay, 5,727 autos ont pénétré dans cette réserve. Cela fait donc 18,882 entrées de l'est et de l'ouest. Dans le parc des Montagnes Rocheuses 10,233 permis de circulation pour les automobiles ont été délivrés, de même que 129 permis de séjour. Une augmentation de 9,065 sur le record précédent établi en 1924-25 a été enregistrée dans le nombre d'autos franchissant l'entrée de Kananaskis dans les deux sens. Durant le seul mois d'août 7,207 autos ont franchi cette même barrière dans les deux directions. Le total des touristes américains a été de 3,083.

*Campement.*—La faveur dont jouit le terrain de campement et de garage d'automobiles du Mont Rundle continue de s'accroître et les touristes ont été si nombreux en 1924-25 qu'il a fallu ajouter 66 lots ainsi que des abris supplémentaires. Les permis de campement délivrés depuis 1917 se répartissent comme suit:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1917 | 73 | 1922 | 509 |
| 1918 | 57 | 1923 | 1,693 |
| 1919 | 77 | 1924 | 2,388 |
| 1920 | 200 | 1925 | 3,439 |
| 1921 | 338 | | |

Le nombre total de permis délivrés pour tous les terrains de campement établis dans les limites du parc a été de 4,186. Les voyageurs transportés par ces automobiles étaient de 15,131, dont 12,617 Canadiens, 2,495 Américains et 19 étrangers d'outre-mer.

*Golf.*—La saison de golf a été un succès malgré la température inclémente d'août et le nombre de joueurs a dépassé celui des années précédentes. Le nombre de billets émis pour le terrain se répartit comme suit: billets pour une partie 6,198; billets pour une journée 79; billets pour une semaine 56; billets pour un mois 49; billets pour la saison, 56. Le terrain comporte maintenant 18 trous et la façon dont il est aménagé a mérité les éloges de joueurs renommés tels que Jim Barnes et Jock Hutchinson, professionels, Chick Evans et Keefe Carter, amateurs, qui y ont joué plusieurs parties.

*Site urbain.*—Les travaux ordinaires d'entretien des rues et des trottoirs de Banff ont été exécutés. On effectue actuellement des essais de revêtement de chaussées avec des sables bitumineux de Fort McMurray et les résultats obtenus jusqu'ici ont été satisfaisants. On a commencé les travaux de modification du système d'éclairage électrique. Quelques-unes des maisons les mieux construites de Bankhead, vacantes à cause de la fermeture des mines, ont été transportées à Banff, de sorte que presque tous les lots disponibles du site sont maintenant occupés. Les travaux de décoration et les réparations dont elles avaient besoin ont été exécutés.

Une compagnie de pompiers volontaires a été organisée à Canmore. La lumière électrique a été installée dans cette localité qui compte actuellement 94 usagers.

Les inspections de laiteries et les analyses du lait ont été effectuées régulièrement.

*Routes.*—Des travaux considérables d'entretien ont été effectués sur toutes les routes du parc. Sur la route Banff-Kananaskis, 7½ milles de revêtement ont été terminés. Outre un peu plus de 3 milles de revêtement, des travaux d'entretien ont été faits sur la route qui relie Banff au lac Louise, y compris des réparations à la chaussée, le nettoyage des fossés et la remise en état des ponceaux. La route Lac Louise-Field a été terminée. Sa largeur a été portée à la largeur normale de 16 pieds et elle sera livrée au trafic durant l'été de 1926.

*Lutte contre les moustiques.*—Un excellent travail a été fait encore, en ce qui concerne la destruction des moustiques, sous la direction de M. Eric Hearle, du Service Entomologique du ministère de l'Agriculture. Trois arrosages à l'huile ont été faits dans les étendues où des larves ont été trouvées, la troisième étant devenue nécessaire à cause du temps humide qui a suivi de près le deuxième arrosage.

*Poisson.*—La piscifacture de Banff a fait dans les diverses nappes d'eau du parc les répartitions suivantes d'alevins; truite de Loch Leven, 474,350; truite arc-en-ciel, 365,000; truite saumonée, 164.000; truite coupe-gorge, 154,480. La piscifacture des lacs Spray a distribué 291,273 truites coupe-gorge.

*Sports.*—Le trente-sixième carnaval sportif annuel des Indiens a eu lieu du 22 au 25 juillet, événement qui a suscité beaucoup d'intérêt parmi les visiteurs. De quatre à cinq cents Indiens prirent part aux cortèges journaliers qui se rendaient à travers les rues de Banff, à l'hôtel Banff Springs, ce nombre dépassant celui de toute autre année précédente. Le Carnaval d'hiver de 1925 est celui qui a remporté le plus de succès jusqu'ici, à cause de l'appui que le comité local a reçu de la ville de Calgary, et aussi par suite de la belle température. Cet événement a attiré un bon nombre de visiteurs qui ont été témoins d'excellent sport. La réunion annuelle du Banff Curling Club a eu lieu du 8 au 13 février. Malgré une courte période de temps doux, les diverses joutes ont été fortement contestées. Outre le club local de Banff, 15 clubs d'autres parties du pays y prirent part.

*Muséum.*—Durant l'année, 15,985 personnes ont signé le registre du Muséum fédéral de Banff. Ce chiffre n'indique pas le nombre exact de visiteurs au musée, car un grand nombre d'entre eux n'apposent pas leur signature sur le registre.

*Permis.*—Vingt-cinq permis ont été émis pour l'érection de constructions d'un coût global de $250,300. Vingt-huit permis ont été délivrés pour la coupe de bois marchand mort sur pied et 60 permis ont été accordés à des habitants de la région pour couper du bois sec. Cinquante et un permis ont aussi été délivrés pour mettre en pâturage 242 chevaux et 277 bêtes à cornes.

*Incendies.*—Il y a eu dix-neuf incendies (en dehors des emprises ferroviaires) dans le parc; ils ont brûlé une superficie globale de 691 acres et le coût de

l'extinction s'est élevé à $816.11. Quinze de ces feux ont été attribués à des campeurs, un à la foudre, deux à des fumeurs et un à une cause inconnue. Dix incendies se sont déclarés dans les limites des emprises ferroviaires, mais ils n'ont ravagé en tout que deux acres et n'ont occasionné que $29.16 de frais d'extinction; trois d'entre eux sont attribués à des causes inconnues, un à la foudre, un à des fumeurs et cinq à d'autres causes.

*Gibier.*—Il est très commun de voir errer des chevreuils dans les rues des sites urbains. Les élans se multiplient rapidement et paraissent chaque année dans de nouvelles localités. Les orignaux sont aussi plus nombreux et l'on peut apercevoir en plusieurs endroits, le long de la route automobile, des moutons des montagnes Rocheuses. Les chèvres des Rocheuses s'éloignent des lieux fréquentés, bien qu'on en voie fréquemment une bande le long de la route près de Sawback.

### *Parc de Kootenay*

*Trafic automobile.*—Une augmentation considérable du trafic touristique a été enregistrée dans le parc de Kootenay durant la saison de 1925-26. Le nombre d'autos et de passagers pénétrant dans le parc ou le quittant par l'entrée de l'ouest a été respectivement de 11,778 et de 46,340. Les chiffres suivants indiquent la circulation autmobile du parc pour les trois dernières années et sont un indice de la faveur croissante dont jouit la route Banff-Windermere depuis sa mise en service: 1923, 4,621; 1924, 7,048; 1925, 11,778.

*Bains.*—La popularité croissante de la station de Radium Hot Springs est indiquée par le nombre de baigneurs qui l'ont fréquentée au cours des trois derniers exercices: 1923-24, 5,783; 1924-25, 7,000; 1925-26, 9,765.

*Routes.*—La route Banff-Windermere a été livrée au trafic le 31 mai et a été maintenue en parfaite condition jusqu'à se fermeture le 22 novembre. La faveur croissante dont elle jouit est démontrée par les chiffres du trafic automobile.

*Gibier.*—Il y a eu un accroissement marqué du nombre d'animaux sauvages dans le parc, particulièrement de l'orignal, de l'élan, du chevreuil, du mouflon et de l'ours. Les chèvres des Rocheuses se sont multipliées remarquablement dans le voisinage de Radium Hot Springs.

*Incendies.*—Dix incendies se sont déclarés durant l'année. Deux ont été causés par des campeurs, quatre par la foudre et quatre par des fumeurs. Une superficie de 52 acres a été dévastée et le coût de la lutte s'est élevé à $1,801.79.

*Terrains de campement.*—Le terrain de campement de Radium Hot Springs a été agrandi à trois fois sa superficie en vue de l'accroissement du mouvement touristique. Des travaux d'entretien et de réparation ont été effectués aux divers autres campements du parc et quatorze abris ont été construits à ces divers endroits.

### *Parc de Yoho*

*Routes.*—Des travaux de construction ont été exécutés sur la nouvelle route automobile en direction ouest à partir de Field, pour rejoindre la route construite par le gouvernement de la Colombie-Britannique et qui part de Golden à l'est; des progrès satisfaisants ont été effectués. L'emprise complète a été débroussaillée et brûlée et environ cinq milles de régalement ont été terminés. Un nouveau pont a été jeté le long de cette route sur la rivière Kicking Horse, à environ un mille en aval du Pont Naturel; il est formé de deux arches de 65 pieds.

L'élargissement de la route de Yoho a été continué. Construite à l'origine pour le trafic hyppomobile, elle est graduellement transformée pour servir au trafic automobile. La partie en lacets a été élargie et il a fallu exécuter pour

cela des travaux considérables de soutènement au moyen de billes; elle est maintenant parfaitement sûre pour les automobiles. Trois ponceaux ont été remplacés par de plus solides et un nouveau pont à une seule arche de 100 pieds a été construit à la deuxième traverse de la rivière Kicking Horse, au quatrième poteau milliaire. Des travaux d'entretien et d'amélioration ont aussi été effectués sur la route du lac Emerald et deux coudes dangereux ont été éliminés.

Sur la route d'Hector, des travaux considérables ont été faits: l'ancienne rampe de la voie ferrée qui va de cette localité à la mine Monarch a été portée à la largeur normale et elle a reçu un revêtement. Un nouveau tronçon de route devant relier la rampe à la route de Yoho dans la vallée située plus bas a été construit pour remplacer le chemin temporaire utilisé jusqu'ici. Ce dernier, par suite de ses pentes trop raides—atteignant parfois 18 pour cent—ne pouvait être inclus dans une grande route. La route reliant le lac Louise à Field a été terminée à l'automne et sera livrée à la circulation à l'automne de 1926. Elle rend Field et le parc Yoho accessible aux autos venant des Prairies et l'on s'attend qu'elle attirera des milliers de touristes dans cette région.

Pistes.—De grands travaux d'entretien et de remise en état ont été effectués sur les diverses pistes du parc. Une nouvelle piste a été aménagée pour relier celle du lac O'Hara au lieu de campement du Club Alpin situé à l'extrémité sud-ouest du lac.

*Construction et entretien.*—Des améliorations ont été apportées à plusieurs bâtiments du parc, tant à Field qu'aux autres endroits où les cabanes sont érigées. Une digue latérale en roc de 10 pieds de largeur et de 500 pieds de longueur a été construite sur la rivière Kicking Horse pour protéger la route de Yoho à Three Mile. Un échange de terrains a été effectué avec le chemin de fer Pacifique-Canadien, ce qui a permis d'ajouter trente-six lots au site urbain de Field. Quelques-uns d'entre eux ont été occupés et le reste est offert en vente au public.

*Campement d'automobilistes.*—L'afflux des touristes par les grandes routes automobiles a rendu nécessaire l'aménagement de terrains de campement dans le parc et des mesures ont déjà été prises pour en établir un. Le site choisi est situé à la jonction des routes d'Hector et de Yoho, environ quatre milles à l'est de Field. Près de deux acres ont été débroussaillées, deux abris ont été bâtis et aussitôt que possible de l'eau potable sera amenée au camp d'une source voisine par des tuyaux.

*Incendies.*—La saison a été très dangereuse au point de vue des incendies et a nécessité une plus grande vigilance de la part des gardes. Le seul incendie sérieux est celui qui a été causé par la foudre sur le mont Hunter, alors que dix acres ont été ravagées. Les feux ont été au nombre de sept, dont deux dans les limites des emprises ferroviaires. En ce qui concerne les cinq autres, un est dû à des campeurs, deux sont attribuables à la foudre et deux à des fumeurs. La superficie totale affectée est de dix acres et le coût de la lutte s'élève à $298.40. Des instructions ont été données au personnel garde-feu; elles comportaient des conférences sur les divers moyens de protection contre le feu et sur l'utilisation des appareils de lutte.

*Visiteurs.*—Le nombre de visiteurs s'est accru durant l'année. Les Trail Riders des Rocheuses canadiennes ont tenu leur réunion annuelle dans le parc après une randonnée de trois jours à cheval qui s'est terminée au camp du lac Wapta. Une centaine de cavaliers prirent part à l'excursion dont le point de départ était le parc de Kootenay et dont l'itinéraire passait par le névé de Washmawapta, le creek Goodsir et le lac O'Hara. Cinq cents personnes étaient présentes à cette réunion. Le Club Alpin du Canada et le Mountaineering Club de la Colombie-Britannique ont tenu leur réunion annuelle au lac O'Hara. Comme résultat de l'accroissement du trafic touristique, des aménagements considérables ont été effectués par des particuliers. La capacité du chalet établi au lac Emerald

a été doublée, une nouvelle et attrayante salle de thé a été construite près du Pont Naturel et d'autres aux campements du lac O'Hara et de Yoho.

### *Parc du Glacier*

*Routes.*—L'énorme quantité de neige qui tombe en hiver dans le parc du Glacier exige chaque printemps des travaux considérables d'entretien sur les routes du parc. Le nettoiement coutumier a été effectué, les éboulements ayant occasionné beaucoup d'ouvrage supplémentaire. Un nouveau pont a été construit sur le chemin des Grottes; grâce à un remblai en terre, sa longueur a été réduite de 75 à 52 pieds.

*Incendies.*—Dix incendies ont eu lieu dans le parc dont deux en dehors des emprises ferroviaires ont été allumés par la foudre. Parmi les huit feux qui se sont déclarés dans les limites des emprises deux ont été attribués à des causes inconnues, quatre à des fumeurs et deux à d'autres causes. Une superficie de 2,091¾ acres a été ravagée et le coût de la lutte s'est élevé à $1,324.76. Trois incendies seulement ont atteint des proportions considérables; l'un est attribuable au chemin de fer et les deux autres à la foudre. Le premier s'est déclaré dans une étendue qui avait déjà été ravagée par l'incendie et les deux autres à des altitudes trop élevées pour que la beauté du paysage en soit affectée.

*Gibier.*—Les animaux sauvages du parc du Glacier continuent de s'accroître, en particulier le caribou et la martre.

*Grottes Nakimu.*—Poursuivant les travaux à l'entrée N° 4 des grottes Nakimu, 842 pieds additionnels de salle ou de cours d'eau souterrains ont été rendus accessibles aux touristes; quelques endroits sont particulièrement dignes d'être visités. On se propose de faire des levers des grottes, parce que l'on croit que les explorations en sont arrivées presque au-dessous de la cabane du gardien. Si cela est, une visite circulaire deviendra possible et les touristes n'auront pas à revenir sur leur pas vers l'entrée.

### *Parc de Revelstoke*

*Routes.*—Les travaux d'aménagement des routes du parc ont été retardés durant l'été par les nombreux incendies dus à la sécheresse exceptionnelle de la saison. Plus d'un mille de nouvelle route a été terminé toutefois et des nettoiements ont été effectués sur une distance considérable au delà de la partie terminée. Des poteaux milliaires indiquant également l'altitude ont été posés le long de la route qui mesure actuellement 16.8 milles de longueur. L'altitude à laquelle les travaux se poursuivent aujourd'hui ne permettent qu'une saison de travail d'environ deux mois et demi.

*Incendies.*—Huit incendies ont été découverts dans les limites du parc; ils ont tous eu la foudre pour origine et ont ravagé 8,801 acres. Le coût de la lutte s'est élevé à $9,409.58. Par suite de la grande sécheresse qui s'est produite au printemps et en été dans toute la Colombie-Britannique le plancher forestier était devenu très inflammable. Les orages électriques non suivis de pluie étaient fréquents et, après un orage exceptionnellement fort, jusqu'à sept feux se sont déclarés à la fois à des endroits fort éloignés les uns des autres. Quelques incendies ont pris origine en dehors des limites du parc, mais ils les ont dépassées par la suite. La nature du territoire a rendu la lutte très difficile, mais heureusement, grâce aux mesures énergiques prises par le personnel, la beauté du paysage n'en a que peu souffert.

*Sports.*—Le Carnaval annuel d'hiver a eu lieu du 25 au 30 janvier et des concours de curling, de patinage, de hockey, de ski et d'autres sports ont été tenus. L'Interior Curling Association a profité de l'occasion pour tenir sa

réunion annuelle et quatorze clubs étrangers à la région, ainsi que dix clubs locaux se sont joints à elle pour cette célébration. Le tournoi annuel de ski a eu lieu les 27 et 28 janvier; il a attiré comme de coutume des concurrents de toutes les parties du continent, mais aucun nouveau record n'a été établi.

*Gibier.*—L'ours et le chevreuil sont particulièrement en voie de se multiplier dans le parc; il semble également y avoir abondance de gibier à plume.

*Visiteurs.*—Le mouvement touristique dans le parc de Revelstoke et les régions avoisinantes s'est accru d'une façon marquée sur l'année précédente. Les enregistrements à l'hôtel ont été plus nombreux et 200 autos de plus qu'en 1924-25 sont entrés dans le parc.

### *Parc de Jasper*

*Visiteurs.*—Un total de 15,765 visiters se sont inscrits aux hôtels du parc de Jasper durant l'année, soit une augmentation de 5,659 sur l'année précédente. Jasper Park Lodge a été remplie durant toute la saison et en plusieurs occasions la capacité des constructions nouvelles a été dépassée.

*Gibier.*—La douceur de l'automne et l'absence presque totale de neige durant cette saison a été très favorable au gibier du parc. Les animaux se multiplient rapidement et tous ceux qui ont été vus étaient en excellente condition. D'après les observations des gardes, on estime que le parc renferme de 800 à 1,000 élans. Des troupeaux de 70 à 100 têtes ont été vus dans le voisinage du creek Cabin. On a constaté aussi une augmentation notable du nombre de mouflons des Rocheuses; ils étendent chaque année leur parcours et des régions qu'ils avaient désertées sont de nouveau fréquentées par eux. On estime leur nombre à une dizaine de milliers. Bien que les chèvres des Rocheuses se tiennent généralement dans les hautes altitudes, elles étendent graduellement leur parcours. On croit que leur nombre dépasse maintenant de beaucoup les deux mille et toutes, ainsi que leurs chevreaux, sont en très bonne condition. Les indices et les traces d'ours gris constatés dans les diverses régions du parc indiquent que le nombre de ces animaux s'accroît considérablement, surtout dans le voisinage des creeks Snake Indian, Rocky et Smoky et du lac Rock. Les ours noirs sont aussi plus nombreux et les touristes en voient fréquemment de dix à treize à la fois aux alentours de Jasper. Une estimation bien modérée porte le nombre total d'ours dans les limites du parc à 2,000. Les orignaux viennent enfin se réfugier en grand nombre dans le parc. Ils ont été vus à peu près sur toute son étendue et sont remarquablement paisibles. On croit que le parc en renferme près de 1,800. Les chevreuils sont de tous les animaux du parc ceux qui se multiplient le plus rapidement et leur nombre est évalué à 10,000. Ils sont très doux, ne font à peu près pas attention aux piétons ou aux autos et on en voit souvent qui viennent brouter dans les limites du site urbain. L'augmentation du nombre de caribous est aussi très satisfaisant. Des bandes nombreuses parcourent le territoire avoisinant la limite septentrionale du parc et on peut en voir presque en tout temps de 75 à 100 aux environs du col Byng. Il y en a aussi un grand troupeau dans la vallée de Tonquin. Le parc en contient environ un millier. Les guides et les chasseurs rapportent que ces animaux sont également très nombreux au nord de la limite du parc. Presque tous les lacs et cours d'eau du parc contiennent des castors dont le nombre se multiplie rapidement. La prairie Buffalo, autrefois l'un des plus beaux pâturages du parc, à travers laquelle coule un petit cours d'eau, n'est plus qu'une série de petits lacs très poissonneux et de barrages occupés par des centaines de castors. Les martres sont très nombreuses et l'on constate aussi un accroissement dans le nombre de pékans et de visons. Les gardes veillent sévèrement à empêcher le piégeage de ces animaux. Le loup, le coyote et le glouton peuvent être piégés. Aucun cougar n'a été vu.

*Poisson.*—En général, de très bonnes prises ont été rapportées et la pêche a été bien meilleure que les années précédentes. Plusieurs lacs et cours d'eau ont été empoissonnés. Le lac Caledonia où la pêche avait été prohibée pendant deux ans est devenu très poissonneux.

*Incendies.*—Il y a eu 28 incendies dans les limites des emprises ferroviaires dont 27 sont attribuables aux locomotives; la cause de l'autre est inconnue. La superficie totale brûlée a été de 24¾ acres et le coût de la lutte s'est élevé à $144.41. Les 17 autres incendies qui se sont déclarés en dehors des emprises ont été beaucoup plus sérieux. Sur ce nombre, quatre sont attribuables à des campeurs, cinq à des fumeurs, un à la foudre, quatre à d'autres causes et trois sont d'origine inconnue. La superficie brûlée est de 27,647 acres et le coût de l'extinction a atteint $10,703.49. La plus grande partie de la superficie incendiée et des dépenses encourues est mise au compte de deux incendies particulièrement sérieux, l'un dans la région de Chaba-Athabaska et l'autre au lac Medicine. Le premier a été très difficile à combattre à cause de la présence de quantités énormes de brûlis et du fait que l'endroit le plus dangereux se trouvait dans une vallée très large où les feux venant de quatre autres vallées convergeaient. L'incendie du lac Medicine a été contrôlé avant qu'il puisse atteindre la futaie au nord du lac.

*Site urbain.*—Les travaux ordinaires d'entretien ont été effectués dans le site urbain et plusieurs rues ont été élargies et ont reçu un revêtement. Des permis ont été délivrés pour l'érection de bâtiments dans les limites du site au coût global de $301,575 et en dehors de ces limites pour un montant de $41,100, ces derniers comprenant un bassin de natation pour Jasper Park Lodge valant $30,000. On a commencé l'installation d'un nouveau système permanent pour l'approvisionnement en eau du site de Jasper, ainsi que la construction de la Station du chemin de fer National-Canadien. Un nouveau barrage en béton a été érigé et un réservoir a été aménagé sur le creek Cabin, à une hauteur de 217 pieds au-dessus de la ville, ce qui assure une forte pression. L'une des plus importantes entreprises de la saison a été la construction d'un système d'éclairage et d'énergie électriques pour desservir la plus grande partie du site urbain. L'électricité est produite par le réseau du Chemin de fer National-Canadien et distribuée aux usagers par le Service des Parcs nationaux.

*Terrain de golf.*—Le terrain de golf à dix-huit trous de Jasper Park Lodge, dont l'aménagement avait été commencé il y a deux ans par le chemin de fer National-Canadien, est pratiquement terminé.

*Pistes.*—Les pistes ont été tenues en excellent état l'année dernière. Celle qui relie le lac Medicine au lac Jacques et celle de Miette Hot Springs, toutes deux très difficiles à entretenir ont été beaucoup améliorées et des travaux considérables ont été effectués sur la piste qui longe le lac Medicine et sur celle de Meadow Creek. Une nouvelle piste de plus d'un mille a été aménagée depuis l'extrémité de la route Cavell jusqu'à la moraine du glacier Angel sur le mont Edith Cavell. La piste Poboktan qui mène à la rivière Brazeau par le lac Maligne a été en excellent état durant toute l'année.

Un nouveau pont à travée de 200 pieds, nécessitant la construction de trois piliers et de deux caissons, a été construit sur la Snake Indian à Devona. Un autre pont à travée de 29 pieds a été jeté sur la Smoky près de la cabane n° 12, et des pistes ont été tracées pour relier les approches à la piste principale. Les pistes de chaque côté du cañon Maligne ont été prolongées et celle située du côté nord a été continuée jusqu'à l'entrée de la gorge. Un nouveau pont-observatoire jeté sur la cascade inférieure domine un beau paysage et relie les deux pistes.

*Téléphones.*—Une nouvelle ligne téléphonique a été construite et relie la cabane du garde près de la mine Drennan à la vieille cabane située au bras ouest de la rivière McLeod, soit une distance de 13½ milles. La ligne qui relie Jasper à Devona a été reconstruite en partie. Sur les huit premiers milles de nouveaux fils ont été posés. De Snaring Junction à la rivière Rocky, la ligne a été fixée sur les poteaux du Chemin de fer National-Canadien et une nouvelle ligne a été construite à travers les bois de la rivière Rocky à Devona Flats.

*Service commémoratif.*—Le premier service commémoratif annuel en l'honneur d'Edith Cavell a eu lieu au pied du glacier Angel le 9 août 1925; un grand nombre de visiteurs venus de Jasper y ont pris part. On se propose de renouveler cette cérémonie le premier dimanche d'août de chaque année.

### *Parc des lacs Waterton*

*Visiteurs.*—L'été a généralement favorisé les visiteurs, la température étant belle et les routes en bonne condition pour les automobiles. L'inauguration d'un service central d'enregistrement a permis une vérification plus exacte du trafic touristique. Au total 9,041 visiteurs ont été enregistrés, dont 8,737 Canadiens et 304 Américains originaires de 24 états différents.

*Site urbain.*—De nouvelles rues ont été tracées et gravelées dans le terrain de campement et l'on a fait des essais de huilage sur d'autres parties des routes du parc. Plusieurs cottages ont été érigés dans le site. L'un des événements principaux de l'année a été l'ouverture d'une école.

*Routes.*—Les travaux de construction de la route d'Akamina ont été continués et des travaux d'entretien des routes de Cardston et de Pincher Creek ont été effectués.

*Sports.*—Les courts de tennis, très fréquentés durant l'année, ont été améliorés et des treillis plus hauts ont été posés. Les baigneurs ont été nombreux aux bains du lac Linnet ainsi qu'au bassin de natation. Plusieurs améliorations ont été apportées au terrain de golf qui se trouve maintenant en excellent état. La pêche, l'un des sports les plus en vogue dans le parc, a été bonne et plusieurs belles prises ont été rapportées. On a effectué le repeuplement des lacs Cameron, Lineham, Twin et Waterton.

*Gibier.*—On a pu se rendre compte, d'après les observations des gardes, que le gibier en général se multiplie dans le parc. Les mouflons des Rocheuses, les chevreuils, les ours, les élans, les castors et les visons sont très abondants; on y voit aussi bon nombre de chèvres des Rocheuses, de coyotes et de lynx, mais les loups sont apparemment moins nombreux qu'auparavant.

*Incendies.*—Deux incendies seulement se sont déclarés cette année; l'un est attribuable à des fumeurs et l'origine de l'autre est inconnue. Quarante acres ont été brûlées et le coût de l'extinction s'est élevé à $1,086.10.

### *Parc Buffalo*

*Animaux.*—Au début du printemps, les bisons destinés à être expédiés vers le nord du parc des Bisons des Bois, sur la rivière Slave, étaient tous rassemblés. Le premier convoi partit le 15 juin et fut suivi par d'autres chaque semaine jusqu'à ce que le total de 1634 animaux ait été atteint. Le transport a été effectué avec succès et presque sans pertes. L'accroissement naturel du troupeau de bisons s'est chiffré durant l'année à près de 2,000 têtes, de sorte que le parc en renferme actuellement 8,305. On estime en outre que cet enclos contient 35 orignaux, 368 élans, 1,293 cariacous et 8 antilopes. Dix-neuf yaks sont gardés dans l'enclos réservé aux visiteurs et dans celui des cattalos; ce dernier renferme

en outre 15 bêtes à cornes domestiques et 29 animaux de races mélangées pour servir à des expériences de croisement. Prenant en considération l'état du pâturage et le fait que les troupeaux augmentent rapidement, les animaux se trouvaient dans d'excellentes conditions à la fin de l'hiver. Les expéditions d'animaux comportaient cette année: 2 bisons pour Paris, France; 3 bisons pour Calgary, Alberta; 2 élans pour Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; et 1 cariacou pour Toronto, Ontario.

*Essais de croisement.*—Les expériences de croisement d'animaux avec les bisons, entreprises dans ce parc par le ministère de l'Agriculture, deviennent chaque année plus encourageantes. Le public s'intéresse beaucoup à ce travail dont la connaissance commence à s'étendre. Un certain nombre de demandes de renseignements à ce sujet ont été reçues de divers pays européens.

*Travaux agricoles.*—Comme dans le passé, les travaux se sont réduits à la culture de l'avoine. Environ 500 acres ont été ensemencées, dont 200 avaient été mises en jachères; le reste avait été labouré au printemps. Environ 25 tonnes d'avoine verte ont été réservées et le reste a donné au battage 15,000 boisseaux de grain. Durant l'année, 8,900 boisseaux d'avoine ont été fournis à d'autres parcs nationaux. Comme c'est l'habitude chaque année, 200 acres ont été mises en jachère pour la culture de l'année suivante. Des barrages provisoires ont été de nouveau aménagés dans les fossés de drainage, en vue d'inonder la prairie de Ribstone et d'assurer ainsi une humidité suffisante pour la récolte de foin. Il en a résulté l'une des meilleures récoltes obtenues jusqu'ici, le rendement ayant été d'environ 1,175 tonnes de foin bien mûr.

*Clôturage.*—Quatre-vingt-cinq milles de clôture principale et transversale ont été réparés et 11 milles de nouvelles ont été construits pour enclore des pâturages et former des allées.

*Protection contre l'incendie.*—Les coupe-feu établis de chaque côté de la clôture principale le long des limites nord, sud et est, ainsi que 19 milles le long de la limite ouest ont été labourés. Il n'y a eu aucun incendie dans le parc.

*Permis.*—Des permis ont été délivrés aux colons pour l'enlèvement de 1,000 cordes de bois sec et de 6,000 piquets de saules.

*Visiteurs.*—Leurs Excellences Lord et Lady Byng de Vimy ont de nouveau visité le parc Buffalo et passé plusieurs heures à examiner le troupeau. Le nombre de visiteurs enregistrés à l'entrée du parc s'est élevé à 8,500 et il est encourageant de noter le vif intérêt qu'ils témoignent en ce qui concerne les animaux.

### *Parc d'Elk Island*

*Animaux.*—Grâce à un hiver très doux, les bisons se sont maintenus en excellent état. Le nombre d'animaux s'accroît et le parc renferme actuellement: 446 bisons, 207 orignaux, 450 élans, environs 300 chevreuils. Les coyotes étaient nombreux et les gardiens en ont détruit 64.

*Visiteurs.*—Le nombre de visiteurs a atteint 7,610, soit une augmentation marquée sur le chiffre de l'année précédente.

*Foin.*—Environ 350 tonnes de foin ont été coupées.

*Permis.*—Quatre permis de coupe de foin ont été délivrés à des fermiers du voisinage et 11 permis ont été accordés pour l'enlèvement de bois mort. Les autorités du parc ont émis en outre deux permis de coupe de glace, cinq de construction et huit de campement.

*Incendies.*—Aucun incendie ne s'est déclaré. Le coupe-feu principal a été labouré et disqué.

*Clôturage.*—Environ deux milles de clôture de 8 pieds de hauteur ont été posés pour enclore un pâturage à chevaux et des réparations ont été effectuées à d'autres parties de la clôture principale du parc.

*Routes.*—Onze mille de route d'une largeur de 40 pieds ont été tracés; les ponceaux ont été construits et des travaux de régalement ont été faits sur une distance d'environ 6 milles. Les chemins existants ont été maintenus en bon état.

*Oiseaux.*—Les poules de prairie et les perdrix n'ont pas été si nombreuses cette année; cela est sans doute dû aux grandes pluies tombées à l'époque de la nidification. Le héron bleu étend son aire de nidification et se multiplie. Les oiseaux migrateurs sont venus en grand nombre comme de coutume.

### *Réserve aux antilopes de Nemiskam*

*Animaux.*—L'année écoulée a été très favorable au parc de Nemiskam. Le troupeau s'est accru de 75 têtes, ce qui porte le total à 309. Il est exempt de maladies et tous les décès sont dus à la vieillesse. On a constaté que les biches vivent plus longtemps que les mâles. Le plus grand obstacle au développement du troupeau réside dans la présence des coyotes, et malgré toutes les mesures prises—piégeage et poison—il est presque imposssible de s'en débarrasser complètement. Le piégeage lui-même n'est pas sans danger pour les antilopes. La neige durcie a été labourée, mais il a fallu faire des distributions de fourrage sec tard en hiver.

*Visiteurs.*—Le nombre de visiteurs a été de 71 cette année.

### *Parc de la Pointe Pelée, Ontario*

*Visiteurs.*—Sa proximité de Détroit et d'autres centres populeux des Etats-Unis et du Canada a fait de ce parc attrayant quoique petit un des endroits les plus fréquentés de l'Ontario. L'an dernier, 11,450 automobiles ont pénétré dans le parc et le nombre de visiteurs qu'elles amenaient peut être estimé à 45,800. Il y avait 119 tentes de campeurs sur le terrain. Quatre troupes de jeunes éclaireurs, dont deux de Windsor, une de Kingsville et une de Ford y ont passé quelque temps sous la tente.

*Routes.*—Le trafic automobile considérable du parc a nécessité des travaux d'entretien continuels. Une grande quantité de gravier de grève a été entassée le long de la chaussée. Des poteaux indicateurs ont été placés aux endroits appropriés pour assurer la sécurité de la circulation.

*Améliorations.*—Un nouveau poste de sauvetage a été érigé par le ministère de la Marine pour remplacer le vieux bâtiment et des rails ont été posés pour que le lancement de la chaloupe puisse être effectué de part et d'autre du poste.

*Faune.*—De grandes bandes d'oiseaux migrateurs se sont de nouveau arrêtées au parc, car il se trouve être sur la route principale de migration. Les oiseaux non migrateurs se sont aussi multipliés.

Deux cent quatre-vingt-dix-sept permis de chasse au canard ont été délivrés; ils sont valables quatre jours par semaine du 1er octobre au 14 décembre.

Le nombre de chats sauvages et de lièvres augmente; il en est de même de l'écureuil noir introduit depuis quelques années seulement, mais les rats musqués sont en décroisssance.

### *Parc du Fort Anne, Nouvelle-Ecosse*

Ce parc a attiré près de 14,000 visiteurs l'an dernier. Le registre du musée porte un record de signatures, le chiffre ayant atteint 7,378.

Parmi les événements importants de l'année, il faut mentionner le dévoilement, le 6 mai, d'une plaque commémorative érigée par les Baronets de la Nouvelle-Ecosse pour marquer le 300e anniversaire de la fondation de leur ordre par Charles 1er, en 1625. Le 3 août, l'Association Historique d'Annapolis Royal a pris charge à perpétuité de la tombe de DeLancey. Cent vingt-cinq délégués assistant au congrès de l'Union des Municipalités ont visité le parc et le musée le 20 août. Un vieux mortier français fort intéressant a été reçu et installé sur le terrain du fort le 31 août. Cet engin, pesant 900 livres a été obtenu du gouvernement britannique par l'entremise de l'Association Historique d'Annapolis Royal. Il est en bronze, porte les armes de la France et date à peu près de la chute de Port Royal en 1710.

### *Parc des Iles du St-Laurent, Ontario*

Le parc des Iles du St-Laurent répond à un réel besoin du public. On estime que 40,000 personnes l'ont visité l'année dernière. Les poêles et les pavillons mis à leur disposition ont rendu très populaire cet endroit de campement. Des compagnies du Girl Guides, et de Boy Scouts, ainsi que diverses autres associations en ont profité pour y passer leurs vacances.

### *Pointe Vidal, Saskatchewan*

Six mille neuf cent cinquante visiteurs ont profité des avantages que leur offre cette réserve.

## Protection des Oiseaux Migrateurs

### APPLICATION DE LA LOI DE LA CONVENTION CONCERNANT LES OISEAUX MIGRATEURS

C'est l'habitude chaque année de soumettre les règlements existants, établis sous l'empire de la loi de la Convention concernant les Oiseaux migrateurs, aux autorités compétentes des diverses provinces et de leur demander d'indiquer les modifications qu'il serait utile d'apporter. De légers changements ont été faits aux règlements qui ont été réunis et distribués avant l'ouverture de la chasse. Le statut a également été amendé, à l'effet de conférer aux gardes-chasse d'Ontario l'autorité d'agir comme gardes fédéraux. Sous l'empire du même statut, les gardes d'autres provinces peuvent recevoir la même autorité et ceux de la Colombie-Britannique, du Manitoba et de l'Alberta en avaient déjà été investis.

Le personnel chargé de faire appliquer la loi de la Convention concernant les Oiseaux migrateurs a la même force numérique qu'auparavant. Les services fédéral et provinciaux de la chasse agissent en parfaite coopération. Les mesures de protection des oiseaux ont été presque complètement laissées aux autorités provinciales, conformément à l'entente conclue.

Outre les gardes provinciaux qui font observer la loi, il existe des centaines de gardes honoraires qui coopèrent avec les premiers et fournissent au bureau central des renseignements précieux touchant les oiseaux de leurs régions. Ils sont tenus par des circulaires au courant du travail effectué par les autres gardes honoraires. Les gendarmes fédéraux ont prêté leur concours pour faire observer la loi et ont aidé à faire les enquêtes requises. Tous les membres sont constamment à la recherche des infractions à la loi et leur aide a été très précieuse.

Le garde-chasse en chef des provinces Maritimes a pris une part active à l'application de la loi, outre le travail éducatif qu'il a effectué.

Le chef des gardes de l'Ontario et du Québec a effectué en été avec l'aide d'un personnel intérimaire, la protection des bandes nombreuses d'oiseaux de mer établies sur la côte nord du golfe Saint-Laurent; durant l'hiver il a consacré son temps à des travaux éducatifs.

Le chef des gardes-chasse des provinces de l'Ouest a été occupé à surveiller les refuges d'oiseaux et les terrains publics de chasse dans son district ainsi qu'à des travaux éducatifs. Vu la grande étendue de son district, une part importante de ses occupations consistait à se tenir en rapport étroit avec les autorités provinciales intéressées.

Quarante-quatre contrevenants ont été poursuivis par des gardes fédéraux pour infractions à la loi de la Convention concernant les Oiseaux migrateurs et les amendes imposées se sont chiffrées à $580. Les peines ont été suspendues dans quatorze cas. Le Ministère n'a reçu aucun détail concernant les poursuites intentées par des gardes provinciaux.

Le Ministère s'est entendu avec celui de la Marine pour prévenir autant que possible les pertes d'oiseaux causés par l'évacuation des huiles des bateaux dans les eaux navigables. Tout chef d'embarcation quittant les eaux du golfe Saint-Laurent a été averti des dangers que présente pour l'avifaune l'huile épandue sur les eaux. Un nombre incalculable d'oiseaux ont péri et d'autres dommages ont aussi résulté de ce fait.

Le service de l'aéronautique du ministère de la Défense nationale a prêté son concours pour faire observer la loi en transportant des gardes en hydroplanes.

*Permis et licences.*—Les permis et les licences suivants ont été octroyés:—

| But | Nombre |
|---|---|
| Prise d'oiseaux pour des fins scientifiques | 219 |
| Possession d'oiseaux pour des fins de propagation | 413 |
| Capture d'oiseaux pour des fins de propagation | 41 |
| Destruction d'oiseaux lorsqu'il a été prouvé qu'ils causent des dommages sérieux à l'agriculture ou à la pêche | 45 |
| Prise d'oiseaux pour les baguer | 96 |
| Pratique de la taxidermie | 74 |
| Chasse aux oies et aux bernaches dans les comtés de Queens et de Shelburne (Nouvelle-Ecosse) durant la saison fixée par la loi | 110 |

Près d'une centaine de personnes ont coopéré avec le service des Parcs nationaux dans l'étude de la migration et des mœurs des oiseaux en s'occupant de baguer les oiseaux. Par cette méthode on obtient beaucoup de renseignements sur la distribution, la reproduction et la migration des oiseaux sauvages. Durant l'année, plus de sept mille oiseaux ont été bagués et près de deux mille retours ont été rapportés.

*Refuges d'oiseaux.*—De nouveaux refuges ont été réservés durant l'année, ce sont ceux de l'île Birch, de Betchouane, de la baie Bradore et d'une propriété sise le long de la rivière Ottawa sur la route d'Aylmer (Québec). Les trois premiers ont été établis pour la protection des oiseaux de mer dans le comté du Saguenay (Québec).

*Chasses publiques.*—Le lac Pélican au Manitoba a été constitué en chasse publique. Il y a maintenant cinquante et une de ces étendues où le public est autorisé à chasser.

Le grande nombre de refuges et de chasses qui ont été créés au Canada a encouragé les Etats-Unis à augmenter le nombre de refuges d'hiver. Cela contribuera à sauvegarder les oiseaux reproducteurs du Canada qui vont passer la mauvaise saison dans le pays voisin.

*Travaux éducatifs.*—Des efforts spéciaux ont été faits pour apprendre aux Indiens la nécessité de protéger nos oiseaux migrateurs durant la saison de nidification et l'on a pu constater que les leçons portent leurs fruits. La réponse reçue d'un chef indien en particulier indique d'une façon intéressante que l'instinct de conservation qui existe chez lui a été mis en éveil par la campagne éducative. Il fit savoir qu'il userait de toute son influence sur ses sujets pour promouvoir les mesures de protection de la faune sauvage.

Des appels urgents ont été radiodiffusés durant les fortes tempêtes du printemps, demandant aux gens de nourrir les oiseaux.

Les campements de jeunes garçons ont été visités et la jeunesse du pays a reçu, autant que possible, des instructions sur l'histoire naturelle et sur la nécessité de conserver la faune. Les réunions autour des feux de campement constituent la meilleure occasion de parler aux jeunes de ces questions d'histoire naturelle. Il est impossible que les leçons soient efficaces si elles ne sont pas accompagnées de travaux ou d'indications sur le terrain. Les résultats ont été des plus encourageants et justifient l'espoir que la jeune génération appréciera davantage la faune sauvage et contribuera ainsi à conserver cette ressource naturelle du Canada.

Parmi les concours de confection de nichoirs pour les oiseaux, dont rapport a été fait au bureau central du Service, un de ceux qui ont remporté le plus de succès a été celui du Kiwanis Club d'Edmonton (Alberta). C'était le deuxième de cette organisation et 400 modèles y ont été présentés. On dit qu'au point de vue de l'originalité, du fini et de l'utilité pratique, tous les objets exposés méritaient des éloges.

Le chef du service de Protection des oiseaux a aidé le Dr R. E. De Lury, astronome de l'Observatoire fédéral, dans l'organisation d'un concours littéraire basé sur la conférence du Dr De Lury, intitulée "Chasse aux oiseaux avec un appareil photographique" et radiodiffusée au poste CNRO. Vingt et un prix ont été accordés aux écoliers les plus méritants.

La distribution totale de brochures de toutes sortes s'est chiffrée à 202,129. La publicité concernant les saisons de chasse et autres questions se rapportant à la protection de l'avifaune a été faite par la distribution de 82,296 pancartes, de 23,889 exemplaires de la Loi et de 16,055 extraits des Règlements établis sous l'empire da cette loi.

De nombreuses causeries sur la protection des oiseaux ont été faites par des membres du personnel permanent et des diapositives ont été fournies à des gardes-chasse honoraires et à d'autres personnes pour servir à illustrer leurs causeries.

La collection photographique comprend 3,506 diapositives montrant 333 espèces d'oiseaux différentes. En tout, 2,235 plaques ont été prêtées. Les prêts sont gratuits et ne se font qu'à des personnes de confiance. Des films cinématographiques se rapportant aux mœurs des oiseaux ont aussi été prêtés et ont constituée un excellent moyen du publicité.

## INVESTIGATIONS ÉCONOMIQUES ET QUESTIONS GÉNÉRALES

Le garde-chasse en chef des Provinces maritimes a pris un certain nombre de harles dans les eaux des rivières Miramichi, Naswaak et Restigouche (Nouveau-Brunswick), pour déterminer le régime alimentaire de ces oiseaux par l'analyse du contenu de leurs estomacs. Ce travail a été entrepris en vue de déterminer si réellement ils détruisent les alevins de truites et de saumons dans la mesure que prétendent un grand nombre de pêcheurs de la région.

Le garde-chasse en chef des provinces de l'Ouest a fait des recherches concernant: les mœurs du cormoran à aigrettes, en tant qu'elles affectent la pêche dans le lac Manitoba; la maladie des oiseaux aquatiques du lac Newell (Alberta); la prédominance du laitron et du chardon des champs dans les refuges d'oiseaux des lacs Ministik et Buffalo; et la prédominance des corneilles dans le refuge du lac Ministik.

Sept Cygnes trompettes morts d'empoisonnement en Colombie-Britannique ont été conservés comme spécimens scientifiques par le garde-chasse en chef des provinces de l'Ouest.

Des recensements d'oiseaux à l'époque de Noël ont été effectués dans plusieurs localités par divers clubs de naturalistes et des fonctionnaires du Service. A Ottawa, treize espèces ont été relevées et 471 individus. La température ce jour là était de 18° sous zéro. Il y a eu augmentation dans le nombre de recensements faits au Canada.

*Bureau consultatif pour la Protection de la Faune sauvage.*—Ce bureau a tenu treize assemblées durant l'année et plusieurs questions importantes ont été discutées.

*Coopération internationale.*—Le Commissaire des Parcs nationaux du Canada et le chef du Service de Protection de la Faune sauvage ont assisté à l'assemblée de l'Association internationale des Commissaires de la Chasse, de la Pêche et de la Protection tenue à Denver (Colorado) le 20 et le 21 août. L'importance de cette conférence pour le Canada consistait en ce que toutes les organisations importantes de protection de la faune étudiaient la question de refuges d'oiseaux dans les Etats du sud et, en conséquence, on espère que des progrès rapides seront effectués dans l'établissement de ces refuges. En tant que l'avifaune est concernée sur ce continent, l'un des plus grands besoins de l'époque réside dans l'existence dans les Etats du sud d'amples étendues où les oiseaux pourront trouver leur subsistance durant l'hiver. Les oiseaux migrateurs se reproduisent au Canada et il est probable qu'une pénurie d'aliments ne se produira jamais ici.

Le chef du service de Protection a également assisté à l'assemblée annuelle de l'Union des Ornithologues tenue à New-York les 10 et 13 novembre. Il est encourageant d'apprendre que l'Union a décidé de tenir sa 44e réunion à Ottawa à l'automne de 1926. Ce sera la première fois qu'elle se réunira ailleurs qu'aux Etats-Unis.

## SITES HISTORIQUES

Durant l'année financière 1925-26, la tâche qui consiste à déterminer quels sont les sites d'importance nationale et à les soumettre à l'approbation du Ministère a été régulièrement effectuée par la Commission des Sites et des Monuments historiques. Les travaux de restauration et de préservation de plusieurs édifices et constructions précédemment acquis ont été terminés et en outre le contrôle d'autres sites a été obtenu pour y ériger à l'occasion des monuments commémoratifs.

Le personnel actuel de la Commission est ainsi constitué: président, le brigadier-général E. A. Cruikshank, L.L.D., F.R.S.C., F.R.S. Hist., Ottawa, Ont.; M. James H. Coyne, M.A., L.L.D., F.R.S.C., St. Thomas, Ont.; Son Honneur F. W. Howay, L.L.B., R.F.S.C., New-Westminster, Col.-Brit.; M. J. Clarence Webster, M.D., D.Sc., L.L.D., F.R.S.C., Shediac, N.-B.; Son Honneur le juge W. Crowe, L.L.B., C.R., Sydney, N.-E.; M. J. B. Harkin, Commissaire des Parcs nationaux du Canada, Ottawa, Ont.; M. Arthur A. Pinard, chef de la Section des Sites historiques, Service des Parcs nationaux, Ottawa, Ont., secrétaire.

Jusqu'ici, sur plusieurs centaines de sites soumis à la décision des autorités du Ministère, 182 ont été reconnus d'importance nationale. Le contrôle de 104 de ces derniers a été obtenu par transfert d'autres ministères, par bail ou par donation.

Sur les sites d'importance nationale le Service fait poser une plaque de bronze artistique portant des inscriptions appropriées rappelant les fait à commémorer. Lorsqu'il ne subsiste pas de construction, la plaque est fixée sur un gros bloc de pierre ou sur une pyramide de moellons.

Outre les 42 sites antérieurement réglés, les suivants ont été marqués l'an dernier:—

### *Provinces Maritimes*

*Louisbourg, Cap-Breton.*—Deux plaques ont été posées sur le nouveau phare construit par le ministère de la Marine et des pêcheries. L'une d'elles marque l'emplacement du premier phare de l'Amérique du Nord, érigé par les Français en 1731, ainsi que celui de la batterie construite et utilisée par les Anglais contre

les Français qui avaient établi des ouvrages de défense sur l'île, en face de l'entrée du port de Louisbourg. L'autre rappelle la valeur et l'endurance des forces françaises qui, en 1745 et en 1758 occupaient les batteries de l'île. Un gardien a été nommé.

*Port Edward, Windsor, N.-E.*—Un cairn et une plaque ont été érigés pour marquer l'emplacement du fort Edward construit en 1750 par le major Charles Lawrence pour protéger Piziquid et le pays avoisinant et comme preuve de la souveraineté britannique en Nouvelle-Ecosse. Le fort a pris une importance particulière durant la guerre avec la France en 1755-62 et les guerres américaines de 1776-82 et 1812-15. Il a aussi joué un rôle important lors de la déportation des Acadiens en 1755. Des réparations ont été faites au vieux blockhaus qui s'élève sur l'emplacement.

*Fort Cumberland, près d'Amherst, N.-E.*—Une plaque portant une inscription en français a été fixée au monument commémoratif érigé en 1924.

*Fort Méductic, près de Woodstock, N.-B.*—Un cairn et une plaque ont été érigés sur la grande route, à environ 4 milles de Woodstock, pour marquer l'emplacement du fort Méductic, ouvrage principal de défense des Malécites en Acadie au 17e et au 18e siècles.

*Fort la Tour, St-Jean, N.-B.*—Une plaque commémorative a été placée sur le roc qui borde la rue Portland pour marquer l'emplacement du fort la Tour construit en 1631 par Charles de la Tour, gouverneur de l'Acadie.

*Bataille de la Restigouche, Campbellton, N.-B.*—Un cairn et une tablette ont été érigés dans un petit parc de la ville pour commémorer la bataille navale qui eut lieu au printemps de 1760 entre une escadre française réfugiée dans la Restigouche et une escadre anglaise commandée par l'honorable John Byron. Ce fut la dernière bataille navale de la Guerre de Sept Ans dans les eaux nord-américaines.

*Charlottetown, I. P.-E.*—Une plaque a été placée sur le mur du couloir du palais législatif pour rappeler les événements importants de l'histoire de l'île du Prince Edouard (autrefois île St-Jean), découverte par Jacques Cartier en 1534, colonisée par le chevalier St-Pierre en 1720-21, cédée à l'Angleterre en 1758, annexée à la Nouvelle-Ecosse en 1764 et devenue colonie indépendante en 1769. Celle-ci a été attaquée par les Américains en 1775; les United Empire Loyalists y arrivèrent en 1783; la première Conférence de la Confédération y fut tenue en 1864 et l'île fut admise dans le Dominion du Canada en 1873.

### QUÉBEC

*Fort Chambly, Chambly Bassin.*—Une plaque a été posée dans le vieux cimetière pour commémorer le souvenir des hommes qui, sous les murs du fort, moururent pour leur pays. Des réparations ont été faites aux murs intérieurs du fort; un cadran solaire a été placé dans le cimetière et de légères améliorations ont été effectuées dans les limites du terrain.

*Hochelaga, Montréal.*—Un gros bloc de pierre portant une plaque a été placé sur le terrain de l'Université McGill, en bordure de la rue Sherbrooke, pour marquer approximativement le site de l'ancien village indien d'Hochelaga, visité par Jacques-Cartier en 1535 et abandonné avant 1600.

*Fort Richelieu, Sorel.*—Un cairn portant une plaque a été érigé près du quai de la Canada Steamship Lines pour marquer le site du fort Richelieu construit en bois en 1643 par M. de Montmagny, à l'embouchure de la Richelieu. Le fort fut reconstruit en 1665 par Pierre de Saurel et servit de poste important de défense contre les attaques des Iroquois.

*Fort Longueuil, Longueuil.*—Une plaque a été posée sur le mur de l'église catholique qui occupe l'emplacement du fort Longueuil construit en pierre (1685-90) par Charles II de Longueuil pour servir d'avant-poste de défense contre les Iroquois. Le fort fut occupé par des envahisseurs en 1775 et démoli en 1810.

*Fort Charlesbourg Royal, Cap Rouge.*—Un cairn et une plaque ont été placés sur un terrain sis à l'embouchure de la Cap Rouge, près de la route principale qui traverse le village, pour marquer le site des forts construits par Cartier en 1541-42 et agrandis par Roberval en 1542-43.

*Tadoussac.*—Un cairn portant deux plaques a été érigé sur le bord du chemin, en face de la vieille chapelle. Tadoussac est le plus ancien établissement français et la plus vieille mission chrétienne du Canada. Les Basques en ont fait de bonne heure un poste de chasse à la baleine. Jacques-Cartier y arriva le 1er septembre 1535 et c'est là que, en 1600, Pierre Chauvin bâtit la première habitation du Canada. A Larks Point situé en face, Champlain conclut avec les Algonquins un traité d'alliance contre les Iroquois.

*Combat de la Coulée Grou, Rivière des Prairies.*—Un cairn portant une plaque et entouré d'une clôture a été érigé sur le bord de la route qui va de Montréal à Rivière des Prairies pour commémorer le combat du 2 juillet 1690 entre les Français commandés par Colombet et les Iroquois.

*Champ de bataille d'Odelltown près de Lacolle.*—Une plaque de bronze a été placée sur un cairn érigé l'an dernier pour commémorer les combats livrés les 7 et 9 novembre 1838 entre la milice loyale du Canada et les rebelles.

### *Ontario*

*Port-Arthur.*—Un cairn et une plaque ont été érigés dans le parc Gore pour rappeler les divers événements de l'histoire de cette région. Radisson et Groseillers furent les premiers Européens qui atteignirent la baie du Tonnerre en 1662. Le corps expéditionnaire de la Rivière Rouge, commandé par Wolseley, campa au pied de la rue Arthur actuelle le 19 mai 1870, avança par la route de Dawson et par les lacs et les rivières reliés par des portages jusqu'à Fort Garry pour écraser la révolte de la rivière Rouge. La route de Dawson, commencée en 1869 a été utilisée par les immigrants qui se rendaient dans l'Ouest jusqu'à la construction du chemin de fer Pacifique-Canadien en 1882.

*Fort Nottawasaga, près de Stayner.*—Un cairn et une plaque ont été érigés près de l'hôtel de la plage Wasaga, pour rappeler les événements qui se rattachent au blockhaus construit en 1814 par le lieutenant-colonel Robert McDouall et détruit par l'ennemi le 13 août de la même année.

### *Canada occidental*

*Forts Rouge, Gibraltar et Garry, Winnipeg, Man.*—Une plaque a été posée à l'entrée du vieux fort Garry pour commémorer le fort Rouge établi par La Vérendrye en 1738, le fort Gibraltar construit par la North West Company en 1804, le vieux fort Garry devenu quartier-général de la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson après absorption de la North West Company en 1821, et le nouveau fort Garry bâti en pierre (1836-39) et qui fut le siège du gouvernement jusqu'à la réunion du territoire au Canada en 1870.

*Etablissement de Selkirk, Point Douglas, Winnipeg, Man.*—Un cairn et une plaque ont été érigés dans le parc Sir William Whyte pour marquer l'emplacement du fort Douglas, où le premier établissement anglais de colonisation à l'ouest des Grands Lacs a été fondé. C'est à Point Douglas que le blé a été semé pour la première fois dans l'Ouest en 1812.

*Fort Calgary, Calgary, Alta.*—Un cairn et une plaque ont été érigés dans le parc Central près de l'Hôtel de Ville pour rappeler l'arrivée en août 1875, de la compagnie "F" de la Gendarmerie à cheval du Nord-Ouest, commandée par l'inspecteur E. A. Brisbois, ainsi que l'établissement de leur poste, le fort Calgary sur la rive ouest de l'Elbow, au confluent de cette rivière et de la Bow, dans les limites actuelles de la ville de Calgary.

*Fort Kamloops, Kamloops, C.-B.*—Un bloc de pierre portant une plaque a été placé dans le parc Riverside en mémoire des premiers commerçants de fourrures qui, en s'établissant dans cette localité, ont contribué à assurer le pays à la Grande-Bretagne.

*Mont Gonzalès, près de Victoria, C.-B.*—Un cairn et une plaque ont été érigés au sommet du mont pour commémorer l'exploration du détroit de Juan de Fuca, 1787-92. Les explorateurs étaient: Charles William Barkley qui découvrit le détroit en 1787; le commandant John Meares qui pénétra dans le détroit en 1788 et Robert Gray qui y pénétra en 1739. Le capitaine George Vancouver de la marine royale prouva l'inexistence d'un passage du Nord-Ouest dans ces parages. Il fut aussi le premier à faire le tour de l'île Vancouver en 1792 et prouva ainsi le caractère insulaire de celle-ci.

*Fort Lennox, Ile-aux-Noix, Qué.—Travaux d'entretien.*—Des réparations ont été faites aux massives constructions de pierre, y compris la pose de planchers, le plâtrage de murs, le peinturage de toiture, l'installation de gouttières et de fenêtres, etc. Un nouvel accès au quai a été aménagé de la terre ferme.

*Madeleine de Verchères, Verchères, Qué.*—Une nouvelle clôture en chaînes a été posée autour du site et des réparations ont été faites à la maçonnerie du monument.

*Bataille d'Eccles Hill, près de Frelighsburg, Qué.*—Une nouvelle clôture a été construite autour du terrain. Le site a été débarrassé des broussailles et des arbres y ont été plantés.

*Cairn de Glengarry, près de South Lancaster, Ont.*—La maçonnerie du cairn massif érigé en 1838 par la Highland Militia de Glengarry a été réparée et les broussailles de l'île où se trouve le site ont été enlevées.

*Fort Wellington, Prescott, Ont.*—Une nouvelle clôture a été construite le long des côtés sud et ouest du site; les palissades intérieures et extérieures ont été réparées; la toiture qui mène au poste d'écoûte a été remplacée à certains endroits par des pièces de bois et les planchers des bâtiments ont été huilés. Le grand nombre de touristes qui ont visité ce fort indique la faveur dont il jouit auprès du public.

### *Acquisition de sites*

Des mesures ont été prises pour l'acquisition d'autres sites recommandés au ministère par la commission et pour la préservation de monuments commémoratifs et autres constructions précédemment acquis. Leur nombre est ainsi réparti:—

*Provinces Maritimes.*—Quatre.
*Québec.*—Un.
*Ontario.*—Deux.
*Canada occidental.*—Trois.

En outre, le gouvernement de la Colombie Britannique a fait réserver un terrain de treize acres, comprenant le lot 1361, rang 3, District côtier, en vue d'y aménager un parc provincial qui portera le nom de Sir Alexander Mackenzie, et

il a nommé une commission formée de membres de la Commission des Sites et des Monuments historiques pour la gestion de ce parc. On se propose d'y ériger un monument approprié à l'endroit même—récemment retrouvé—où Sir Alexander Mackenzie a terminé son voyage transcontinental.

Soixante sites ont été reconnus d'importance nationale par la commission et seront marqués ultérieurement. Dix d'entre eux sont situés dans les Provinces Maritimes, quinze dans le Québec, vingt-six dans l'Ontario et neuf dans le Canada occidental.

RECETTES

Les recettes perçues par le Service des Parcs nationaux pour l'année financière close le 31 mars 1926 ont augmenté de $3,052.14 sur l'année précédente. Le tableau suivant indique les augmentations et les diminutions nettes dans les divers parcs:—

| Sources | 1925–26 | 1924–25 | Augmentation nette | Diminution nette |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Montagnes Rocheuses | 115,409 79 | 103,823 37 | 11,586 42 | ..... |
| Jasper | 12,849 93 | 9,263 23 | 3,586 70 | ..... |
| Buffalo | 37,919 41 | 51,139 91 | ..... | 13,220 50 |
| Antelope | 150 00 | 192 00 | ..... | 42 00 |
| Glacier | 370,37 | 395 00 | ..... | 24 63 |
| Lacs Waterton | 4,808 81 | 4,119 82 | 688 99 | ..... |
| Fort Anne | 35 00 | 35 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Yoho | 2,250 91 | 2,377 78 | ..... | 126 87 |
| Kootenay | 6,092 93 | 4,989 13 | 1,103 80 | ..... |
| Pointe Pelée | 138 25 | 382 00 | ..... | 243 75 |
| Lacs Brereton | 64 00 | 25 00 | 39 00 | ..... |
| Elk Island | 168 60 | 110 25 | 58 35 | ..... |
| Pointe Vidal | ..... | 38 00 | ..... | 38 00 |
| Sites Historiques | 13 00 | 51 00 | ..... | 38 00 |
| Amendes et confiscations | 1,880 99 | 2,522 86 | ..... | 641 87 |
| Oiseaux migrateurs | 443 50 | 79 00 | 364 50 | ..... |
| Totaux | 182,595 49 | 179,543 35 | 17,427 76 | 14,375 62 |

Augmentation nette pour tous les parcs ..... $ 3,052 14

## Le club alpin du Canada

LE CHALET DU CLUB À BANFF

*(Rapport du Secrétaire)*

La fréquentation du chalet a été très satisfaisante. Durant la première partie de la saison la température a été excellente, mais à la fin d'août et de septembre elle n'a pas été de nature à encourager les visiteurs à prolonger leur séjour. Le chalet a été construit à Banff parce que, comme chef-lieu de la région des Rocheuses méridionales et à cause de la beauté du site qui l'encadre, cette localité exerce un attrait tout particulier sur les touristes.

Comme d'habitude, plusieurs membres d'autres clubs alpins et des étrangers ont adressé au secrétaire des demandes de renseignements d'ordre plus technique que celles que lui présentent la moyenne des visiteurs. Les avantages qu'offre une excellent bibliothèque permettent de rassembler sans peine à l'occasion des informations d'ordre tout particulier. La liste de journaux que le club reçoit est unique en son genre au pays.

Durant la saison de tourisme, plusieurs expéditions importante ont été faites par des membres du club. En juillet, M. et Mme W. A. D. Munday ont fait de nombreuses ascensions dans la chaîne des Cariboo. En août, le Dr J. W. A. Hickson, président du club, et M. Howard Palmer du Club Alpin américain,

accompagnés du guide H. Kohler, ont fait la conquête du pic du Bastion dans le groupe du Rampart, au sud-ouest de Jasper. En septembre, le Dr Hickson et M. L. S. Crosby de Banff, en compagnie du guide Edouard Feuz, ont réussi la première ascension du Devils Head au nord-ouest de Banff. En septembre également, M. et Mme Munday, M. T. H. Ingram de Vancouver et M. A. E. Agur, ont escaladé le mont Rodney à l'entrée du col de Bute. Le pic suivant au sud a aussi été escaladé pour la première fois et a reçu provisoirement le nom de Blade. Plusieurs glaciers de cette région descendent au-dessous de 4,000 pieds d'altitude et des avalanches d'hiver tombent fréquemment dans l'eau salée.

Le nombre d'hôtes du chalet a été de 153 personnes venant de localités très diverses et répartis comme suit:—

*Canada.*—Colombie-Britannique, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Québec, Nouvelle-Ecosse.

*Angleterre.*—Londres, Oxford, Southampton.

*Irlande.*—Moycullen.

*Etats-Unis.*—Connecticut, District de Columbia, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New-York, Ohio.

## CAMPEMENT DU LAC O'HARA

*(Rapport du Secrétaire)*

Le vingtième campement annuel du Club Alpin du Canada a été tenu sur les bords du lac O'Hara, sur la propriété même du club. Entourée de trois côtés par des arbres, l'Opabin coulant en son milieu, elle est située dans un des plus beaux cadres que l'on puisse imaginer. Par dessus les arbres se dressent les monts Odaray, Stephen, Cathedral, les pics Wiwaxy et les pentes inférieures du col Abbot.

Détail imprévu et plaisant, les moustiques et les mouches à chien qui avaient fait au lac O'Hara une mauvaise réputation, faisaient défaut cette année. La température était des plus propices, la pluie ne tombait que la nuit, il n'y avait pas de neige et, bien qu'il y ait eu quelques jours où l'atmosphère était enfumée, ils n'ont pas été en succession et plusieurs photographes ont obtenu de bons résultats. Un campement accessoire a été établi au col McArthur, mais quelques jours ont suffi pour prouver que les membres préféraient faire un plus long trajet et se rendre jusqu'au camp principal pour y passer la nuit.

Un fait curieux était que la piste reliant la station d'Hector au lac était en plus mauvais état que de coutume, à cause du nombre de touristes qui l'ont parcourue à cheval au cours des dernières années. Tout le sable et la terre avaient été enlevés entre les roches, de sorte que certains passages étaient devenus rudes et déplaisants à franchir. Un chemin de roulage est en voie de construction et l'on espère qu'il sera terminé en 1926.

La hutte du col Abbott est d'une utilité incontestable en ce qu'elle permet, en faisant l'ascension des monts Victoria et Lefroy, de se dispenser des étapes de nuit fatigantes et assez peu intéressantes.

Les monts Victoria, Lefroy, Huber, Hungabee, Odaray, Shaffer, et les pics Wiwaxy ont été escaladés plusieurs fois dans diverses conditions atmosphériques mais toujours avec plaisir. L'excursion de deux jours à travers les défilés qui entourent la Mitre et les monts Lefroy et Hungabee a été effectuée plusieurs fois et a procuré autant de plaisir que lorsqu'elle était entreprise en 1907 en partant de Paradise Valley. Il n'y a peut-être aucune excursion comportant si peu de difficultés qui révèle autant que celle-ci les secrets de la montagne.

Le lac O'Hara est un centre commode pour de simples excursions les jours libres. Le lac McArthur et le col Opabin ont été visités ainsi que la vallée qui sépare le mont Odaray des monts Stephen et Cathedral.

Les excursions mises à part, l'événement le plus important de la saison au campement a été le compte rendu de la conquête du mont Logan, pic le plus élevé du Canada (19,850 pieds), fait par le capitaine A. H. MacCarthy, chef de l'expédition organisée par le club. Le récit détaillé de cet exploit, accompli au milieu de difficultés sans nombre, a été publié dans le Vol. XV du Canadian Alpine Journal. De nombreuses félicitations ont été reçues de pays étrangers.

Les guides suisses dont les services ont été gracieusement mis à la disposition du club par le chemin de fer Pacifique-Canadien étaient MM. Edouard et Ernest Feuz, de vieux amis dont le dévouement et l'habileté ont été fort appréciés.

Cent quarante et un hôtes ont été reçus au campement, parmi lesquels des membres de l'Alpine Club d'Angleterre, de l'English Ladies' Alpine Club, des Club Alpins américain, français et suisse, du British Columbia Mountaineering Club, de l'Appalachian Mountain Club, du Mazamas, du Sierra Club et de la Royal Geographical Society; ils venaient des localités ou des pays suivants:

*Canada*—Colombie-Britannique, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Québec, Nouvelle-Ecosse.

*Angleterre*—Londres.

*Etats-Unis*—Californie, District de Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Caroline du Nord, New-Hampshire, New-Jersey, New-York.

*Hawaï*—Honolulu.

*Philipines.*

IV

# FORCES HYDRAULIQUES, DRAINAGE ET IRRIGATION

## RAPPORT DE M. J. T. JOHNSTON, DIRECTEUR ET INGÉNIEUR EN CHEF DU SERVICE DES FORCES HYDRAULIQUES

### INTRODUCTION

Le 1er avril 1925, M. J. B. Challies, I.C., directeur du Service fédéral des Forces hydrauliques, démissionnait afin d'accepter un emploi dans une grande organisation privée; sa place fut remplie par la promotion de M. J. T. Johnston, I.C., la vacance d'Assistant-directeur étant remplie, à son tour, par la promotion de M. S. S. Scovil, B.Sc., ingénieur-surveillant des Levers hydrométriques.

### ORGANISATION

*Cours d'Eau Internationaux.*—L'organisation du Service des Forces hydrauliques, tant en ce qui concerne les travaux sur le terrain que ceux du bureau, facilite la compilation et l'analyse des données relatives au débit et autres levers hydrométriques et hydrauliques des eaux limitrophes, ainsi qu'aux eaux qui se déversent dans les cours d'eau internationaux, le long de la frontière entre le Canada et les Etats-Unis. En raison même de cette facilité, le Service a été chargé de la responsabilité de recueillir de telles données et de faire les études nécessaires à l'examen intelligent de toute question relative auxdites eaux, et par suite, faire des recommandations au ministre, à ce sujet.

*Forces Hydrauliques.*—Les travaux du Service des Forces hydrauliques sont de nature tant administrative qu'investigatrice. Le gouvernement fédéral, étant propriétaire des ressources hydrauliques de l'Alberta, de la Saskatchewan, du Manitoba, des territoires du Nord-Ouest et du Yukon, ainsi que de la zone ferroviaire de la Colombie-Britannique, doit administrer ces ressources en conformité avec la loi et les règlements des forces hydrauliques du Dominion, cependant que le Service a la responsabilité de recueillir toutes données concernant le génie et l'économie permettant de contrôler convenablement la production, la distribution et la vente de l'énergie hydroélectrique.

Dans tout le reste du Canada, les forces hydrauliques ressortissent aux provinces, et les travaux de recherches sont poursuivis d'accord avec les autorités provinciales chargées de l'administration de ces ressources. Le Service fédéral entreprend aussi des travaux considérables en coopération avec d'autres ministères fédéraux que celui de l'Intérieur et avec des commissions, mettant à leur disposition les services de son personnel d'ingénieurs, lorsqu'il est dans l'intérêt de l'économie de le faire.

Les levers hydrauliques et hydrométriques sont effectués par les bureaux régionaux,—sous la direction de l'ingénieur en chef du district,—lesquels sont établis ainsi: Colombie-Britannique, à 739 rue Hastings-Ouest, Vancouver; Alberta et Saskatchewan, à Southam Chambers, Calgary; Manitoba, à 231 immeuble de la Chambre de Commerce, Winnipeg; Ontario, l'organisation locale a son quartier général au bureau du Service à Ottawa; Québec, à 201 rue des Inspecteurs, Montréal; les provinces Maritimes, à 193 rue Hollis, Halifax. Ces bureaux régionaux sont gérés en coopération étroite avec les bureaux provinciaux, qui administrent l'eau et les forces hydrauliques.

Les ressources hydrauliques des territoires du Yukon et du Nord-Ouest sont sous la juridiction du bureau fédéral, à Ottawa; celles du Yukon sont administrées par la commission des mines d'or, à Dawson, agissant comme représentante du Service. Les travaux de recherches du Yukon sont dirigés par l'organisation de la Colombie-Britannique et ceux du territoire du Nord-Ouest, selon les exigences de la situation.

L'organisation des levers hydrométriques se compose du personnel fédéral des levers hydrométriques, qui s'occupe d'études de jaugeage systématiques et continues, dans tout le Canada. Les données recueillies par le personnel hydrométrique, ainsi que par les organisations provinciales ou autres, sont colligées, analysées et uniformisées, au bureau central du Service, à Ottawa, de sorte que l'on peut toujours obtenir des renseignements généraux et détaillés, à Ottawa, concernant le débit et le potentiel hydraulique des plus importantes rivières du Canada. On vérifie constamment ces données, à mesure qu'il en arrive de nouvelles et plus récentes, et on les met promptement à la disposition de tous ceux qui s'intéressent à l'utilisation de la houille blanche du Canada.

*Irrigation et Drainage.*—La loi fédérale de l'Irrigation, de même que celle du Drainage, prescrivent les bases des travaux d'irrigation et de drainage.

En vertu de la loi d'Irrigation, la propriété et la gestion de tout surplus d'approvisionnement hydraulique, dans les provinces de l'Alberta, de la Saskatchewan et du Manitoba septentrional ressortissent à la Couronne. Toutes les licences autorisant l'emploi d'un excédent d'eau sont accordées sous réserve d'une utilisation continue et profitable. Une organisation régionale, sous la direction d'un commissaire d'irrigation, à Calgary, est chargée des travaux sur le terrain.

La loi et les règlements du Drainage sont administrés d'après les mêmes principes. Toute enquête sur le terrain est faite par le bureau régional, suivant les instruction reçues d'Ottawa. Les questions de drainage d'intérêt départemental, dans les provinces du Manitoba et de la Colombie-Britannique, sont traitées par l'entremise des ingénieurs en chef du Service, dans les provinces. Le Service fédéral coopère étroitement en tout temps, avec les départements de drainage provinciaux.

## Administration

### Cours d'eau internationaux

Pendant l'exercice écoulé, l'étude des problèmes relatifs aux cours d'eau internationaux a été poursuivie soigneusement, alors que l'on en a examiné plus minutieusement que jamais les diverses phases. Les problèmes les plus importants dont on s'est occupé tout particulièrement sont, entre autres, le projet de Chicago relativement à la dérivation des eaux, et la situation de la force hydraulique aux chutes Niagara. Les autres questions internationales de grand intérêt que l'on a examinées incluent la demande faite par le ministère à la commission mixte internationale, au nom de la commission de l'Energie électrique du Nouveau-Brunswick, laquelle désirait faire approuver son projet concernant les forces hydrauliques de Grand-Falls sur la rivière Saint-Jean, dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick. Cette question a nécessité trois conférences avec la commission mixte, le 25 mars 1925, les 14 et 15 mai et le 12 juin. L'approbation de ce projet a été obtenue le 22 juin.

En juin, la demande d'approbation du projet de construction d'un pont sur la rivière Niagara, afin de relier Buffalo et Fort-Erié, fut transmise par le ministère à la commission mixte internationale. Des pourparlers eurent lieu à Niagara-Falls, Ont., le 11 août 1925, et le même jour, la commission approuvait le projet, à certaines conditions.

Par suite de la mise en œuvre de l'arrangement conclu entre le Canada et les Etats-Unis, eu égard au lac des Bois, le 24 février, 1925, il survint de nom-

breux problèmes internationaux quant à la disposition concernant les travaux de réparation et de protection, ainsi qu'une compensation pour les dommages causés aux terrains. On s'occupe de ces questions, lesquelles entraînent des discussions internationales considérables, cependant qu'il y a coopération dans le travail.

On a incorporé dans la convention du lac des Bois une nouvelle recommandation relative au lac Rainy, laquelle avait été soumise à la commission mixte internationale, et pourvoit à la captation des eaux du lac Rainy, ainsi que des eaux internationales, en amont, et au développement de forces hydrauliques sur ce lac et ces cours d'eau.

La première conférence avec la commission mixte internationale a eu lieu du 28 ou 30 septembre, à Fort-Frances, Ont., alors que diverses représentations pour et contre les forces hydrauliques et les projets d'aménagement furent soumises. Le Service a fait une enquête très minutieuse en vue de l'obtention des données voulues pour la solution des problèmes relatifs à ces projets. On s'occupe, actuellement, de nouvelles investigations nécessaires, sur le terrain.

Conformément à la décision de la commission mixte internationale, en date du 4 octobre 1921, ainsi qu'au traité de 1909 concernant les cours d'eau limitrophes, on a continué pendant l'année le jaugeage et la répartition du débit des rivières St-Mary et Milk et leurs affluents, dans les provinces de l'Alberta et de la Saskatchewan, ainsi que dans l'état du Montana; ces travaux ont été effectués par un ingénieur du Service en collaboration avec un ingénieur du Service de Drainage des Etats-Unis. Le rapport du travail accompli pendant l'année est en cours de préparation et sera soumis à la commission.

D'autres questions relatives aux cours d'eau internationaux ont été soulevées au sujet du projet de drainage des Kootenay Flats, la pollution des eaux internationales, à différents endroits de la frontière, le drainage de la rivière Rouge, le projet de Dexter P. Cooper, concernant l'aménagement de forces marémotrices, à la baie Passamaquoddy et autres endroits.

Pendant le dernier exercice, les responsabilités internationales du Service ont augmenté matériellement, par suite de la nomination de notre Directeur, à la place du regretté W. J. Stewart, et en qualité de représentant canadien, dans diverses commissions sur le contrôle des cours d'eau internationaux. Les responsabilités qui s'en sont suivies ont été traitées à mesure qu'elles se sont présentées, au cours de l'année. Une des questions les plus importantes a été celle qui concerne l'aménagement de forces hydrauliques à Niagara, et la répartition de l'eau entre le Canada et les Etats-Unis, aux termes de l'article V du traité de 1909 relatif aux cours d'eau internationaux. Le 15 juin, la commission du contrôle du Niagara, après une étude minutieuse de l'eau utilisée par les diverses usines génératrices des deux côtés de la rivière, préparait un rapport déclarant que les quantités d'eau qu'il était permis de dériver pour fins d'aménagement hydraulique, en vertu du traité des cours d'eau internationaux, n'avaient point été excédées, ni d'un côté ni de l'autre de la frontière.

## FORCES HYDRAULIQUES

### *Commission du Contrôle du Lac des Bois*

La commission du Contrôle du Lac des Bois, comme les années précédentes, a été chargée de régulariser le niveau et le débit du lac des Bois.

Ce travail consiste, entre autres choses, à recueillir continuellement des données hydrauliques concernant la limite des bassins. La commission est redevable au ministère des Travaux publics, pour les données relatives au débit sur les lacs Rainy et Namakan, ainsi qu'au Service météorologique pour les données relatives aux précipitations pluvieuses, en différents endroits du bassin. Les précipitations ont été à peu près normales pendant l'année; mais, par suite de la fermeture de la décharge occidentale du lac des Bois, pour fins de construction, le niveau du lac s'est élevé de 1,055.46, le 1er avril 1925, à 1,159.64, le 31 mars 1926.

Les travaux d'élargissement de la décharge occidentale du lac des Bois et la reconstruction du barrage Norman ont été poursuivis au cours de l'année, selon l'arrangement conclu entre le ministère de l'Intérieur et la Keewatin Power Co. L'excavation du roc de la décharge a été achevée au début d'octobre et la réfection du barrage Norman était à peu près terminée à la fin de mars. Le 20 février, les deux batardeaux, supérieur et inférieur, ont été enlevés et on a à nouveau utilisé le barrage Norman comme moyen de contrôle du lac des Bois. Par suite du parachèvement de ces travaux, il sera possible de contrôler convenablement et efficacement les niveaux et le débit, selon les stipulations du traité convenu avec le gouvernement des Etats-Unis, cependant que l'on sera assuré d'un approvisionnement d'eau pour usage ménager, ainsi que pour la force motrice dont ont besoin la ville de Winnipeg, Kenora et les districts avoisinants.

### *Règlements régissant les Forces Hydrauliques et Etudes de Législations Etrangères*

Aucun droit nouveau n'a été accordé en vertu des règlements concernant les forces hydrauliques fédérales, au cours de l'exercice écoulé, mais il a été réalisé certain progrès en ce que l'on a accordé des permis définitifs, remplaçant les arrangements antérieurs, aux termes desquels deux des plus importants aménagements de forces hydrauliques ont été effectués dans les provinces des Prairies.

L'étude de la Législation fédérale et provinciale concernant l'utilisation de l'eau a été poursuivie, et tout particulièrement eu égard à l'effet sur l'administration des forces hydrauliques. Les travaux exécutés au cours de l'année ont été limités principalement à l'étude des lois relatives aux forces hydrauliques de la province de Québec. Toutes les décisions des cours de cette province ayant trait à la question ont été examinées et les principales causes ont été analysées, pour fins de renseignements.

On se propose d'étendre les recherches jusqu'aux autres provinces, car ces données sont très utiles à la préparation de rapports et de mémoires, en réponse aux demandes de renseignements spéciaux que nous recevons en grand nombre, ou pour certaines questions administratives.

Eu égard au contrôle des eaux internationales, il a été fait une étude des dispositions des traités qui en régissent l'utilisation pour forces hydrauliques et autres fins, et on a examiné et colligé de nombreuses données à ce sujet.

### *Administration en Colombie-Britannique*

On a examiné les droits hydrauliques autorisant l'utilisation des eaux dans la zone ferroviaire ou appartenant aux terres fédérales, privilèges accordés par la province de la Colombie-Britannique, sous l'empire de la loi des forces hydrauliques provinciales, en vue de la protection des intérêts fédéraux. L'octroi des droits nécessaire à l'exercice de ces privilèges sur les terres fédérales se poursuit de manière satisfaisante, en collaboration étroite avec le contrôleur des droits d'eau de la province.

L'arrangement par lequel la province s'engage à administrer les ressources hydrauliques de la zone ferroviaire, lesquelles, de même que les terres non octroyées de la Couronne, appartiennent au Dominion, est en vigueur depuis 1912, sous l'empire des dispositions de la loi des eaux de la zone ferroviaire. Cet arrangement a été généralement satisfaisant, étant donné que tous ceux qui utilisent les eaux de la province sont sous la même loi et la même administration locale. Afin de surmonter certaines difficultés qui ont été constatées récemment, et afin de satisfaire toutes réclamations de droits d'eau octroyés par la province, droits sur lesquels il pourrait survenir quelque doute, il se fait un mouvement pour l'obtention d'un amendement à la loi des eaux de la zone ferroviaire, pour empêcher que de semblables difficultés ne se répètent.

L'examen des données relatives aux eaux appartenant aux réserves indiennes, dans la province, et la préparation de preuves à l'appui des réclamations des Indiens, quant aux droits d'eau, ont été poursuivis par le personnel des ingénieurs régionaux du Service, et ce travail est presque terminé, car, à quelques exceptions près, toutes les réclamations indiennes ont été jugées par la commission d'investigation, sous l'empire de la loi des eaux, et ces droits ont été parfaitement établis.

### *Coopération avec le Département des Affaires indiennes*

A la demande du département des Affaires indiennes, l'ingénieur en chef régional du Service, à Winnipeg, avait préparé des devis estimatifs en vue d'un aménagement de forces hydrauliques de 30 CH, devant être utilisées pour le pensionnat indien de McIntosh, Ont., ainsi que des plans pour l'alimentation en eau potable et l'installation d'un système d'égout; il a aussi surveillé la construction de ces travaux, lesquels ont été exécutés au cours de l'année écoulée.

D'autres devis estimatifs ont été préparés par ce fonctionnaire pour de semblables travaux à l'école des Indiens, de Guy, laquelle sera construite près de Sturgeon-Landing, dans le nord-est de la Saskatchewan.

Le personnel régional des ingénieurs, en Colombie-Britannique, a effectué un certain nombre de recherches pour le département des Affaires indiennes, afin de pourvoir au plus grand confort des Indiens par l'amélioration des réserves; de nombreuses constructions ont été exécutées sous la direction de ces fonctionnaires régionaux.

Le barrage, au lac Botanie, dans l'agence Lytton, a été parachevé; des améliorations ont été effectuées à l'agence Williams Lake, au réseau conjoint d'irrigation de Chilco-Ranch, réserve indienne de Stone, et l'on a, de plus, fait des travaux d'emmagasinage dans la vallée Five-Mile Creek, ainsi qu'à la décharge de Schooltze-Meadows, pour la réserve indienne n° 1 d'Alkali Lake; un barrage a été construit sur le lac Pinaus, pour la réserve indienne n° 1, à Okanagan, agence Okanagan; des travaux conjoints ont été exécutés en vue de la dérivation des eaux du creek Paul, afin de diviser l'eau entre les propriétaires privés et la réserve indienne n° 1 de Kamloops; on a aussi amélioré le système d'alimentation en eau potable de l'école et du village, sur la réserve indienne n° 2 de Sechelt, agence de Vancouver.

Diverses investigations ont été faites en vue de l'amélioration du réseau d'irrigation, notamment à l'agence de Williams Lake; ainsi que l'alimentation en eau potable des villages indiens, sur la réserve n° 1 d'Anaham, agence de Williams Lake; la réserve indienne n° 1 de Bella Coola, agence de Bella Coola; la réserve indienne n° 11 de Sechelt et la réserve indienne n° 15 de Tsoohadie, agence de Vancouver; et pour l'approvisionnement de l'école industrielle de Kamloops, laquelle a été agrandie.

### *Inventaire des Ressources Hydrauliques*

Le système d'inventaire pour l'enregistrement et la compilation des données relatives aux ressources hydrauliques du Dominion fut établi, il y a quelques années, par le Service, et la mise en pratique en a été trouvée très utile. Une description en a été publiée en détail dans le rapport annuel de 1916-1917, ainsi que dans les rapports combinés des années 1917-1918-1919.

Ce système a été tout particulièrement utile dans son application à l'inventaire complet des forces hydrauliques exploitées, ainsi que des centrales électriques, les ressources hydrauliques inexploitées, le jaugeage des cours d'eau et les recherches relatives à l'emmagasinage des eaux.

Les données compilées sont revisées constamment et tenues à jour d'après les renseignements les plus récents; elles représentent un travail de plusieurs

années, grâce auquel on peut maintenant se procurer, sous une forme standardisée, une somme considérable de renseignements. Ce travail a été facilité par la collaboration de plusieurs organisations provinciales telles que: la commission de l'Energie hydro-électrique de l'Ontario, la commission des Eaux courantes du Québec, le Service des Droits d'eau de la Colombie-Britannique, la commission d'Energie électrique de la Nouvelle-Ecosse et la commission d'Energie électrique du Nouveau-Brunswick.

### *Ressources Hydrauliques du Canada*

Les forces hydrauliques totales disponibles du Dominion, tant en endroits exploités qu'inexploités, ont été estimées à 18,255,000 C.V, dans les conditions de débit minimum ordinaire; celles qui sont disponibles au moins six mois de l'année, sont évaluées à 32,076,000 C.V.

Au début de 1926, l'équipement intégral aux emplacements exploités produisait 4,290,428 C.V., représentant l'immobilisation d'un capital de $816,000,000 approximativement.

Une comparaison entre la force hydraulique captée et la force disponible à ces chutes indique, en général, que la première excède de 30 pour cent environ celle qui est ordinairement disponible pendant six mois de l'année. Cela étant, les ressources hydrauliques connues permettraient un aménagement total de 41,700,000 C.V.; la force actuellement aménagée représente environ 10¼ pour 100 de la force disponible.

Les 4,290,428 C.V. aménagés se répartissent ainsi:—

(1) 3,466,422 C.V., dans les centrales électriques, pour fins de distribition générale.

(2) 481,971 C.V., dans les machineries hydrauliques dans les usines de pulpe et de papier, en plus d'un total de quelque 275,000 C.V., achetés de centrales électriques.

(3) 342,035 C.V., au total, dans les industries autres que les centrales électriques et les usines de pulpe et de papier.

L'aménagement global au Canada fournit une moyenne de 464 C.V. par chaque millier d'habitant; aussi le Canada occupe-t-il une place prépondérante parmi les autres pays du monde, au point de vue de l'utilisation des forces hydrauliques.

L'année 1925 a été remarquable par l'aménagement de forces hydrauliques plus considérables que jamais, celles-ci se chiffrant à 718,984 C.-V.; cependant que par suite des constructions en cours, l'année 1926 maintiendra le record élevé des dernières années.

### *Recensement des Centrales Electriques*

Etant donné que 81 pour 100 de l'installation hydraulique global, au Canada, consiste en centrales électriques, il est évident qu'il y a un rapport très intime entre la mise en valeur des forces hydrauliques et l'industrie des centrales électriques; 95 pour 100 des machineries principales dans les centrales électriques fonctionnent au moyen de force motrice; soit plus de 99 pour 100 de l'électricité totale distribuée au Canada.

Par suite de l'application toujours croissante de l'électricité à l'industrie, de même que de la demande publique de plus en plus générale, des aménités de la vie placées à la portée populaire par la modicité des prix et par la force motrice; 94 pour 100 de l'énergie captée au cours des cinq dernières années sont maintenant distribués au public au moyen de centrales électriques.

Les faits précédents prouvent la nécessité de reviser fréquemment les données principales relatives à l'industrie des centrales électriques, si l'on veut avoir des renseignements complets et à jour sur les ressources hydrauliques du

pays, et cette revision se fait au moyen du recensement annuel de l'industrie, travail auquel collaborent le Service des Forces hydrauliques et le Bureau fédéral de la Statistique, du ministère du Commerce. Le huitième recensement annuel a été complété au cours de l'exercice écoulé et une analyse statistique générale indiquant la situation de l'industrie le 1er janvier 1925, a été publiée.

### *Levers Hydrométriques du Dominion*

Les levers hydrométriques du Dominion embrassent toutes les provinces du Canada. Dans les provinces des Prairies, les travaux sont du ressort direct du gouvernement fédéral; dans les autres provinces, ils sont entrepris conformément aux ententes coopératives. Les méthodes employées dans les travaux, soit sur le terrain, soit au bureau, dans l'administration et dans les données hydrométriques, sont les mêmes partout au Canada, et le public peut se procurer tous les renseignements voulus à une source centrale unique. Les divisions logiques des pricipaux bassins de drainage du pays, ainsi que la résidence du fonctionnaire régional et les bureaux qui lui ont été confiés sont les suivants: bassin du Pacifique, Vancouver, bassin de l'Arctique et de la baie d'Hudson occidentale, Calgary et Winnipeg; bassin du Saint-Laurent et de la baie d'Hudson méridionale, Ottawa et Montréal; bassin de l'Atlantique, Halifax.

L'utilisation croissante des ressources hydrauliques particulièrement pour captation de chutes et pour des projets d'irrigation s'accroit constamment, et il s'ensuit une demande pressante de données détaillées et complètes sur le régime des nombreux lacs et rivières du pays. L'importance des données relatives au débit des cours d'eau est prouvée par l'action spontanée des nombreux particuliers, ainsi que des organisations privées qui coopèrent avec les Service de Levers hydrométriques.

*Les Conditions de l'Ecoulement, au Canada.*—Selon les rapports individuels soumis à ce bureau par les ingénieurs en chef régionaux, le débit moyen pour l'année a été normal en Colombie-Britannique; supérieur à la normale dans l'Alberta, le Manitoba et le Québec; inférieur, dans la Saskatchewan, l'Ontario et les Provinces maritimes.

Dans le bassin du Pacifique, les stations typiques des conditions d'écoulement indiquaient un volume d'eau à peu près égal à la moyenne des crues extrêmes. Dans la région côtière, et notamment au creek Capilano, les eaux, en octobre, ont été plus basses que jamais.

Le débit, à certaines stations typiques, dans les bassins de l'Arctique et de la baie d'Hudson occidentale, a varié de 34 pour 100 de la normale, sur la rivière Carrot, dans le Manitoba, à 139 pour 100 de la normale sur la rivière Clearwater, dans l'Alberta-Central.

Pour la troisième fois, en quatre ans, il y eut une inondation sur la rivière Assiniboine, lors de la débâcle printannière. L'inondation, en mars et avril dernier, a différé des deux autres en ce que le débordement a été cause par le refoulement des glaces dans la rivière. Il y a eu un débit minimum sur la rivière Assiniboine et la rivière Swan pendant l'hiver. Par suite d'une température extrêmement douce et du peu de neige tombée dans les provinces occidentales, plusieurs des cours d'eau restèrent ouverts durant la plus grande partie de l'hiver; la majeure partie des crues printanières eurent lieu au début de mars.

Dans le bassin du Saint-Laurent et de la baie d'Hudson méridionale, le débit aux stations typiques a généralement été au-dessus de la moyenne, mais il n'y a pas eu de débordement excessif pendant l'année.

Dans le bassin de l'Atlantique, le débit annuel a été inférieur à la normale, sauf dans le Nouveau-Brunswick septentrional. Le fait remarquable de l'année, au point de vue de l'approvisionnement d'eau, c'est qu'au moment même de la fonte des neiges et de la débâcle des rivières, au printemps, les eaux étaient très basses.

*Investigations relatives aux Forces Hydrauliques et à l'Emmagasinage de l'Eau*

Les investigations relatives aux forces hydrauliques et à l'emmagasinage de l'eau et comportant des études sur le terrain n'ont été poursuivies que dans des cas urgents ou pour satisfaire des demandes spéciales faites par des organisations aidées par le Service dans leurs recherches. Cependant, les bureaux se sont occupés activement de l'analyse des ressources hydrauliques du Dominion, aménagées ou non, le Service ayant pour principe de tenir à jour ses registres de données.

Dans la Colombie-Britannique, des études spéciales relatives à l'investigation des possibilités d'aménagement hydroélectrique, à proximité de Vancouver, ont été poursuivies d'accord avec les autorités de cette ville. Les études se rapportant au projet de captation d'énergie sur la rivière Bridge ont été continuées. Une étude minutieuse a aussi été faite de l'approvisionnement d'eau et de la force hydraulique du lac Kootenay, ainsi que de la rivière du même nom, relativement aux projets d'aménagement hydraulique et de drainage sur ladite rivière Kootenay, et de leur effet sur les eaux internationales.

Dans l'Alberta, on a fait une investigation de l'usine hydroélectrique de la compagnie du Pacifique-Canadien, sur le creek Louise, au lac Louise, où l'usine génératrice avait été agrandie, de nouvelles installations y ayant été ajoutées. Le Service a coopéré avec la Calgary Power Company dans l'essai des unités de la compagnie, aux chutes Kananaskis et Horseshoe, sur la rivière Bow. Le ministère a, à nouveau, assumé la responsabilité des travaux d'aménagement au lac Minnewanka, durant la période de remplissage, et les résultats ont été très satisfaisants.

Dans la Saskatchewan, à la demande du département des Affaires Indiennes, on a fait une investigation sur la rivière Sturgeon, à Sturgeon-Landing, dans le nord de la province, en vue de s'assurer de la possibilité d'un aménagement hydroélectrique, afin de fournir l'énergie électrique nécessaire au pensionnat indien de Guy. Cette étude a prouvé qu'une usine hydraulique génératrice serait trop coûteuse, et des machines à l'huile ont été recommandées. Il a aussi été fait un rapport concernant l'installation d'une usine d'éclairage, un approvisionnement d'eau potable et un système d'égoût pour l'école.

Dans le Manitoba, pendant la période d'inondations, en avril, il a été fait une investigation de la situation sur la rivière Assiniboine, et plus tard, en juillet, celle de la rivière Roseau. Par suite d'une demande de droits hydrauliques, sur la rivière Whiteshell, en vue de l'établissement d'une petite industrie meunière, des levers de reconnaissance ont été effectués aux deux chutes inférieures, dans le quart sud-ouest de la section 34, tp. 13, rang, 14, à l'est du méridien principal, et les données nécessaires à une étude de la situation ont été obtenues.

Dans l'Ontario, des investigations du débit des cours d'eau, ainsi que des levers, ont été effectués, relativement à la recommandation actuellement à l'étude, par la commission mixte internationale, savoir: le contrôle du lac Rainy et les eaux limitrophes, en amont de ce lac. Aux fins de la susdite recommandation, et à la demande du département des Affaires Indiennes, la réserve indienne 25-D, située sur la rive septentrionale du lac de la Croix, a été arpentée, alors qu'on a déterminé jusqu'à quel point cette réserve pourrait être inondée, en différentes stades du contrôle du lac. On a continué de surveiller les travaux d'aménagement hydroélectrique, pour le département des Affaires Indiennes, à l'école de McIntosh, sur la rivière Canyon, à la décharge du lac Forest. Une analyse relative aux ressources hydrauliques a été faite et une liste des forces hydrauliques de la province a été publiée par M. L. V. Rorke, directeur des levers et ingénieur en chef du département ontarien des Terres et Forêts. Les fonctionnaires du Service des Forces hydrauliques et du Drainage ont étroitement collaboré avec M. Rorke, dans la préparation de cette liste et l'estimation des forces hydrauliques aux différents endroits.

Dans le Québec, les études spéciales sur le niveau de l'eau et le débit de la rivière des Prairies, près Montréal, ont été continuées. On s'est aussi occupé activement de recueillir, compiler et résumer toutes données disponibles sur les ressources hydrauliques, aménagées ou non, de la province.

Dans le Nouveau-Brunswick, des investigations ont été poursuivies relativement à la recommandation que la commission mixte internationale étudie actuellement, en vue de la captation des chutes de Grand-Falls, sur la rivière Saint-Jean. Une étude a été faite des possibilités de forces hydrauliques de la rivière Sainte-Croix, qui forme la limite internationale entre le Canada et les Etats-Unis.

Dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse, les investigations relatives à la force et à l'emmagasinage hydraulique ont été complétées sur la rivière Rosway, au sud-ouest de la province et sur la rivière Larry, à l'extrémité nord-est de la Nouvelle-Ecosse. Entre autres investigations terminées, mentionnons celle du projet de dérivation de la rivière Ingram, vers le lac Ponhook, sur la rivière Sainte-Croix, des levers hydrométriques sur la rivière Halfway, en vue d'une augmentation de l'approvisionnement municipal de Hantsport, ainsi qu'une étude des possibilités de forces hydrauliques du ruisseau Long Lake, tributaire de la rivière Herbert, en vue de l'exploitation des gisements aurifères près de Mount Uniacke.

### *Levers de terres submergées*

Au cours de l'exercice 1925, un lever des limites de terres submergées, le long de la rivière Winnipeg, a été exécuté dans les townships suivants: 14, dans le rang 12; 14, dans le rang 13; et 13 et 14, dans le rang 14; tous à l'est du méridien principal.

Les rives, de même que les terres adjacentes, ont été examinées et la cote 905 a été établie à peu près où il était nécessaire, entre le barrage principal de dérivation et Sturgeon Falls.

Une brèche a été découverte dans la cote de 905 pieds, entre les stations de traverses "72+6 chaînes" et "73+10 chaînes", dans la section 24, township 14, rang 12, à l'est du méridien principal. A ce point, le "muskeg" est à une élévation de 900 pieds.

Le contour de 905 pieds délimitant les terres à submerger fut tout d'abord arpenté autour de l'île, dans les sections 1, 2, 11 et 12, township 14, rang 12, à l'est du méridien principal. Le jalonnement consiste en petits piquets de bois; on ne s'est pas servi de piquets d'arpentage réglementaires.

Le lever de la rive nord fut tracé à partir de l'angle de la traverse n° 38 (1921), sur la limite septentrionale de la section 11, township 14, rang 12, à l'est du méridien principal, et fut continué à travers les sections 11, 12, 13 et 24, township 14, rang 12, à l'est du méridien principal, et 7, 18, 8, 9, 16 et 15, puis, le long du creek, dans les sections 23, 24 et 25, dans le township 14, rang 13, à l'est du méridien principal. En plus, la cote a été établie de chaque côté, le long de la frontière, ou chenal latéral, dans les sections 17 et 18, township 14, rang 14, à l'est du méridien principal.

Il n'a été fait aucun arpentage de la rive septentrionale du lac Dorothy, de la rivière Winnipeg ni du lac Jessie, entre la limite septentrionale de la section 15, township 14, rang 13, et la limite orientale de la section 7, township 14 rang, 14, étant donné que les côtes en bordure de cette section sont élevées et généralement rocheuses et que, par conséquent, les terres n'y seront pas submergées.

Les levers de limites dans les sections 23, 24 et 25, township 14, rang 13, avaient pour but de réserver l'étroit bas-fond où coule le ruisseau, et lequel est d'une largeur d'une chaîne et ½ à 7 chaînes et ½, sur une longueur d'un peu plus d'un mille.

Le lever de la rive méridionale fut commencé à l'angle de traverse n° 91 (1924), sur la limite septentrionale de la section 31, township 13, rang 13, à l'est du méridien principal, et continué à travers les sections 6, 5, 4, 9, 10, 15, 14 et 23,

et la moitié nord de la section 13, dans le township 14, rang 13, à l'est du méridien principal. A partir de cet endroit jusqu'à la limite orientale de la section 7, il n'a pas été jugé nécessaire d'effectuer le relevé de la côte principale, le long des rives occidentales et méridionales du lac Jessie. Il y a, cependant, une vaste étendue de terrain bas et marécageux, au sud du lac Jessie, laquelle est traversée par les rivières Whiteshell et Rennie, qui se réunissent dans la section 33, township 13, rang 14, et entrent dans le lac Jessie, à l'angle sud-est de la section 7, township 14, rang 14, à l'est du méridien principal.

La cote de 905 pieds a été fixée, le long de la rive orientale de la rivière Whiteshell, à partir de la limite septentrionale de la section 5, township 14, rang 14, à l'est du méridien principal, traversant la section 5, township 14, rang 14, et les sections 32, 33, 4, 3 et 34, jusqu'à la limite septentrionale de la section 27, township 13, rang 14, puis le long de la rive occidentale de la rivière Whiteshell, vers le nord, par les sections 34 et 33, et vers l'ouest, le long de la rive sud de la rivière Rennie, par les sections 33, 28, 29 et 20, ainsi que la moitié orientale de la section 19, dans le township 13, rang 14, à l'est du méridien principal.

Du côté occidental de la rivière Whiteshell, l'arpentage fut commencé sur la limite septentrionale de la section 5, township 14, rang 14, à l'est du méridien principal, et continué à travers les sections 5, towsnhip 14, rang 14, et les sections 32, 33, 29, 30, 31, dans le township 13, rang 14, à l'est du méridien principal. Le lever sur les rivières Whiteshell et Rennie n'a pas encore été complété.

Deux colons seulement sont établis sur la principale rivière de la section arpentée au cours de la saison. Se sont des détenteurs de homesteads sur les sections 12 et 13, township 14, rang 13, et leurs terres sont au-dessus de l'élévation de 905-pieds. Un de ces colons, établi au confluent des rivières Whiteshell et Rennie, sur le ¼ nord-ouest de la section 33, township 13, rang 14, détient quelque 65 acres, dont la plus grande partie est au-dessous de la cote de 905-pieds.

Les angles de traverse ont été répérés par des piquets d'arpentage réguliers des terres fédérales.

Au cours de la saison, il a été fait un relevé de 58 milles de traverses et 74 milles de lignes de section, au total, et répérés par 483 piquets de traverses; il a été construit 107 bornes d'arpentage des terres fédérales, et 61 piquets de bois temporaires répèrent les terrains.

### IRRIGATION

Les travaux entrepris au cours de l'exercice écoulé ont été les suivants:—

(*a*) Application générale de la loi d'irrigation;
(*b*) Aide et conseils des ingénieurs aux organisations régionales d'irrigation et aux particuliers;
(*c*) Recherches et études relatives à l'infiltration et à la présence d'alcalis;
(*d*) Classification des terres irrigables;
(*e*) Continuation des investigations de droits d'eau;
(*f*) Etude de la situation relative aux aires de sécheresse dans l'Alberta oriental, en coopération avec les autorités provinciales.

*Conditions climatériques et état des récoltes dans l'Alberta méridional.*—Les précipitations aqueuses ont été un peu au-dessus de la normale, cette année, dans la zone semi-aride de l'Alberta et de la Saskatchewan; malheureusement, elles n'ont eu lieu, en grande partie, qu'en septembre et octobre,—trop tard pour que les récoltes en bénéfinient, et alors qu'elles nuisirent plutôt à la moisson.

### *Traité relatif aux cours d'eau*

Le jaugeage et le répartition des eaux des rivières St-Mary et Milk et de leurs affluents, dans l'état du Montana et les provinces de l'Alberta et de la Saskatchewan, en conformité avec l'article 6 du traité convenu entre la Grande-

Bretagne et les Etats-Unis relativement aux cours d'eau, ont été poursuivis par un ingénieur du Service des Forces hydrauliques et du Drainage, en collaboration avec un ingénieur du Service de Drainage des Etats-Unis.

### *Administration des eaux*

Au cours de l'année civile 1925, 63 demandes ont été reçues pour l'obtention de droits d'utilisation de l'eau, en vertu de la loi d'Irrigation. Il y avait à la fin de l'année, 956 permis en cours de validité, 20 permis temporaires, 301 autorisations et 185 projets à l'étude.

### *Inspection*

Les fonctions remplies séparément, autrefois, par le Service des Forces hydrauliques et le Service du Drainage, dans les provinces de l'Alberta et de la Saskatchewan, ont été fusionnées, l'ingénieur régional, en chaque district, étant chargé de tous travaux sur le terrain, dans les limites de son territoire. Le nombre total d'inspections faites dans les différents districts a été de 352, et il a été fait 1,721 jaugeages de cours d'eau. Les données recueillies indiquent la consommation municipale de l'eau en deux provinces, et elles ont été publiées dans le rapport séparé du Service.

### *Réseau d'Irrigation de la Compagnie du Pacifique-Canadien*

*Section-Ouest.*—Ce réseau d'irrigation est alimenté par une dérivation des eaux de la rivière Bow, dans la section 13, township 24, rang 1, à l'ouest du 5ème méridien, et à l'est de la ville de Calgary.

Durant la saison, 5,384 acres ont été irriguées, soit une diminution comparativement à l'étendue superficielle irriguée en 1924, laquelle était de 18,913 acres. Le nombre d'usagers était de 641, contre 881, en 1924. La principale culture a été celle du blé, représentant approximativement 77 pour 100 des 209,000 acres ensemencées sur des terres bénéficiant du service d'eau. Il a aussi été cultivé 25,000 acres d'avoine; 8,000 acres d'orge et 14,000 acres de foin. Cette diminution de superficie irriguée et du nombre d'usagers est attribuable en partie au fait que les précipitations pluviales pendant la saison de croissance ont été un peu plus que normales. Les conditions climatériques ont été exceptionnelles en septembre et octobre. Les pluies ont été abondantes et presque continuelles, cependant que la température était très froide. Par suite, la moisson a été retardée et les frais en ont été augmentés; les grains ayant durci, ont été endommagés, et la qualité en a été considérablement diminuée. La valeur moyenne du rendement des terres irriguées a été de $21 l'acre, une augmentation de $5 sur la valeur de la production de l'année précédente. Les travaux d'irrigation ont duré du 20 avril au 22 octobre 1925, alors que 100,820 pieds-acre d'eau ont été dérivés de la rivière.

*Section Est.*—Ce réseau est alimenté par une dérivation de la Bow, au barrage Horseshoe Bend, sur la réserve indienne Blackfoot, township 21, rang 19, à l'ouest du 4ème méridien, et il fonctionne depuis douze ans. La superficie totale irriguée est de quelque 400,000 acres, dont 100,170 ont été concédées à des colons. 72,994 acres ont été arrosées, comparativement à 84,200, en 1924. Afin d'irriguer cette étendue de terrain, il a fallu dériver 130,636 pieds-acre d'eau, représentant une profondeur moyenne de 1.70 pieds par acre. Le nombre des usagers d'eau a été de 699, soit 34 de moins qu'en 1924. La principale culture à laquelle on a appliqué l'eau est le blé; la superficie emblavée représentait 47.5 pour 100 de l'étendue totale ensemencée. La valeur moyenne des récoltes obtenues sur les terres irriguées a été de $23, par acre; celle des terres non irriguées, de $6.

La situation, en ce qui concerne les animaux vivants, s'est considérablement améliorée pendant l'année écoulée, et il a été vendu 649 chargements de wagons d'animaux vivants, évalués à $800,000.

La période exempte de gelées, s'est étendu du 10 mai au 1er octobre—145 jours. Les précipitations pluviales totales enregistrées au quartier général de la compagnie du chemin de fer Pacifique-Canadien, à Brook, pendant les douze mois de l'année, ont été de 13 pouces dont 7.32, durant la saison de croissance des grains.

*Section de Lethbridge.*—La source d'approvisionnement de ce réseau d'irrigation est la rivière Ste-Mary, les vannes de décharges étant situées dans la section 36, township 1, rang 25, à l'ouest du 4ième méridien. A la fin de 1925, le contrat d'irrigation couvrait 74,571 acres, mais la superficie irriguée avait, de fait, été de 81,110 acres, et comprenait des terres concédées à bail, ainsi que des terres louées, lesquelles ne bénéficient actuellement d'aucun contrat de service d'eau. La valeur moyenne des récoltes cultivées sur les terres irriguées pendant la saison a été de $35.73, comparativement à $26.53, en 1924, et $18.81, en 1923; il résulte donc un gain substantiel dans les prix de ces produits agricoles. Sur les terres non irriguées la valeur moyenne par acre des récoltes obtenues dans le district a été de $18.41, contre $20.78, en 1924. L'eau a été envoyée dans les rigoles d'irrigation le 4 mai, et les travaux ont été continués jusqu'au 15 octobre. Il y a eu 803 usagers d'eau pendant la saison.

Une fabrique moderne de sucre de betterave, d'une capacité journalière de 1,000 tonnes de betteraves, a été construite à Raymond, Alberta, et mise en marche le 19 octobre. Par suite, 3,088 acres, dans cette région, ont été utilisées pour la culture de la betterave à sucre produisant en moyenne 10.99 tonnes, à $7.50 par tonne. La température ayant été froide et humide pendant les mois d'août et septembre, époque de la maturation, les rendements ont été considérablement diminués.

Pendant la saison de croissance des grains, c'est-à-dire du 1er mai au 31 août, il est tombé 6.50 pouces de pluie, dans le voisinage de Lethbridge. La température en septembre et octobre a été exceptionnellement peu favorable, la neige étant tombée de bonne heure et la température ayant été très basse. La hauteur des précipitations aqueuses enregistrée, à Lethbridge, a été de 4.85 pouces, en septembre, et 1.08 pouces, en octobre.

### *District d'irrigation de Taber*

Ce district reçoit l'eau de la rivière St-Mary, par les canaux d'irrigation appartenant à la compagnie du chemin de fer Pacifique-Canadien, section de Lethbridge, réseau qui fonctionne depuis cinq ans. L'étendue irrigable, à l'heure actuelle, est de 17,040 acres, mais cette superficie varie selon les besoins. Les obligations garanties, en fin d'année, étaient de $272,000 et le coût total de la construction, $274,339. Il y a 144 usagers d'eau dans ce district; il a été irrigué quelque 13,472 acres, soit 79 pour 100 de la superficie irrigable.

L'eau a été envoyée dans les canaux d'irrigation le 27 mai, et le réseau a fonctionné continuellement et presque à pleine capacité, jusqu'à la fin de juillet. Les écluses furent fermées le 27 octobre, pour le reste de la saison. La quantité d'eau dérivée pendant la période d'irrigation a été de 22,856 pieds-acre. La principale culture du district a été encore celle du blé, quelque 8,245 acres ayant été ensemencées au printemps, et la production en ayant été de 162,064 boisseaux, ou une moyenne de 19.5 boisseaux par acre. Le prix courant, lors de la récolte, était de $1.25 par boisseau, ce qui représente une recette brute de $24.50 par acre.

L'an dernier, dans ce district, on a cultivé la betterave à sucre sur une échelle commerciale; l'étendue totale ensemencée de betteraves étant de 752 acres. La production moyenne en a été de 6.5 tonnes par acre, et le prix par tonne livrée à la fabrique, a été de $7.50. La saison, malheureusement, a été

peu favorable à la culture de la betterave à sucre, la température ayant été trop sèche à l'époque des semences et trop humide et froide lors de la maturation et de la moisson.

La saison écoulée a été plutôt sèche, les précipitations n'ayant pas été suffisantes pour être utiles. Il n'est tombé que 8.54 pouces d'eau pendant la période importante, d'avril à septembre.

### *District d'Irrigation de New-West*

L'approvisionnement d'eau de ce district vient de la rivière Bow, par les canaux d'irrigation de la Canadian Land and Irrigation Company. Les vannes de décharges sont situées dans le quart nord-est de la section 25, township 13, rang 17, à l'ouest du 4ème méridien. La superficie irrigable est de 4,501 acres, sous la direction d'un fonctionnaire cumulant les charges de préposé à la régularisation du débit des eaux et de contrôleur des fossés d'irrigation. La superficie arrosée en 1925 a été de 3,552 acres, ou 78.9 pour 100 de la superficie irrigable, comparativement à 37 pour 100, en 1924. Le nombre des usagers d'eau en 1925 a été de 26, soit 9 de plus que l'année précédente.

Le rendement de blé en 1925 a été de 20.6 boisseaux, comparativement à celui des terres sèches adjacentes, où il n'a été que de 5 à 10 boisseaux. La valeur totale des récoltes, par acre de terre arrosée, a été de $23.23.

La hauteur de pluie enregistrée à Vauxhall, pendant la saison de croissance des grains, c'est-à-dire, d'avril à août, a été de 6.50 pouces.

### *Réseau de la Canada Land and Irrigation Co.*

Ce réseau d'irrigation dérive ses eaux de la rivière Bow, section 31, township 21, rang 25, à l'ouest du 4ème méridien. Des quelque 430,250 acres de terres acquises par la compagnie, il y a environ 202,640 acres irrigables.

Au début de 1925, le liquidateur de ce réseau et le ministre de l'Intérieur sont venus à une entente par laquelle le ministre devait agir en qualité d'intermédiaire pour le liquidateur et pourvoir l'aide financière nécessaire à la construction, à la mise en œuvre et à l'entretien du réseau d'irrigation, ainsi qu'au règlement des affaires; les frais d'exploitation excédant le revenu devant être imputables à l'actif de la compagnie. Cet arrangement fut mis à exécution le 16 avril 1925, alors qu'une avance de $50,000 fut faite aux susdites fins.

La surface totale ensemencée a été de 10,280.10 acres, les recettes en ayant été de $315,260.45, suivant l'unité ordinaire de la valeur du rendement, ou une moyenne de $30.66 par acre. La valeur moyenne des récoltes cultivées sur les terres irriguées a été de $35.03 comparativement à $24.03 en 1924.

### *District d'Irrigation de Little Bow*

Ce réseau dérive l'eau de la rivière Highwood, sur le quart nord-est de la section 1, township 19, rang 29, à l'ouest du 4ème méridien, près de la ville de High River.

Du 1er mai au 30 septembre, saison d'irrigation, il a été dérivé environ 12,215 pieds-acre d'eau, et selon l'arrangement convenu entre les autorités régionales et provinciales, un petit volume d'eau a été dérivé pour fins domestiques, durant le reste de l'année. Aucune des pompes hydrauliques n'a été installée encore par les cultivateurs du district.

### *District d'Irrigation "United"*

Ce district dérive ses eaux de la rivière Belly, section 13, township 3, rang 28, à l'ouest du 4ème méridien. Il y a quelque 36,150 acres de terres irrigables dans le district, et 27,118 acres, représentant 75 pour 100 du total, ont été irriguées pendant la saison de 1925, comparativement à 10,444 en 1924.

L'eau a été envoyée dans les canaux le 1er mai, et le système a fonctionné continuellement jusqu'au 29 septembre. D'après un arrangement spécial, l'eau fut à nouveau envoyée dans les canaux du 19 au 26 octobre, afin de remplir les réservoirs des cultivateurs, 25,671 pieds-acre d'eau ont été dérivés de la rivière Belly, au cours de la saison. Les précipitations pluviales, à Hillspring, ont atteint 11.25 pouces, pendant la saison de croissance. La principale récolte a été celle du blé dont on a ensemencé 39,282 acres, la production en ayant été de 15 boisseaux par acre; le prix par boisseau, lors de la récolte, était de $1.10, soit une recette brute de $16.50 par acre. 700 acres avaient été ensemencées de luzerne, dont les graines avaient été achetées d'une association locale par les autorités régionales.

### *District d'Irrigation de Medecine-Hat-Est*

Par suite d'embarras financiers, le district dut demander un délai pour la mise à exécution de l'entreprise. Le dernier délai fut accordé à condition que les bénéficiaires de ce réseau contribueraient aux travaux de construction des canaux. Etant donné qu'aucune autre entreprise n'aura à souffrir de cette réserve d'eau, les cultivateurs intéressés peuvent très bien faire leurs propres arrangements financiers.

### *District d'Irrigation de Lethbridge-Nord*

Ce district dérive ses eaux de la rivière Oldman, sur la réserve indienne Peigan, township 8, rang 27, à l'ouest du 4ème méridien.

104,306 acres de ce district sont classées comme irrigables, et 37,841 en ont été irriguées pendant la saison écoulée. Ce réseau a fonctionné pour la deuxième fois en 1925, et les récoltes obtenues indiquent un grand progrès. Les propriétaires privés ont bénéficié de la loi provinciale de colonisation de Lethbridge-Nord, adoptée le 10 avril 1925. Cette loi ne fut établie qu'après un examen soigneux et minutieux du projet par le Dr J. A. Widtsoe, autorité éminente sur les méthodes d'irrigation aux Etats-Unis, qui entreprit ce travail pour le gouvernement provincial pendant l'hiver 1924-1925. Les recommandations contenues dans le rapport soumis constituent la base de la nouvelle loi, et celle-ci a trois principes fondamentaux: (1) "L'enregistrement du "homestead ou emplacement de ferme", c'est-à-dire l'établissement de fermes individuelles, en unités de grandeurs les mieux adaptées à l'irrigation. (2) La colonisation du surplus des terres, ainsi que des terres vacantes, en outre des unités de "homesteads". (3) La production de récoltes. Au cours du dernier exercice, 377 "homestead" ou unités de fermes formant une superficie totale de 53,262 acres de terres irrigables, ont été enregistrés, représentant en moyenne une surface irrigable de 141 acres par unité. Le ministère de la colonisation a, de plus, établi 138 nouvelles familles sur 14,537 acres de terres irrigables, soit une moyenne de 105 acres irrigables, par unité de ferme.

Nos ingénieurs ont à nouveau collaboré avec les ingénieurs régionaux dans le tracé de fermes latérales. Sept ingénieurs fédéraux ont visité 125 fermes, en mai et juin, afin d'établir des rigoles d'amenée. Il a été arpenté 6,600 acres, en vue de la construction de tels fossés d'alimentation.

Au cours de l'année, 130,019 pieds-acre d'eau ont été dérivés de la Oldman, une certaine proportion en ayant été emmagasinée dans le réservoir du lac Keho. L'eau a été envoyée dans les canaux d'irrigation le 27 avril, et les écluses ont été fermées le 17 octobre, le débit journalier le plus élevé a été de 571 pieds cubes par seconde, le 12 juillet; le débit moyen, en juillet, a été de 485 pieds cubes par seconde. La principale culture, en ce district, a été celle du blé, d'une valeur de $29.29 par acre.

Les autorités du district en ayant appelé à la cour de cassation contre le jugement rendu l'an dernier, lequel adjugeait $7,500 pour les dommages causés

par l'infiltration des eaux du canal, les dommages-intérêts ont été réduits de $300; l'une ou l'autre partie ayant droit d'appel.

*District d'Irrigation de Mountain-View*

L'eau y est dérivée de la rivière Belly, sur le quart sud-ouest de la section 33, township 1, rang 28, à l'ouest du 4ème méridien. Les conditions atmosphériques n'ayant pas été favorables aux travaux de construction; ceux-ci ne sont guère avancés. Ces travaux ont été entrepris en coopération, par les cultivateurs intéressés. Les fonctionnaires régionaux ont éprouvé certaine difficulté à obtenir l'emprise; mais cette question a depuis été réglée avec satisfaction.

*District d'Irrigation de Magrath*

Un arrangement a été conclu entre la compagnie du Pacifique-Canadien et le conseil d'administration, en vue des travaux de construction, ainsi que l'approvisionnement d'eau nécessaire à l'irrigation des terres. Des plans détaillés et des devis approximatifs ont été préparés par l'ingénieur régional et approuvé par le ministère de l'Intérieur.

*District d'Irrigation de Raymond*

Le décret officiel pour la formation de ce district a été publié; déjà, au cours de l'année, il a été réalisé quelques progrès dans l'organisation. Un arrangement a été conclu entre la compagnie du Pacifique-Canadien et le conseil d'administration pour l'entretien et les réparations de certains travaux, ainsi que pour l'approvisionnement d'eau. Il n'y aura pas de travaux importants à faire dans ce district.

*Terrains d'essai des Alcalis, à Maple Creek, Sask.*

Ces terrains d'essai ont été établis afin de s'assurer de l'effet de l'irrigation sur les sols lourds des bas-fond de crique de haute teneur en alcalis; ils sont exploités depuis quatre ans.

Le but secondaire de ces expériences est d'étudier l'effet de ces conditions particulières sur certaines récoltes, et dès que le résultat en sera connu, on les pourra appliquer à des grandes étendues de terres irrigables, en différents endroits du pays. Aucun alcali pur n'a été trouvé jusqu'ici à la surface d'un terrain quelconque; d'autre part, l'alcali ne semble nullement nuire aux récoltes, quoique les essais prouvent qu'il en existe très près de la surface du sol. Il serait prématuré, cependant, à l'heure actuelle, de tirer une conclusion positive des données obtenues jusqu'à présent.

*Investigations relatives au Service d'eau*

L'enquête commencée en 1924 à la station expérimentale de Brooks, a été poursuivie en 1925; on a aussi fait d'autres investigations relatives à la betterave à sucre. Les données colligées depuis huit ans, sont maintenant disponibles. Un compte rendu en détail des résultats obtenus des expérimentations effectuées en 1925 est contenu dans le rapport séparé du Service du Drainage et d'Irrigation. Les projets suivants ont été étudiés en 1925:—

1. *Quantités d'Eau exigées par les Cultures.*—Ce réseau d'irrigation est le plus vaste et le plus important. Il fonctionne depuis l'établissement de la station en 1917.

On étudie les quantités d'eau exigées par les récoltes sous le rapport (a) du nombre d'irrigations; (b) de la profondeur d'eau appliquée lors de chaque arrosage; (c) les quantités d'eau du sol utilisées; (d) la fertilité du sol maintenue par les cultures alternes.

2. *Périodes d'application de l'irrigation au blé.*—Le but de cette expérience était premièrement de déterminer quel degré d'humidité devrait être maintenu durant la saison de croissance des graines, comme étant le plus favorable à la production du blé; secondement quelle serait la quantité d'eau absorbée par la récolte, chaque jour ou chaque saison, dans les meilleures conditions d'irrigation. L'expérience de 1925 a démontré que l'on obtient les conditions les plus avantageuses lorsque l'humidité du sol est maintenue à la proportion d'un pouce-acre et ½ d'eau par pied-acre de sol; qu'en de telles conditions, le blé absorbe l'eau à des taux variant d'un pouce, par sept ou dix jours, au début de sa croissance, en mai, jusqu'à un pouce, par trois à cinq jours, à l'époque du maximum de croissance, en juin et juillet.

3. *Production de semence de luzerne.*—La culture des semences de luzerne a été étudiée relativement à (a) l'eau nécessaire, (b) les périodes d'irrigation, (c) les insectes, les dommages qu'ils causent; l'effet de la climatologie, (d) la nutrition.

4. *Production de la betterave à sucre.*—La betterave à sucre se cultive en différentes rotations, afin de déterminer les quantités d'eau nécessaires, selon les diverses conditions de fertilité du sol. Les rendements de 1925, lesquels ont été les plus élevés, ont été de 5,104 livres de sucre par acre irriguée de 19 pouces et ½ d'eau. La production de betterave à sucre a varié de 12 tonnes par acre, après une récolte de betteraves et de luzerne.

5. *Influence du milieu sur les qualités de blé.*—Cette étude continue depuis deux ans. L'université de l'Alberta, coopérant avec plusieurs stations expérimentales de la province et, entre autres, la station expérimentale fédérale, à Brooks, examine les qualités du grain de blé sous le rapport du milieu. L'expansion des travaux à Brooks, a permis une étude minutieuse de la qualité, en ce qui concerne l'irrigation et la rotation des récoltes. Le Dr. Newton, de l'Université, dit que les résultats de ce travail est des plus intéressant. Les qualités de cuisson du blé semblent varier selon les quantités d'arrosage appliquées.

*Autres Travaux de Développement.*—Les autres travaux entrepris au cours de l'année écoulée ont consisté en causeries, en conseils généraux donnés aux cultivateurs, qui ont aussi été aidés dans le tracé des rigoles d'irrigation et l'arrosage de leurs récoltes.

## DRAINAGE

Les investigations relatives au drainage, pendant l'exercice 1925-1926, ont encore été limitées, en grande partie, à des inspections et à des levers, en vue de projets de moindre importance. Le ministère de l'Intérieur, cependant, a continué ses travaux de surveillance du district de drainage de Waterhen Lake, ainsi que du réseau de drainage de la McArthur Land Company; il s'est aussi occupé des projets provinciaux de drainage.

### *Projets de moindre importance*

Aux termes des dispositions des règlements de drainage, il est permis aux colons d'établir de petits réseaux de drainage, pourvu qu'ils n'excèdent pas une superficie de 1,280 acres de terres d'un coût estimatif de $5,000. Ces réseaux sont inspectés par les ingénieurs fédéraux, les irrigateurs n'ayant à payer que pour les plans nécessaires. Au cours de ce dernier exercice, 92 inspections et enquêtes ont eu lieu; le nombre en a donc été plus considérable que celui de l'année précédente. Nonobstant les conditions météorologiques si peu favorables, on estime à 25,000 tonnes le fourrage produit sur des terrains de peu d'étendue, drainés, dans la seule province de l'Alberta septentrional. La construction des routes a été rendue très facile par les travaux de drainage qui ont été effectués dans ce district.

### *Districts Provinciaux de drainage*

Des mesures ont été prises en vue de la vente de terres fédérales fractionnaires, situées dans les districts provinciaux de drainage, et reconquises par les réseaux régionaux. Les propriétaires de parcelles de terres adjacentes achètent lesdits terrains.

### *District de drainage du lac Waterhen*

Par suite des pluies excessives tombées pendant le mois de juin, le rendement de blé a été très faible sur le terrain de 100 acres, dans l'ancien lit du lac, lequel avait été emblavé. Une étendue de 1,180 acres a été labourée et on y a passé deux fois la herse a disques, en vue des travaux culturaux, au printemps 1926. Une grande partie des terrains marécageux dans le district du lac Waterhen, comprenant 3,388 acres, ont été concédés, pour une période de dix ans, aux propriétaires des terres adjacentes.

# TERRITOIRE DU NORD-OUEST ET DU YUKON

## RAPPORT DU DIRECTEUR O. S. FINNIE

Toutes les questions se rapportant aux Territoires du Nord-Ouest et au Yukon et qui sont du domaine du ministère de l'Intérieur, sauf l'exploitation minière proprement dite, sont du ressort de ce Service; il a aussi charge des inspections de terrains miniers et pétrolifères effectuées par les ingénieurs dans les provinces des Prairies, dans la zone ferroviaire fédérale en Colombie-Britannique et dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest.

### TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST

*Généralités.*—Dans le district de Mackenzie les explorations et les levers de reconnaissance ont été continués et des postes de T.S.F. ont été établis à Fort Smith et à Aklavik. Il en existe trois maintenant dans ce district, le troisième étant à Simpson.

Durant l'été de 1925 Son Excellence le Gouverneur général a fait un voyage aux bouches du Mackenzie et le long du littoral de la mer de Beaufort jusqu'au village esquimau de Kittigazuit. C'était la première fois qu'un gouverneur général visitait cette partie du Dominion. Le directeur du Service qui faisait alors une inspection officielle du district, alla rencontrer Son Excellence à la limite du territoire et l'accompagna durant sa visite.

*Terres.*—Vingt et une demandes de terres ont été reçues et onze lettres patentes ont été émises.

*Hôpitaux.*—Une somme de $6,106.50 a été payée cette année aux hôpitaux de Fort Smith et de Simpson pour entretien et traitement des patients. Les journées d'hôpital se répartissaient comme suit: Indiens régis par le Traité, 10,716 journées; indigents blancs et métis, 206 journées; patients payants, 679 journées. Un nouvel hôpital a été érigé à Hay River par la mission anglicane et a été ouvert le 1er octobre. Le Dr C. Bourget, est le médecin de service pour la région qui s'étend de Resolution à Providence, avec résidence à Resolution.

*Instruction publique.*—Une somme de $3,200 a été votée pour l'instruction durant l'année 1925-26. La mission anglicane a dirigé les écoles de Hay River, Simpson, Norman, McPherson et Aklavik, et la mission catholique celles de Fort Smith, Resolution et Providence. La mission anglicane a reçu $576.34 pour le maintien des enfants indigents de l'école de Hay River, et la mission catholique a reçu $1,094.18 pour ceux de l'école de Résolution.

*Importation de spiritueux.*—Conformément à l'article 88, chapitre 62 des S.R.C., 1906, le rapport annuel soumis au Parlement indique que 154 permis ont été accordés pour l'importation de 320 gallons de spiritueux destinés à des fins médicinales.

*Protection du bison sauvage.*—D'après les rapports les plus récents, le bison des bois continue de prospérer et de se multiplier; on a observé durant l'année un nombre plus grand de jeunes animaux qu'à aucune autre époque depuis que l'on fait des observations sous ce rapport.

*Expédition de bisons des plaines.*—Pour remédier au surpeuplement du parc national de Wainwright on a décidé d'expédier, sous la surveillance d'un fonctionnaire du Service des Territoires, un certain nombre de bisons des plaines au parc des Bisons des Bois près de Fort Smith. Sur 1,642 animaux expédiés, 1,634 ont pu atteindre La Butte située dans la partie méridionale du parc. Suivant les

rapports reçus, ces animaux se sont habitués à leur nouvel habitat. Quelques-uns d'entre eux ont franchi la rivière La Paix et ont hiverné dans les grandes prairies du voisinage du lac Claire. On se propose d'étendre le parc des Bisons des bois vers le sud par l'addition d'une superficie de 6,500 milles carrés dans laquelle se trouvent comprises ces prairies ainsi que d'autres pâturages.

*Caribou.*—M. W. H. B. Hoare est à faire une enquête sur la situation du caribou dans les toundras des régions septentrionales. Il fait rapport qu'il a passé l'hiver dans cette partie du pays et qu'il se propose de se rendre sur les lieux de reproduction en vue d'empêcher le massacre inutile de ces animaux par les indigènes au temps de la reproduction.

M. J. Hornby, accompagné du capitaine J. Critchell-Bullock, a fait une semblable enquête dans la région qui s'étend entre le lac Artillery et la baie d'Hudson, en suivant les rivières Hanbury et Thelon, et il fait rapport que les indigènes et les loups détruisent un grand nombre de caribous. Le rapport fait savoir en outre que les routes suivies par ces animaux au cours de leurs migrations semi-annuelles varient, parce qu'ils cherchent à éviter les Indiens qui se postent aux endroits où ils ont l'habitude de franchir les lacs et les rivières et qui en détruisent plus que ne le font les loups. Des mesures ont été prises pour faire cesser ce massacre inutile et chasser les animaux déprédateurs.

*Renne.*—Le troupeau de rennes qui, à l'été de 1923, a été transporté de la baie Lobster (Québec) à l'île Anticosti, a été placé là dans une plaine où le lichen était en abondance et possédant le sol calcaire désirable qui faisait défaut au premier endroit. Le renne a prospéré et s'est multiplié sur l'île, mais vers la fin de l'automne une grave épidémie se déclara parmi les animaux, épidémie qui, il y a toute raison de le croire, peut être attribuée au germe d'une maladie dont le troupeau avait souffert avant son transport à Anticosti. D'après les derniers rapports le troupeau sera maintenant plus en mesure de résister à de semblables attaques et l'on croit qu'il prospérera dans les conditions favorables que présente l'île. Depuis son transfert à Anticosti son maintien a été entièrement à la charge de l'administration insulaire, conformément à l'entente conclue avec le gouvernement.

*Bœuf musqué.*—La gendarmerie fédérale rapporte que M. Hoare a fait tous les efforts possibles pour faire comprendre aux Esquimaux et aux Indiens de la région sise entre le golfe du Couronnement et le grand lac de l'Ours la nécessité de conserver les quelques bœufs musqués qui survivent. Tous les aborigènes de ce district connaissent maintenant parfaitement les peines dont ils sont passsibles pour la destruction inutile de cet animal. M. Hornby déclare avoir vu les bœufs musqués sur l'île Grassy, à environ dix-huit milles du confluent des rivières Hanbury et Thelon et il recommande que le district avoisinant, qui ne contient apparemment pas de minéraux et n'a pas été jusqu'ici visité par les chasseurs aborigènes ou blancs, soit constitué en refuge. La campagne entreprise pour enseigner aux naturels la nécessité de protéger la faune sauvage semble porter ses fruits.

*Réserves de chasse.*—Les rapports continuent d'indiquer que les réserves de chasse contribuent beaucoup à protéger les intérêts des aborigènes.

*Destruction des animaux déprédateurs.*—Durant la dernière année administrative, le nouveau système de primes, d'après lequel la peau d'un loup doit être remise avant que la prime de $30 puisse être touchée, est entré en vigueur sur toute la surface des Territoires du Nord-Ouest et, exclusion faite de 186 peaux rapportées par des groupes organisés pour la destruction des loups et opérant à l'est du Grand lac des Esclaves, 576 peaux de loups ont été livrées pour toucher la prime.

Sous l'ancien système, le plus grand nombre de loups pour lesquels la prime a été payée au cours d'une année quelconque a été de 210; les personnes touchant l'ancienne prime de $20 retenaient aussi les peaux.

D'après le nouveau système, ainsi que les rapports l'indiquent, la vente des peaux remises a réduit la prime de $30 à 17.95, en dépit de la dépréciation des peaux de loups sur le marché.

LOI DE CHASSE DU NORD-OUEST

*Revenus.*—Les revenus perçus sont ainsi répartis:

| | |
|---|---|
| Licences de chasse | $12,489 00 |
| Licences de traite | 5,595 00 |
| Licences de chasse aux oiseaux | 25 00 |
| Vente de peaux de loup | 9,297 96 |
| Amendes imposées en vertu de la loi de Chasse | 280 00 |
| Vente de peaux confisquées | 258 55 |
| Total | $27,945 51 |

Exception faite des amendes imposées pour violation de la loi de Chasse du Nord-Ouest, il y a eu dans chacun des item ci-dessus une forte augmentation qui se chiffre au total à $10,412. L'augmentation est surtout remarquable en ce qui concerne le produit de la vente des peaux, celui de l'année passée ayant été de $3,845.51, contre $9,297.96 pour l'année courante.

*Licences.*—Les licences suivantes ont été octroyées sous l'empire de la loi de Chasse du Nord-Ouest:

Chasse et piégeage: résidants, 232; non-résidants britanniques, 91; étrangers, 39.
Traite: résidants, 157; non-résidants britanniques, 16; étrangers, 8.
Chasse aux oiseaux: 7.
Les recettes provenant de ces licences ses sont élevées à $18,109.

ETAT indiquant le nombre d'animaux pris et de peaux vendues sous l'empire de la loi de Chasse du Nord-Ouest 1924-1925

| Animaux | Pris | Troqués |
|---|---|---|
| *Animaux à fourrure—* | | |
| Loutres | 56 | 182 |
| Castors | 849 | 5,669 |
| Martres | 1,951 | 13,314 |
| Pécans | 12 | 54 |
| Visons | 2,279 | 11,692 |
| Rats musqués | 8,835 | 76,998 |
| Renards, blancs | 4,959 | 26,479 |
| " bleus | 56 | 214 |
| " roux | 1,353 | 4,693 |
| " argentés | 95 | 215 |
| " croisés | 581 | 1,614 |
| " non spécifiés | 13 | 343 |
| Loups | 319 | 271 |
| Gloutons | 45 | 141 |
| Coyotes | 28 | 57 |
| Lynx | 709 | 2,524 |
| Moufettes | 141 | 130 |
| Hermines | 612 | 2,706 |
| Ours, blancs | 11 | 331 |
| " noirs | 33 | 164 |
| " gris | 6 | 1 |
| " non spécifiés | 7 | 143 |
| *Gros gibier—* | | |
| Orignaux | 50 | 25 |
| Caribous | 511 | 443 |
| Mouflons | 5 | 9 |
| *Oiseaux protégés—* | | |
| Ptarmigans | 617 | ..... |
| Tétras | 430 | ..... |
| Poules de prairie | 47 | ..... |
| Outardes | 23 | ..... |
| Canards sauvages | 1,102 | ..... |

### EXPÉDITION À L'ARCHIPEL ARCTIC

La croisière annuelle aux îles de l'Archipel arctique a été accomplie avec succès par l'expédition dirigée par M. G. P. Mackenzie ancien Commissaire de l'exploitation de l'or au Yukon. L'expédition quitta Québec le 1er juillet à bord de l'*Arctic* commandé par le capitaine J. E. Bernier.

En essayant d'atteindre Pangnirtung dans le golfe de Cumberland, le navire fut retenu pendant vingt jours dans les glaces de la baie de Baffin et il a fallu abandonner temporairement l'idée de s'y rendre. L'expédition se dirigea alors vers les ports danois de Godhavn et d'Etah, dans le Groenland septentrional, où se firent les échanges de politesse accoutumés avec les autorités danoises. Cette visite annuelle est toujours attendue avec plaisir, tant par les membres de l'expédition que par les autorités danoises elles-mêmes.

Les conditions des glaces ont été telles qu'il a fallu abandonner le projet d'aller établir un nouveau poste de gendarmerie à la presqu'île de Bache. Les approvisionnements et le matériel de construction ont donc dû être laissés à Kane Basin, Fram Havn, lat. 78° 46′ N., point le plus septentrional atteint cette année.

L'itinéraire de l'expédition était le suivant:—

Départ de Québec le 1er juillet 1925.
Arrivée à Godhavn, Groenland septentrional, le 10 août.
" Etah, Groenland septentrional, le 19 août.
" Fram Havn, île Ellesmere, le 20 août.
" Craig Harbour, île Ellesmere, le 25 août.
" Dundas Harbour, île Devon, le 29 août.
" Pond Inlet, île Baffin, le 3 septembre.
" Pangnirtung, île Baffin, le 18 septembre.
Retour à Québec le 10 octobre.

Le Dr L. D. Livingstone, qui a de nouveau fait partie de l'expédition, a donné aux Esquimaux des divers ports de relâche l'aide médical et chirurgical dont ils avaient besoin; il a en outre donné aux gendarmes des conseils d'hygiène et renouvelé leurs provisions de remèdes et d'articles de pansement. Les conditions sanitaires des indigènes ont été trouvées meilleures que l'année précédente. Une épidémie de coqueluche sévissait dans le groupement de Godhavn et comme il n'y avait là aucun médecin, le Dr Livingstone fournit ses services et ses conseils qui furent très appréciés des autorités danoises.

M. L. T. Burwash, ingénieur, a quitté Ottawa en juin pour consacrer au moins une année à étudier les ressources de la région située entre les bouches du Mackenzie et la baie d'Hudson. M. Burwash quitta Aklavik par goélette le 5 août; le même jour il prenait le vapeur *Bay Chimo* de la Cie de la Baie d'Hudson à Shingle Point et arrivait le 20 août à la baie Cambridge, île Victoria, d'où il se proposait de gagner l'île King William pour y faire l'étude des conditions d'existence des Esquimaux et des ressources de cette île, puis la presqu'île Boothia et le territoire avoisinant, et enfin de franchir le littoral par la baie Repulse pour se rendre à Chesterfield sur la baie d'Hudson.

### TERRITOIRE DU YUKON

*Terres.*—Quinze demandes de terres ont été reçues et dix-huit lettres patentes ont été accordées pour une superficie globale de 473 acres.

*Bois.*—Quatre-vingt douze permis de coupe ont été octroyés et les redevances ont été perçues sur 1,250,000 pieds, mesure de planche, coupés durant l'année. Les coupes de bois de chauffage faites en vertu de permis se sont élevées à 8,725½ cordes et à 82 cordes sans permis sur lesquelles les amendes ont été perçues. Les redevances ont été payées sur 1,931 cordes coupées dans les concessions.

*Charbon.*—Comme les années précédentes, la Five Fingers Coal Company a expédié à Dawson du charbon provenant de sa mine de Tantalus Butte.

*Agriculture.*—La saison a été très favorable et les récoltes ont été d'excellente qualité.

*Hôpitaux et santé publique.*—Les conditions sanitaires ont été excellentes. Les hôpitaux de Dawson, de Whitehorse et de Mayo ont continué de bénéficier d'un service de premier ordre. Le nombre de vieillards de l'un et l'autre sexe auxquels il faut donner assistance augmente chaque année et continue d'être une lourde charge pour le territoire.

*Instruction publique.*—Les écoles publiques ont été maintenues à Dawson, Whitehorse et Mayo. Des écoles subventionnées ont été ouvertes à Selkirk et Keno City; il en avait déjà été établi une à Carcross.

*Chasse.*—Le gros gibier continue d'être abondant. Plusieurs groupes de chasseurs ont parcouru le territoire et se sont déclarés satisfaits de leurs expéditions.

*Loi et ordre public.*—La gendarmerie fédérale montée a maintenu l'ordre sur toute la surface du territoire.

*Conseil du Yukon.*—Certaines modifications ont été apportées aux ordonnances par le Conseil qui a siégé du 27 avril au 16 mai. Une ordonnance a été promulguée pour être mise en vigueur sur un vote affirmatif de l'électorat, en vue de réglementer la vente de la bière. Le vote pris en août a été favorable à l'ordonnance et une proclamation a été lancée à l'effet de la rendre effective en septembre.

## INSPECTIONS MINIÈRES ET PÉTROLIFÈRES—EXPLOITATION HOUILLÈRE

*Alberta.*—Par suite d'un conflit entre les propriétaires et les mineurs à propos d'une réduction de salaires, le travail dans les mines les plus importantes a été sérieusement entravé. La grève a été réglée du fait que chaque compagnie a conclu un arrangement particulier avec ses employés.

Les affaires, après avoir été dans le marasme pendant la plus grande partie de l'année aux mines de charbon à courte flamme, ont repris de l'activité au cours des derniers mois. Le temps doux qui a régné dans tout l'Ouest l'hiver dernier a sérieusement réduit les ventes de houille provenant des mines locales. En conséquence du succès obtenu par l'usine de nettoyage à sec installée à la mine Greenhill de Blairmore par la West Canadian Collieries, Limited, trois autres usines semblables sont en voie d'installation aux mines de Coleman, de McGillivray Creek et de Nordegg.

Les expéditions d'essai de charbon de l'Alberta dans diverses localités de l'Ontario ont donné satisfaction.

*Saskatchewan.*—Les inspections coutumières ont été effectuées; toutes les petites mines ont été visitées au moins une fois. Par suite de l'éloignement des voies ferrées et du manque de facilités de transport, la plupart des petites mines ont extrait bien peu de houille. Il est consolant de constater une fois de plus qu'il n'y a eu aucun accident mortel dans les mines situées sur des terres fédérales.

Le tableau suivant indique, pour l'année civile 1925, les quantités de charbon extraites sur les terres fédérales et sujettes à des droits régaliens, les quantités extraites sur les terres scolaires et sujettes à des droits régaliens, et les rendements non sujets à ces mêmes droits.

| Province | Rendements sujets à un droit régalien | | Rendements exempts de droits | Totaux |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Terres fédérales | Terres scolaires | | |
| Alberta | 3,325,032 | 235,678 | 2,322,684 | 5,883,394 |
| Saskatchewan | 48,839 | 58,336 | 363,511 | 470,686 |

Le tableau ci-après indique pour l'Alberta et la Saskatchewan le nombre de mines sujettes à des droits régaliens, le nombre de celles qui en sont exemptes et le nombre total de mines exploitées en 1925.

| Province | Nombre de mines exploitées sujettes à des droits régaliens | | Nombre de mines exemptes de droits régaliens | Totaux |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Terres fédérales | Terres scolaires | | |
| Alberta | 221 | 26 | 45 | 292 |
| Saskatchewan | 61 | 9 | 16 | 86 |

## PÉTROLE ET GAZ NATUREL

### *Sommaire des opérations*

A la suite du succès obtenu dans le forage du Royalite N° 4 qui a eu un rendement quotidien supérieur à 450 barils de naphte brut, il y a eu recrudescence d'activité dans les régions pétrolifères et gazifères de l'Ouest au cours de l'année dernière. Plusieurs puits ont été forés avec plus ou moins de succès. Des venues de gaz ont été obtenues dans les terrains de Viking, Foremost et Dead House Coulée. Les terrains de Wainwright et de Turner Valley ont produit du pétrole.

Ce qui suit est un résumé des opérations effectuées dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, l'Alberta, la Saskatchewan, le Manitoba et la Colombie-Britannique.

*Territoires du Nord-Ouest.*—Le puits Discovery N° 2 de la Northwest Company, situé environ 40 milles en aval de Norman, a été foré jusqu'à 1,602 pieds et une production quotidienne d'à peu près 110 barils a été obtenue.

*Peace River.*—Un peu de travail a été exécuté au puits Victory, subdivision 11 de la section 31, township 83, rang 21, à l'ouest du 5e méridien, en vue d'arrêter l'écoulement de l'eau.

*Viking.*—La Northwestern Utilities a terminé le forage de deux puits.

Le puits N° 11 situé dans la subdivision 16, section 6, township 49, rang 12, à l'ouest de 4e méridien, a donné un jet de gaz d'une puissance de 9,000,000 de pieds cubes par jour à une pression de 720 livres par pouce carré.

Le puits N° 12 situé dans la subdivision 9, section 12, township 49, rang 13, à l'ouest de 4e méridien, a produit un jaillissement de gaz de 7,000,000 de pieds cubes par jour à une pression de 715 livres par pouce carré.

Ces deux puits ont largement contribué à l'approvisionnement d'Edmonton.

*Wainwright.*—La profondeur du puits N° 3 de la British Petroleum, situé dans la subdivision 4, section 29, township 45, rang 6, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, a été portée de 2,252 à 2,296 pieds. Une carotte retirée de la couche de sable fin

entre 2,250 à 2.267 pieds était imprégnée de pétrole et il y avait des indices d'eau salée à 2,270 pieds. Comme la compagnie considérait que la section de la sonde était trop petite pour qu'il soit judicieux de terminer le forage en vue de la production, le matériel a été transporté à une courte distance au nord-est et un puits, le N° 3B a été foré jusqu'à 2,259 pieds, c'est-à-dire à l'horizon de pétrole du N° 3.

La production du puits N° 3B a été estimée à environ 75 barils par jour. Le pétrole est un peu plus léger que celui des autres puits de la région et mesure entre 18° et 20° Baumé.

Le puits N° 2 de la British Petroleum a été nettoyé et tubé; il a produit beaucoup de pétrole, outre le gaz employé comme carburant dans les opérations de forage des puits N° 3 et 3B.

Le puits N° 4 de la même firme a également produit une grande quantité de pétrole, sans toutefois que sa pleine puissance ait été mise à profit, les arrangements pour la vente de cet hydro-carbure n'ayant pas été terminés.

Le puits n° 1 de la Western Consolidated Oil Company, situé dans la subdivision 8 de la section 20, township 45, rang 6, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, a été foré jusqu'à 1,360 pieds, profondeur à laquelle les opérations ont été suspendues.

L'Interior Oil Company a foré son puits dans la Subdivision 9, section 36, township 44, rang 7, à l'ouest du 4e méridien; à la fin de l'année la profondeur atteinte était de 1,010 pieds.

*Monitor.*—Au puits de la West Regent Oil and Gas Company, section 19, township 34, rang 4, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, on a fait exploser la charge de nitro-glycérine placée dans le puits l'année précédente aux niveaux de 2,335 et 2,355 pieds, ce qui a confirmé la présence de pétrole et de gaz.

*Lac Many Islands.*—Des opérations de sondage ont été faites à deux puits.

Au puits de la Community Oil Company, subdivision 7, section 19, township 14, rang 1, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, le cuvelage a été réparé et le puits foré jusqu'au niveau de 2,520 pieds.

La profondeur du puits de la Many Islands Oil and Gas Company, subdivision 13, section 34, township 13, rang 2, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, a été portée à 3,366 pieds. Ce puits a été foré au diamant et la carotte obtenue était de très belle apparence, et a été conservée.

*Medicine Hat.*—En février 1925 la ville de Medicine Hat a conclu un arrangement avec M. C. E. Roth pour le forage d'un puits de sondage profond sur un terrain pris à bail par la municipalité pour l'exploitation de pétrole et de gaz. Les opérations ont commencé dans la subdivision 4, section 6, township 13, rang 3, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, avec l'outillage le plus perfectionné que l'on ait pu se procurer.

Un jet de gaz d'une puissance quotidienne de 3,635,000 pieds cubes a été obtenu à 1,080 pieds, et à la fin de l'année le niveau de 2,670 pieds a été atteint, le forage n'ayant pas été interrompu durant l'hiver.

*Foremost.*—La Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Company a foré deux puits durant l'été: le n° 5 dans la subdivision 1, section 14, township 6, rang 11, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, qui a produit un jet à l'air libre de 11.000,000 de pieds cubes de gaz par jour à une profondeur de 2,280 pieds, et le n° 6 situé dans la subdivision 8, section 11, township 6, rang 11, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, qui a fourni un jet quotidien de 1,200,000 pieds cubes au niveau de 2,197 pieds. Le gaz de ces puits a été canalisé et envoyé à Calgary par les tuyaux principaux de la compagnie.

*Dead Horse Coulée.*—Le puits Rogers-Imperial de la subdivision 16, section 29, township 1, rang 11, à l'ouest du 4e méridien a été foré jusqu'à 2,797 pieds. Il a donné, au niveau de 2,655 pieds, un jet de 5,000,000 de pieds cubes et un autre de 20,000,000 au niveau de 2,720 pieds. Ces deux jaillissements, ajoutés

à celui de 22,000,000 de pieds cubes obtenus à 2,527 pieds forment à l'air libre une venue totale de 50,000,000 de pieds cubes par 24 heures. Le puits a été obturé en attendant que la compagnie trouve un marché pour son produit.

Le puits Dead Horse Coulée n° 2 de la Northwest Company, situé dans la subdivision 5, section 32, township 1, rang 11, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, a atteint le niveau de 2,576 pieds où des indices de gaz et de pétrole et un écoulement d'eau ont été rencontrés. Le puits a été obturé et abandonné.

Le puits commencé par la J. F. M. Moodie Company dans la subdivision 4 de la section 4, township 1, rang 15, à l'ouest du 4e méridien, a été repris par la Urban Oil Company; la profondeur atteinte à la fin de l'année était de 2,570 pieds et le forage continue.

Le puits de Rice Creek de la Northwest Company, subdivision 13 de la section 4, township 14, rang 2, à l'ouest du 5e méridien, a été foré jusqu'au niveau de 2,900 pieds et les opérations continuent.

*Vallée de Turner.*—Le puits Royalite n° 4 situé dans la subdivision 12, section 7, township 20, rang 2, à l'ouest du 5e méridien, a été réparé en décembre 1924 et la production de napthe brut a été conservée depuis. Cet hydro-carbure a été expédié par camions-citernes à Okotoka et, en décembre 1925, une pipe-line de 4 pouces a été installée pour l'amener par pompage du puits à la raffinerie de l'Imperial Oil à Calgary.

En même temps, une autre pipe-line de 10 pouces était installée du puits à Calgary et une usine de $300,000 a été érigée pour séparer le sulfure d'hydrogène du gaz. Ce dernier, après son passage à l'usine est amené par la pipe-line aux conduites principales de la Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Company à Calgary.

Le puits n° 5 de la Royalite Oil Company situé dans la subdivision 13, section 7, township 20, rang 2, à l'ouest du 5e méridien, avait atteint une profondeur de 2,300 pieds à la fin de l'année, le forage étant exécuté par un appareil de rotation.

Le puits n° 6 de la même firme, subdivision 16, section 31, township 19, rang 2, à l'ouest du 5e méridien, foré de la même manière, a atteint le niveau de 1,665 pieds à la fin de l'année et les travaux continuent.

Les puits n$^{os}$ 1, 2 et 3 de la Royalite ont produit du gaz durant toute l'année; il a été utilisé par la Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power Company, après récupération de la gazoline à l'usine installée à cette fin.

La Canada Southern Oil and Refining Company a porté à 2,511 pieds la profondeur de son puits situé dans la subdivision 9, section 1, township 20, rang 3, à l'ouest du 5e méridien; elle a obtenu environ 10 barils par jour de pétrole à 57° Baumé.

Le n° 1 de la McLeod Oil Company situé dans la subdivision 16, section 1, township 20, rang 3, à l'ouest du 5e méridien, a produit durant l'année environ 12 barils par jour de pétrole à 54° et provenant d'une profondeur de 2,390 pieds.

Le n° 2 de la même compagnie, situé également dans la susdite subdivision, a atteint à la fin de l'année le niveau de 2,620 pieds; les indices obtenus sont très encourageants, mais n'ont pas été analysés parce que la compagnie se propose de forer jusqu'au niveau de l'horizon qui produit le fort jaillissement de pétrole et de gaz du puits n° 4 de la Royalite.

La Vulcan Oil Company a installé un outillage de sondage très complet dans la subdivision 11, section 13, township 20, rang 3, à l'ouest du 5e méridien; elle a commencé les travaux le 20 juillet 1925 et a atteint le niveau de 3,110 pieds à la fin de l'année.

Au puits de la Illinois-Alberta Oil Company situé dans la subdivision 14, section 12, township 20, rang 3, à l'ouest du 5e méridien, des recherches ont été effectuées en vue de retrouver un trépan perdu à la profondeur de 3,040 pieds. Les recherches ayant réussi, les opérations ont été reprises.

La Advance Oil Company a fait l'acquisition du puits Acme situé dans la subdivision 14, section 20, township 19, rang 2, à l'ouest du 5e méridien et, lorsqu'elle aura fait quelques réparations au tubage supérieur, elle essaiera de recouvrer un tube de six pouces de section tombé dans le fond du puits afin de pouvoir continuer les opérations. Le puits avait déjà atteint le niveau de 3,160 pieds. Cette compagnie a également érigé une tour de sondage sur le deuxième puits situé dans la même subdivision, mais le forage n'a pas été commencé.

La Home Oil Company a érigé une tour de sondage et installé un appareil de rotation dans la section 20, township 19, rang 2, à l'ouest du 5e méridien. Le forage n'était pas encore commencé à la fin de l'année.

*District à l'ouest de Calgary.*—La Signal Hill Oil Company a repris les opérations au puits n° 2 de la Moose Mountain Oil Company, dans la subdivision 9, section 34, township 23, rang 5, à l'ouest du 5e méridien et a commencé les opérations de nettoyage avant de continuer le forage. Le puits avait déjà atteint le niveau de 2,040 pieds.

DOMINION DU CANADA

# RAPPORT DU MINISTÈRE

DE

# L'IMMIGRATION ET DE LA COLONISATION

POUR

## L'EXERCICE FINISSANT LE 31 MARS 1926

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
1927

*A Son Excellence le Très Honorable Lord Byng de Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Gouverneur Général et Commandant en chef du Dominion du Canada.*

PLAISE À VOTRE EXCELLENCE:

Le soussigné a l'honneur de présenter à Votre Excellence le rapport des travaux du ministère de l'Immigration et de la Colonisation pour l'exercice financier terminé le 31 mars 1926.

Respectueusement soumis,

CHARLES STEWART,
*Ministre suppléant de l'Immigration et de la Colonisation.*

OTTAWA.

## TABLE DES MATIÈRES


| | Page |
|---|---|
| Rapport du | |
| Sous-ministre | 5 |
| Contrôleur en chef de l'immigration chinoise | 23 |
| Commissaire de la colonisation | 24 |
| Directeur de l'émigration européenne pour le Canada à Londres | 29 |
| Directeur de la publicité | 37 |
| Commissaire des expositions du Gouvernement canadien | 42 |
| Surintendante de la division des femmes | 44 |
| Commissaire de l'immigration, division de l'Est | 51 |
| Commissaire de l'immigration, division de l'Ouest | 55 |
| Commissaire de l'immigration, division du Pacifique | 59 |
| Surintendant de l'immigration juvénile | 64 |

# RAPPORT
## DU
# MINISTÈRE DE L'IMMIGRATION ET DE LA COLONISATION
## 1925-26

W. J. EGAN, SOUS-MINISTRE

Le présent rapport des activités de l'exercice 1925-26, tant en Canada qu'à l'extérieur, est le neuvième du ministère depuis son organisation. Les rapports individuels des différentes divisions du ministère y sont incorporés pour indiquer la diversité du travail accompli.

Beaucoup d'attention a été portée pendant l'année à l'établissement de familles britanniques sur des fermes en Canada en vertu de la convention d'établissement impérial. Cette convention, faite en l'automne de 1924, a pour but le placement sur des fermes en Canada de trois mille familles britanniques. La tâche de leur trouver des fermes convenables, de les y installer et de les surveiller incombe, aux termes de la convention, au ministère et à la Commission d'établissement des soldats. Le Gouvernement britannique fournit les fonds, jusqu'à concurrence de £300 par famille, pour le bétail et l'outillage. On se propose de transporter et d'installer les trois mille familles dans l'espace de trois ans. Pendant le printemps et l'été de 1925, plus de 500 familles sont arrivées. Afin qu'elles puissent acquérir l'expérience des méthodes canadiennes avant de se livrer à l'agriculture pour leur propre compte, des arrangements ont été faits pour leur procurer de l'emploi sur des fermes établies. Le succès de l'entreprise pendant la première saison a suscité beaucoup d'intérêt dans les Iles Britanniques, et déjà un grand nombre de familles demandent de venir au cours des quelques mois prochains. On ne croit pas que le placement du nombre total des familles dans l'espace de temps convenu présente de grandes difficultés.

Un nouveau plan de passages à taux réduits s'appliquant au plan d'établissement impérial fut mis en vigueur le 1er janvier, 1926. Ce plan diffère essentiellement de ceux des trois conventions de 1923, 1924 et 1925. En vertu des conventions précédentes, on prêtait aux adultes le prix entier de leur passage. Le rencaissement de ces prêts présentait souvent des difficultés. Pendant l'automne de 1925, des négociations se firent entre le ministère et le Comité d'établissement d'outre-mer dans le but de trouver un moyen de réduire le coût du passage à un point où l'immigrant pourrait le défrayer lui-même. La convention devenue effective le 1er janvier 1926 est le résultat de ces négociations. Les détails en sont contenus dans le rapport du Commissaire de la colonisation.

Le rapport du Directeur de l'émigration européenne pour le Canada à Londres contient des statistiques intéressantes indiquant le mouvement des différentes classes aux taux réduits établis par la convention générale des passages.

Le rapport de la Surintendante de la division des femmes montre l'organisation de ce service et le travail qu'il a pu accomplir avec la précieuse coopération de différentes organisations volontaires.

Les données statistiques de cette année sont beaucoup plus étendues que celles des années précédentes et parlent pour elles-mêmes.

Un mouvement important qui n'est pas compris dans les chiffres d'immigration est celui des Canadiens revenant au pays. En avril 1924, il fut décidé de tenir compte des citoyens canadiens revenant au Canada à la suite d'une absence aux Etats-Unis, c'est-à-dire de ceux qui avaient quitté le Canada avec l'intention de s'établir ailleurs et qui maintenant reviennent au Canada avec

l'intention déclarée d'y établir leur domicile permanent. Les personnes qui avaient quitté le Canada pour des objets temporaires ne sont pas comprises dans l'état sommaire qui suit. Les citoyens canadiens revenant au pays sont divisés en trois classes: (*a*) les personnes nées en Canada: (*b*) les personnes de naissance britannique qui avaient acquis domicile en Canada, et (*c*) les personnes naturalisées au Canada. Ce mouvement, mois par mois, depuis le 1er avril 1924, se chiffre ainsi:

| — | Citoyens canadiens par naissance | Sujets britanniques qui avaient acquis domicile en Canada | Citoyens canadiens par naturalisation | Totaux |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1924–1925 | | | | |
| Avril | 3,608 | 289 | 190 | 4,087 |
| Mai | 4,170 | 505 | 261 | 4,936 |
| Juin | 3,962 | 447 | 311 | 4,720 |
| Juillet | 4,426 | 405 | 296 | 5,127 |
| Août | 4,023 | 552 | 416 | 4,991 |
| Septembre | 2,952 | 434 | 239 | 3,625 |
| Octobre | 2,844 | 394 | 242 | 3,480 |
| Novembre | 2,614 | 357 | 215 | 3,186 |
| Décembre | 2,618 | 353 | 194 | 3,165 |
| Janvier | 1,395 | 190 | 121 | 1,715 |
| Février | 1,641 | 239 | 132 | 2,012 |
| Mars | 2,220 | 313 | 198 | 2,731 |
| Totaux | 36,473 | 4,487 | 2,815 | 43,775 |

| — | Citoyens canadiens par naissance | Sujets britanniques qui avaient acquis domicile en Canada | Citoyens canadiens par naturalisation | Totaux |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1925–26 | | | | |
| Avril | 2,599 | 245 | 151 | 2,995 |
| Mai | 2,722 | 308 | 181 | 3,211 |
| Juin | 2,514 | 256 | 165 | 2,935 |
| Juillet | 2,650 | 226 | 153 | 3,029 |
| Août | 3,105 | 308 | 254 | 3,667 |
| Septembre | 2,084 | 212 | 149 | 2,445 |
| Octobre | 2,576 | 227 | 190 | 2,993 |
| Novembre | 3,561 | 423 | 347 | 4,331 |
| Décembre | 6,707 | 702 | 514 | 7,923 |
| Janvier | 3,632 | 441 | 261 | 4,334 |
| Février | 3,525 | 383 | 259 | 4,167 |
| Mars | 4,571 | 371 | 249 | 5,191 |
| Totaux | 40,246 | 4,102 | 2,873 | 47,221 |

## Immigration au Canada

| Période | Des Iles Britanniques | Des Etats-Unis | Des autres pays | Totaux |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Année civile 1881 | 17,033 | 21,822 | 9,136 | 47,991 |
| " 1882 | 41,283 | 58,372 | 12,803 | 112,458 |
| " 1883 | 45,439 | 78,508 | 9,677 | 133,624 |
| " 1884 | 31,787 | 65,886 | 6,151 | 103,824 |
| " 1885 | 18,591 | 57,506 | 3,072 | 79,169 |
| " 1886 | 23,507 | 40,650 | 4,995 | 69,152 |
| " 1887 | 31,104 | 41,046 | 12,376 | 84,526 |
| " 1888 | 30,852 | 44,952 | 12,962 | 88,766 |
| " 1889 | 19,384 | 67,896 | 4,320 | 91,600 |
| " 1890 | 21,793 | 50,336 | 2,938 | 75,067 |
| " 1891 | 22,042 | 52,516 | 7,607 | 82,165 |
| " 1892 | 22,636 | ..... | 8,360 | 30,996 |
| " 1893 | 20,071 | ..... | 9,562 | 29,633 |
| " 1894 | 16,004 | ..... | 4,825 | 20,829 |
| " 1895 | 14,956 | ..... | 3,834 | 18,790 |
| " 1896 | 12,384 | ..... | 4,451 | 16,835 |
| " 1897 | 11,383 | 2,412 | 7,921 | 21,716 |
| " 1898 | 11,173 | 9,119 | 11,608 | 31,900 |
| " 1899 | 10,660 | 11,945 | 21,938 | 44,543 |
| Six mois se terminant le 30 juin 1900 | 5,141 | 8,543 | 10,211 | 23,895 |
| Exercice clos le 30 juin 1901 | 11,810 | 17,987 | 19,352 | 49,149 |
| " " 1902 | 17,259 | 26,388 | 23,732 | 67,379 |
| " " 1903 | 41,792 | 49,473 | 37,099 | 128,364 |
| " " 1904 | 50,374 | 45,171 | 34,786 | 130,331 |
| " " 1905 | 65,359 | 43,543 | 37,364 | 146,266 |
| " " 1906 | 86,796 | 57,796 | 44,472 | 189,064 |
| Neuf mois clos le 31 mars 1907 | 55,791 | 34,659 | 34,217 | 124,667 |
| Exercice clos le 31 mars 1908 | 120,182 | 58,312 | 83,975 | 262,469 |
| " " 1909 | 52,901 | 59,832 | 34,175 | 146,908 |
| " " 1910 | 59,790 | 103,798 | 45,206 | 208,794 |
| " " 1911 | 123,013 | 121,451 | 66,620 | 311,084 |
| " " 1912 | 138,121 | 133,710 | 82,406 | 354,237 |
| " " 1913 | 150,542 | 139,009 | 112,881 | 402,432 |
| " " 1914 | 142,622 | 107,530 | 134,726 | 384,878 |
| " " 1915 | 43,276 | 59,779 | 41,734 | 144,789 |
| " " 1916 | 8,664 | 36,937 | 2,936 | 48,537 |
| " " 1917 | 8,282 | 61,389 | 5,703 | 75,374 |
| " " 1918 | 3,178 | 71,314 | 4,582 | 79,074 |
| " " 1919 | 9,914 | 40,715 | 7,073 | 57,702 |
| " " 1920 | 59,603 | 49,656 | 8,077 | 117,336 |
| " " 1921 | 74,262 | 48,059 | 26,156 | 148,477 |
| " " 1922 | 39,020 | 29,345 | 21,634 | 89,999 |
| " " 1923 | 34,508 | 22,007 | 16,372 | 72,887 |
| " " 1924 | 72,919 | 20,521 | 55,120 | 148,560 |
| " " 1925 | 53,178 | 15,818 | 42,366 | 111,362 |
| " " 1926 | 37,569 | 18,778 | 39,717 | 96,064 |

Pour les années précédant 1891, il n'a pas été fait de distinction entre les immigrants et les non immigrants.

TABLEAU COMPARATIF.—Arrivées mensuelles, par ports océaniques, des immigrants venus au Canada au cours de l'exercice 1925-26, comparées à celles de l'exercice 1924-25.

| — | 1924–25 | | | | 1925–26 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hommes | Femmes | Enfants | Totaux | Hommes | Femmes | Enfants | Totaux |
| Avril | 11,714 | 3,716 | 2,062 | 17,492 | 4,781 | 2,096 | 2,058 | 8,935 |
| Mai | 10,352 | 4,720 | 2,623 | 17,695 | 5,804 | 3,163 | 2,614 | 11,581 |
| Juin | 6,150 | 4,053 | 2,423 | 12,626 | 2,389 | 2,328 | 1,909 | 6,626 |
| Juillet | 4,120 | 3,154 | 1,931 | 9,205 | 3,249 | 1,876 | 1,467 | 6,592 |
| Août | 4,410 | 3,822 | 2,680 | 10,912 | 3,800 | 2,000 | 1,481 | 7,281 |
| Septembre | 2,371 | 2,978 | 1,778 | 7,127 | 1,498 | 1,914 | 1,460 | 4,872 |
| Octobre | 1,714 | 2,496 | 1,448 | 5,658 | 1,749 | 2,437 | 2,013 | 6,199 |
| Novembre | 1,459 | 2,024 | 1,259 | 4,742 | 1,197 | 1,715 | 1,175 | 4,087 |
| Décembre | 711 | 850 | 463 | 2,024 | 1,003 | 1,117 | 834 | 2,954 |
| Janvier | 461 | 558 | 356 | 1,375 | 586 | 560 | 369 | 1,515 |
| Février | 628 | 477 | 305 | 1,410 | 1,724 | 929 | 687 | 3,340 |
| Mars | 2,533 | 1,582 | 1,163 | 5,278 | 9,258 | 2,098 | 1,948 | 13,304 |
| Totaux | 46,623 | 30,430 | 18,491 | 95,544 | 37,038 | 22,233 | 18,015 | 77,286 |

TABLEAU COMPARATIF.—Arrivées mensuelles des Etats-Unis d'immigrants venus au Canada au cours de l'exercice 1925-26, comparées à celles de l'exercice 1924-25.

| — | 1924–25 | | | | 1925–26 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hommes | Femmes | Enfants | Totaux | Hommes | Femmes | Enfants | Totaux |
| Avril | 1,078 | 420 | 340 | 1,838 | 1,049 | 474 | 526 | 2,049 |
| Mai | 970 | 468 | 361 | 1,799 | 932 | 396 | 429 | 1,757 |
| Juin | 954 | 479 | 362 | 1,795 | 753 | 394 | 354 | 1,501 |
| Juillet | 958 | 354 | 261 | 1,573 | 833 | 344 | 390 | 1,567 |
| Août | 1,153 | 345 | 286 | 1,784 | 1,664 | 418 | 449 | 2,531 |
| Septembre | 770 | 341 | 255 | 1,366 | 1,074 | 371 | 349 | 1,794 |
| Octobre | 646 | 336 | 285 | 1,267 | 713 | 392 | 399 | 1,504 |
| Novembre | 481 | 246 | 199 | 926 | 541 | 336 | 359 | 1,236 |
| Décembre | 413 | 203 | 125 | 741 | 478 | 281 | 290 | 1,049 |
| Janvier | 321 | 170 | 141 | 632 | 394 | 236 | 179 | 809 |
| Février | 392 | 204 | 204 | 800 | 516 | 268 | 272 | 1,056 |
| Mars | 719 | 298 | 280 | 1,297 | 978 | 468 | 479 | 1,925 |
| Totaux | 8,855 | 3,864 | 3,099 | 15,818 | 9,925 | 4,378 | 4,475 | 18,778 |

TABLEAU COMPARATIF.—Immigration totale au Canada, par mois, pour l'exercice 1925-26, comparée à celle de 1924-25.

| — | 1924–25 | | | | 1925–26 | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hommes | Femmes | Enfants | Totaux | Hommes | Femmes | Enfants | Totaux |
| Avril | 12,792 | 4,136 | 2,402 | 19,330 | 5,830 | 2,570 | 2,584 | 10,984 |
| Mai | 11,322 | 5,188 | 2,984 | 19,494 | 6,736 | 3,559 | 3,043 | 13,338 |
| Juin | 7,104 | 4,532 | 2,785 | 14,421 | 3,142 | 2,722 | 2,263 | 8,127 |
| Juillet | 5,078 | 3,508 | 2,192 | 10,778 | 4,082 | 2,220 | 1,857 | 8,159 |
| Août | 5,563 | 4,167 | 2,966 | 12,696 | 5,464 | 2,418 | 1,930 | 9,812 |
| Septembre | 3,141 | 3,319 | 2,033 | 8,493 | 2,572 | 2,285 | 1,809 | 6,666 |
| Octobre | 2,360 | 2,832 | 1,733 | 6,925 | 2,462 | 2,829 | 2,412 | 7,703 |
| Novembre | 1,940 | 2,270 | 1,458 | 5,668 | 1,738 | 2,051 | 1,534 | 5,323 |
| Décembre | 1,124 | 1,053 | 588 | 2,765 | 1,481 | 1,398 | 1,124 | 4,003 |
| Janvier | 782 | 728 | 497 | 2,007 | 980 | 796 | 548 | 2,324 |
| Février | 1,020 | 681 | 509 | 2,210 | 2,240 | 1,197 | 959 | 4,396 |
| Mars | 3,252 | 1,880 | 1,443 | 6,575 | 10,236 | 2,566 | 2,427 | 15,229 |
| Totaux | 55,478 | 34,294 | 21,590 | 111,362 | 46,963 | 26,611 | 22,490 | 96,064 |

SEXE, occupation et destination de tous les immigrants arrivés au Canada, au cours de l'exercice finissant le 31 mars 1926.

| — | Par les ports océaniques | Des Etats-Unis | Totaux |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sexe— | | | |
| Hommes | 37,038 | 9,925 | 46,963 |
| Femmes | 22,233 | 4,378 | 26,611 |
| Enfants | 18,015 | 4,475 | 22,490 |
| Totaux | 77,286 | 18,778 | 96,064 |
| Métiers ou occupation— | | | |
| Cultivateurs et ouvriers de ferme— | | | |
| Hommes | 28,032 | 5,007 | 33,039 |
| Femmes | 3,740 | 1,150 | 4,890 |
| Enfants | 8,791 | 1,796 | 10,587 |
| Journaliers— | | | |
| Hommes | 2,538 | 1,368 | 3,906 |
| Femmes | 690 | 145 | 835 |
| Enfants | 817 | 162 | 979 |
| Artisans— | | | |
| Hommes | 2,745 | 1,398 | 4,143 |
| Femmes | 1,084 | 289 | 1,373 |
| Enfants | 843 | 217 | 1,060 |
| Commerçants, etc.— | | | |
| Hommes | 1,662 | 901 | 2,563 |
| Femmes | 935 | 355 | 1,290 |
| Enfants | 565 | 218 | 783 |
| Mineurs— | | | |
| Hommes | 477 | 147 | 624 |
| Femmes | 12 | 2 | 14 |
| Enfants | 9,180 | 506 | 9,686 |
| Servantes | | | |
| Non-classifiés— | | | |
| Hommes | 1,584 | 1,104 | 2,688 |
| Femmes | 6,604 | 1,933 | 8,537 |
| Enfants | 6,987 | 2,080 | 9,067 |
| Destination— | | | |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | 763 | 88 | 851 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 499 | 267 | 766 |
| Ile du Prince-Edouard | 33 | 20 | 53 |
| Québec | 8,868 | 2,499 | 11,367 |
| Ontario | 24,091 | 5,202 | 29,293 |
| Manitoba | 17,826 | 1,253 | 19,079 |
| Saskatchewan | 10,844 | 2,972 | 13,816 |
| Alberta | 8,222 | 4,318 | 12,540 |
| Colombie-Britannique | 6,058 | 2,107 | 8,165 |
| Territoire du Yukon | 14 | 33 | 47 |
| Territoires du Nord-Ouest | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| Pas mentionnée | 66 | 19 | 85 |

ORIGINE et sexe des passagers arrivés aux ports océaniques au cours de l'exercice finissant le 31 mars 1926.

| — | Hommes | Femmes | Enfants | Totaux |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albanais | 10 | 2 | 2 | 14 |
| Arabes | 3 | 3 | 4 | 10 |
| Arméniens | 10 | 50 | 25 | 85 |
| Autrichiens | 55 | 16 | 4 | 75 |
| Belges | 504 | 322 | 237 | 1,063 |
| Bohèmes | 5 | 3 | ..... | 8 |
| Britanniques— | | | | |
| Anglais | 6,813 | 6,734 | 6,142 | 19,689 |
| Irlandais | 2,870 | 2,021 | 1,102 | 5,993 |
| Ecossais | 3,044 | 4,240 | 3,011 | 10,295 |
| Gallois | 464 | 293 | 296 | 1,053 |
| Bulgares | 7 | 26 | 14 | 47 |
| Croates | 966 | 25 | 15 | 1,006 |
| Tchèques | 636 | 91 | 78 | 805 |
| Dalmates | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Hollandais | 664 | 231 | 285 | 1,180 |

ORIGINE et sexe des passagers arrivés aux ports océaniques au cours de l'exercice finissant le 31 mars 1926.—*Suite.*

| — | Hommes | Femmes | Enfants | Totaux |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indiens Orientaux | 6 | 18 | 38 | 62 |
| Esthoniens | 11 | 13 | 4 | 28 |
| Finlandais | 993 | 454 | 170 | 1,617 |
| Français | 242 | 167 | 89 | 498 |
| Allemands | 2,468 | 2,175 | 2,713 | 7,356 |
| Grecs | 52 | 123 | 42 | 217 |
| Italiens | 620 | 579 | 439 | 1,638 |
| Japonais | 126 | 205 | 90 | 421 |
| Hébreux | 1,133 | 1,402 | 1,052 | 3,587 |
| Jugo-Slaves | 1,450 | 72 | 82 | 1,604 |
| Lettons | 7 | 11 | 6 | 24 |
| Lithuaniens | 87 | 64 | 14 | 165 |
| Magyares | 3,295 | 409 | 408 | 4,112 |
| Maltais | 11 | 7 | 3 | 21 |
| Moraves | 5 | 1 | ..... | 6 |
| Nègres | 4 | 38 | 11 | 53 |
| Perses | 2 | 2 | 7 | 11 |
| Polonais | 1,785 | 466 | 284 | 2,535 |
| Portugais | 1 | 2 | ..... | 3 |
| Roumains | 140 | 73 | 52 | 265 |
| Russes | 378 | 280 | 267 | 925 |
| Ruthènes | 3,206 | 681 | 372 | 4,259 |
| Scandinaves— | | | | |
| Danois | 795 | 202 | 115 | 1,112 |
| Islandais | 19 | 17 | 17 | 53 |
| Norvégiens | 707 | 207 | 158 | 1,072 |
| Suédois | 849 | 266 | 220 | 1,335 |
| Serbes | 429 | 18 | 7 | 454 |
| Slovaques | 1,909 | 75 | 62 | 2,046 |
| Espagnols | 5 | 7 | ..... | 12 |
| Suisses | 210 | 81 | 29 | 320 |
| Syriens | 39 | 52 | 43 | 134 |
| Turcs | 2 | 9 | 6 | 17 |
| Immigration totale | 37,038 | 22,233 | 18,015 | 77,286 |
| Canadiens rapatriés | 15,445 | 15,431 | 6,358 | 37,234 |
| Touristes, étudiants, etc | 5,788 | 4,650 | 1,334 | 11,772 |
| Totaux | 58,271 | 42,314 | 25,707 | 126,292 |

ARRIVÉES mensuelles d'immigrants, par origine, aux ports océaniques, au cours de l'exercice finissant le 31 mars 1926.

| — | Avril | Mai | Juin | Juil. | Août | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Déc. | Jan. | Fév. | Mars | Totaux |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albanais | 5 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 14 |
| Arabes | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 10 |
| Arméniens | 12 | 18 | 8 | ..... | 7 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 14 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 85 |
| Autrichiens | 9 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 11 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 19 | 75 |
| Belges | 129 | 331 | 58 | 40 | 48 | 99 | 51 | 33 | 16 | 24 | 74 | 160 | 1,063 |
| Bohèmes | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 8 |
| Britanniques— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglais | 2,966 | 3,161 | 2,222 | 1,640 | 1,680 | 1,490 | 1,449 | 1,087 | 484 | 315 | 718 | 2,477 | 19,689 |
| Irlandais | 692 | 1,218 | 727 | 519 | 485 | 475 | 440 | 317 | 153 | 55 | 198 | 714 | 5,993 |
| Ecossais | 1,084 | 2,047 | 1,519 | 903 | 882 | 706 | 903 | 633 | 329 | 120 | 298 | 871 | 10,295 |
| Gallois | 219 | 133 | 106 | 61 | 81 | 56 | 75 | 46 | 16 | 18 | 37 | 205 | 1,053 |
| Bulgares | 3 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 5 | ..... | 2 | 4 | 47 |
| Croates | 310 | 142 | 2 | 209 | 15 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | ..... | 3 | 313 | 1,006 |
| Tchèques | 197 | 71 | 37 | 64 | 131 | 20 | 31 | 15 | 26 | 8 | 25 | 180 | 805 |
| Dalmates | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Hollandais | 306 | 167 | 55 | 78 | 74 | 49 | 60 | 24 | 18 | 16 | 34 | 299 | 1,180 |
| Indiens orientaux | 7 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 62 |
| Esthoniens | 2 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 28 |
| Finlandais | 125 | 263 | 145 | 167 | 96 | 90 | 145 | 115 | 103 | 36 | 188 | 144 | 1,617 |
| Français | 43 | 95 | 44 | 32 | 56 | 38 | 49 | 39 | 19 | 10 | 20 | 53 | 498 |
| Allemands | 440 | 508 | 429 | 494 | 507 | 689 | 1,815 | 575 | 888 | 191 | 272 | 548 | 7,356 |
| Grecs | 14 | 12 | 14 | 29 | 22 | 28 | 16 | 15 | 13 | 20 | 11 | 23 | 217 |
| Italiens | 139 | 170 | 145 | 123 | 123 | 182 | 156 | 131 | 137 | 93 | 82 | 157 | 1,638 |
| Japonais | 32 | 68 | 56 | 24 | 32 | 25 | 16 | 23 | 24 | 14 | 30 | 77 | 421 |

ARRIVÉES mensuelles d'immigrants, par origine, aux ports océaniques, au cours de l'exercice finissant le 31 mars 1926.—*Suite.*

| — | Avril | Mai | Juin | Juil. | Août | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Déc. | Jan. | Fév. | Mars | Totaux |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hébreux | 123 | 134 | 181 | 244 | 349 | 214 | 420 | 386 | 218 | 246 | 357 | 715 | 3,587 |
| Jugo-Slaves | 248 | 199 | 8 | 83 | 531 | 3 | 5 | 18 | 12 | 15 | 9 | 473 | 1,604 |
| Lettons | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 24 |
| Lithuaniens | 2 | 3 | 3 | 18 | 21 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 62 | 165 |
| Magyares | 290 | 869 | 141 | 481 | 548 | 67 | 35 | 93 | 66 | 57 | 139 | 1,326 | 4,112 |
| Maltais | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 21 |
| Moraves | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 6 |
| Nègres | ..... | 10 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 53 |
| Perses | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 |
| Polonais | 165 | 284 | 107 | 278 | 332 | 69 | 62 | 94 | 91 | 76 | 171 | 806 | 2,535 |
| Portugais | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| Roumains | 27 | 67 | 19 | 29 | 22 | 26 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 12 | 12 | 26 | 265 |
| Russes | 71 | 52 | 49 | 122 | 129 | 168 | 71 | 32 | 30 | 36 | 69 | 96 | 925 |
| Ruthènes | 408 | 576 | 181 | 225 | 344 | 81 | 126 | 132 | 123 | 61 | 260 | 1,742 | 4,259 |
| Scandinaves— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Danois | 206 | 166 | 90 | 74 | 78 | 47 | 35 | 51 | 19 | 13 | 47 | 286 | 1,112 |
| Islandais | 1 | 7 | 8 | 18 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 2 | ..... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 53 |
| Norvégiens | 75 | 138 | 64 | 127 | 90 | 58 | 27 | 48 | 27 | 11 | 58 | 349 | 1,072 |
| Suédois | 119 | 275 | 110 | 109 | 77 | 122 | 114 | 62 | 45 | 9 | 59 | 234 | 1,335 |
| Serbes | 93 | 24 | 2 | 85 | 73 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 160 | 454 |
| Slovaques | 308 | 263 | 35 | 239 | 358 | 12 | 23 | 8 | 20 | 6 | 91 | 683 | 2,046 |
| Espagnols | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | 3 | ..... | 2 | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 12 |
| Suisses | 44 | 64 | 22 | 36 | 25 | 13 | 14 | 18 | 1 | 6 | 19 | 58 | 320 |
| Syriens | 14 | 8 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 13 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 16 | 11 | 9 | 134 |
| Turcs | 2 | 6 | ..... | 2 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 |
| Totaux | 8,935 | 11,581 | 6,626 | 6,592 | 7,281 | 4,872 | 6,199 | 4,087 | 2,954 | 1,515 | 3,340 | 13,304 | 77,286 |

ARRIVÉES mensuelles d'immigrants, d'après leur occupation et leur destination, aux ports océaniques, au cours de l'exercice finissant le 31 mars 1926.

| — | Avril | Mai | Juin | Juil. | Août | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Déc. | Jan. | Fév. | Mars | Totaux |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculteurs | 5,757 | 6,067 | 2,739 | 3,224 | 3,919 | 1,686 | 2,428 | 1,042 | 1,247 | 498 | 1,639 | 10,317 | 40,563 |
| Journaliers | 379 | 738 | 456 | 430 | 338 | 275 | 315 | 295 | 152 | 108 | 213 | 346 | 4,045 |
| Artisans | 476 | 737 | 397 | 372 | 360 | 334 | 423 | 312 | 180 | 143 | 305 | 633 | 4,672 |
| Commis, commerçants, etc. | 254 | 514 | 282 | 282 | 297 | 268 | 299 | 237 | 129 | 107 | 208 | 285 | 3,162 |
| Mineurs | 65 | 76 | 57 | 51 | 42 | 32 | 43 | 34 | 21 | 10 | 28 | 30 | 489 |
| Servantes | 888 | 1,306 | 996 | 726 | 785 | 790 | 1,035 | 799 | 475 | 210 | 363 | 807 | 9,180 |
| Non classifiés | 1,116 | 2,143 | 1,699 | 1,507 | 1,540 | 1,487 | 1,656 | 1,368 | 750 | 439 | 584 | 886 | 15,175 |
| Totaux | 8,935 | 11,581 | 6,626 | 6,592 | 7,281 | 4,872 | 6,199 | 4,087 | 2,954 | 1,515 | 3,340 | 13,304 | 77,286 |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | 125 | 48 | 90 | 23 | 52 | 55 | 75 | 82 | 71 | 38 | 48 | 56 | 763 |
| Nouv.-Bruns | 117 | 70 | 51 | 31 | 32 | 40 | 23 | 24 | 19 | 11 | 17 | 64 | 499 |
| Ile du Prince-Edouard | 1 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 33 |
| Québec | 602 | 1,381 | 974 | 849 | 735 | 799 | 916 | 694 | 339 | 274 | 434 | 871 | 8,868 |
| Ontario | 2,724 | 4,142 | 2,574 | 2,173 | 2,029 | 1,821 | 1,969 | 1,688 | 988 | 522 | 1,170 | 2,291 | 24,091 |
| Manitoba | 2,680 | 3,005 | 879 | 1,768 | 1,442 | 424 | 499 | 346 | 231 | 169 | 757 | 5,626 | 17,826 |
| Saskatchewan | 963 | 833 | 664 | 536 | 1,463 | 755 | 1,863 | 614 | 843 | 244 | 378 | 1,688 | 10,844 |
| Alberta | 1,025 | 986 | 753 | 723 | 986 | 511 | 357 | 304 | 209 | 95 | 246 | 2,027 | 8,222 |
| Colombie-Britannique | 693 | 1,056 | 619 | 486 | 531 | 464 | 496 | 333 | 251 | 158 | 290 | 681 | 6,085 |
| Territoires du Yukon | ..... | 9 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 14 |
| Territoires du Nord-Ouest | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Pas mentionnée | 5 | 49 | 8 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 66 |
| Totaux | 8,935 | 11,581 | 6,626 | 6,592 | 7,281 | 4,872 | 6,199 | 4,087 | 2,954 | 1,515 | 3,340 | 13,304 | 77,286 |

ETAT des biens et deniers apportés au Canada par les colons venus des Etats-Unis pendant la période 1912-13 à 1925-26.

| Exercice | $ cts. | Exercice | $ cts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1912–13 | 25,795,545 15 | 1920–21 | 16,584,895 91 |
| 1913–14 | 22,351,997 40 | 1921–22 | 12,211,198 52 |
| 1914–15 | 10,673,759 80 | 1922–23 | 9,097,076 69 |
| 1915–16 | 6,005,049 10 | 1923–24 | 6,962,739 53 |
| 1916–17 | 8,632,647 70 | 1924–25 | 6,277,122 95 |
| 1917–18 | 9,463,192 82 | 1925–26 | 7,604,209 00 |
| 1918–19 | 9,907,671 05 | | |
| 1919–20 | 19,507,656 40 | | 171,074,762 02 |

Pendant les quinze années dernières, chacun des Etats suivants a fourni au Canada plus de 10,000 colons:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Michigan | 89,396 | Wisconsin | 20,085 |
| Minnesota | 87,977 | Ohio | 18,631 |
| Massachusetts | 78,601 | Pennsylvanie | 18,507 |
| Washington | 77,529 | Oregon | 16,949 |
| New York | 75,980 | Dakota Sud | 15,383 |
| Dakota Nord | 52,224 | Idaho | 14,157 |
| Illinois | 32,808 | Californie | 13,590 |
| Maine | 30,167 | Vermont | 11,547 |
| Montana | 29,232 | Nebraska | 11,063 |
| Iowa | 20,888 | Rhode Island | 10,706 |
| New Hampshire | 20,742 | | |

ETAT des biens et deniers apportés au Canada pendant l'exercice finissant le 31 mars 1926, par les colons venus des différents Etats des Etats-Unis.

| | $ | | $ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 3,821 | Nevada | 9,453 |
| Alaska | 20,727 | New Hampshire | 50,926 |
| Arizona | 13,983 | New Jersey | 103,917 |
| Arkansas | 10,044 | New Mexico | 4,104 |
| Californie | 565,274 | New York | 965,167 |
| Colorado | 50,294 | Caroline du Nord | 21,765 |
| Connecticut | 21,164 | Dakota Nord | 225,681 |
| Delaware | 2,446 | Ohio | 202,471 |
| District de Colombie | 5,205 | Oklahoma | 23,249 |
| Floride | 20,778 | Oregon | 289,282 |
| Georgie | 1,167 | Pennsylvanie | 205,387 |
| Idaho | 148,769 | Rhode Island | 25,564 |
| Illinois | 320,101 | Caroline Sud | 735 |
| Indiana | 45,195 | Dakota Sud | 89,779 |
| Iowa | 272,489 | Tennessee | 4,936 |
| Kansas | 42,871 | Texas | 40,953 |
| Kentucky | 39,311 | Utah | 43,324 |
| Louisiane | 24,634 | Vermont | 37,500 |
| Maine | 103,645 | Virginie | 16,368 |
| Maryland | 81,692 | Washington | 888,358 |
| Massachusetts | 281,212 | Virginia Occidentale | 25,764 |
| Michigan | 803,639 | Wisconsin | 124,920 |
| Minnesota | 345,711 | Wyoming | 53,412 |
| Mississippi | 4,585 | Non classifié | 508,212 |
| Missouri | 72,514 | | |
| Montana | 279,397 | | $7,604,209 |
| Nebraska | 62,319 | | |

REJETS, par causes et nationalités, aux ports océaniques, de 1902-03 à 1925-26.

| — | Exercices | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1902-03 à 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 | 1917-18 | 1918-19 | 1919-20 | 1920-21 | 1921-22 | 1922-23 | 1923-24 | 1924-25 | 1925-26 | Totaux |
| PAR CAUSES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Causes médicales | 4,162 | 398 | 319 | 34 | 30 | 12 | 19 | 21 | 99 | 60 | 37 | 130 | 83 | 40 | 5,444 |
| Causes civiles | 5,094 | 1,429 | 679 | 129 | 144 | 59 | 51 | 641 | 854 | 1,023 | 595 | 862 | 948 | 226 | 12,734 |
| Totaux | 9,256 | 1,827 | 998 | 163 | 174 | 71 | 70 | 662 | 953 | 1,083 | 632 | 992 | 1,031 | 266 | 18,178 |
| PAR NATIONALITÉS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Britanniques | 1,240 | 171 | 169 | 42 | 28 | 5 | 11 | 108 | 193 | 153 | 98 | 187 | 199 | 109 | 2,713 |
| Américains | 175 | 12 | 29 | 28 | 15 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 11 | ..... | 326 |
| Autres | 7,841 | 1,644 | 800 | 93 | 131 | 55 | 50 | 546 | 749 | 923 | 530 | 799 | 821 | 157 | 15,139 |
| Totaux | 9,256 | 1,827 | 998 | 163 | 174 | 71 | 70 | 662 | 953 | 1,083 | 632 | 992 | 1,031 | 266 | 18,178 |

ÉTATS des déportations, après avoir été admis, par causes, nationalités et provinces, de 1902-03 à 1925-26.

| — | Exercices | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1902-03 à 1912-13 | 1913-14 | 1914-15 | 1915-16 | 1916-17 | 1917-18 | 1918-19 | 1919-20 | 1920-21 | 1921-22 | 1922-23 | 1923-24 | 1924-25 | 1925-26 | Totaux |
| PAR CAUSES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accompagnant les déportés | 145 | 10 | 34 | 5 | 9 | 39 | 10 | 18 | 37 | 48 | 52 | 78 | 145 | 158 | 788 |
| Mauvaises mœurs | 506 | 159 | 128 | 68 | 60 | 84 | 35 | 22 | 52 | 105 | 66 | 86 | 13 | 59 | 1,443 |
| Criminels | 1,083 | 376 | 404 | 329 | 277 | 274 | 236 | 334 | 586 | 630 | 543 | 511 | 520 | 453 | 6,556 |
| Causes de santé | 2,296 | 570 | 379 | 206 | 98 | 39 | 70 | 123 | 133 | 313 | 282 | 649 | 420 | 410 | 5,988 |
| Non conformité aux règlements | 24 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 7 | 45 | 130 | 220 |
| A la charge du public | 2,853 | 715 | 789 | 635 | 161 | 91 | 103 | 158 | 236 | 950 | 679 | 775 | 543 | 506 | 9,194 |
| Totaux | 6,907 | 1,834 | 1,734 | 1,243 | 605 | 527 | 454 | 655 | 1,044 | 2,046 | 1,632 | 2,106 | 1,686 | 1,716 | 24,189 |
| PAR NATIONALITÉS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Britanniques | 4,358 | 952 | 877 | 602 | 186 | 36 | 99 | 184 | 295 | 1,107 | 888 | 1,377 | 985 | 899 | 12,845 |
| Américains | 1,066 | 405 | 461 | 437 | 324 | 407 | 279 | 392 | 616 | 725 | 520 | 417 | 321 | 330 | 6,700 |
| Autres | 1,483 | 477 | 396 | 204 | 95 | 84 | 76 | 79 | 133 | 214 | 224 | 312 | 380 | 487 | 4,644 |
| Totaux | 6,907 | 1,834 | 1,734 | 1,243 | 605 | 527 | 454 | 655 | 1,044 | 2,046 | 1,632 | 2,106 | 1,686 | 1,716 | 24,189 |
| PAR PROVINCES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Provinces maritimes | 147 | 45 | 55 | 48 | 19 | 18 | 22 | 22 | 52 | 74 | 54 | 38 | 32 | 43 | 669 |
| Québec | 1,589 | 371 | 397 | 236 | 108 | 123 | 96 | 118 | 174 | 297 | 277 | 301 | 206 | 233 | 4,526 |
| Ontario | 2,896 | 574 | 543 | 461 | 233 | 166 | 162 | 247 | 375 | 895 | 587 | 547 | 675 | 620 | 8,981 |
| Manitoba | ..... | 334 | 199 | 143 | 40 | 59 | 21 | 40 | 66 | 228 | 180 | 802 | 242 | 195 | — |
| Saskatchewan | 1,783 | 59 | 85 | 96 | 54 | 37 | 31 | 30 | 52 | 115 | 132 | 110 | 115 | 113 | — 6,816 |
| Alberta | ..... | 164 | 224 | 114 | 34 | 30 | 19 | 57 | 88 | 173 | 138 | 102 | 134 | 178 | — |
| Colombie-Britannique | 491 | 287 | 228 | 145 | 116 | 91 | 103 | 141 | 237 | 264 | 264 | 206 | 282 | 334 | 3,189 |
| Territoire du Yukon | 1 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 |
| Totaux | 6,907 | 1,834 | 1,734 | 1,243 | 605 | 527 | 454 | 655 | 1,044 | 2,046 | 1,632 | 2,106 | 1,686 | 1,716 | 24,189 |

## Etat sommaire pour l'exercice 1925-26.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Par ports océaniques canadiens— | | |
| Québec | 40,963 | |
| Halifax | 20,490 | |
| St-Jean | 12,245 | |
| Vancouver | 1,333 | |
| North Sydney | 435 | |
| Victoria | 361 | |
| Montréal | 144 | |
| Sydney | 5 | 75,976 |
| Par ports océaniques des Etats-Unis— | | |
| New-York | 1,163 | |
| Boston | 26 | 1,189 |
| Par autres ports océaniques | | 121 |
| Par ports frontières, venant des Etats-Unis | | 18,778 |
| Total | | 96,064 |

## Etat sommaire des admissions et rejets aux ports océaniques pendant l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1926.

| — | Admissions | Rejets |
|---|---|---|
| Division de l'Est— | | |
| Québec | 40,963 | 67 |
| Halifax | 20,490 | 83 |
| St-Jean | 12,245 | 22 |
| North Sydney | 435 | 28 |
| Montréal | 144 | 7 |
| Sydney | 5 | – |
| New-York | 1,163 | 36 |
| Boston | 26 | 1 |
| Totaux | 75,471 | 244 |
| Division du Pacifique— | | |
| Vancouver | 1,333 | 13 |
| Victoria | 361 | 9 |
| Totaux | 1,694 | 22 |
| Autres ports | 121 | ..... |
| Grands totaux | 77,286 | 266 |

IMMIGRATION par les ports océaniques, exercice 1925-26, classée par groupes d'âge et par origine des immigrants et séparant les illettrés de ceux qui peuvent lire et écrire.

| — | 10 à 17 ans | | | | 18 à 29 ans | | | | 30 à 49 ans | | | | 50 ans et plus | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hommes | | Femmes | | Hommes | | Femmes | | Hommes | | Femmes | | Hommes | | Femmes | |
| | Let. | Ill. | Let. | Ill. | Let. | Ill. | Let. | Ill. | Let. | Ill. | Let. | Ill. | Let. | Ill. | Let. | Ill. |
| Albanais | 1 | | | | 3 | | | 2 | 7 | | | | | | | |
| Arabes | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Arméniens | 8 | | 9 | 1 | 5 | | 27 | 1 | 4 | | 12 | 1 | 1 | | 6 | 1 |
| Autrichiens | 1 | | | | 41 | | 10 | | 13 | | 4 | | 1 | | 2 | |
| Belges | 34 | | 36 | | 272 | 4 | 188 | 2 | 206 | 5 | 106 | 2 | 17 | | 19 | |
| Bohèmes | | | | | 3 | | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | | 1 | | | |
| Britanniques— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglais | 2,110 | 5 | 1,006 | 6 | 3,804 | 7 | 2,863 | 10 | 2,507 | 3 | 2,822 | 3 | 488 | 4 | 678 | 11 |
| Irlandais | 246 | | 231 | 1 | 1,847 | 8 | 1,273 | 2 | 884 | 4 | 544 | 1 | 125 | 2 | 110 | |
| Ecossais | 829 | 1 | 575 | | 1,758 | | 2,310 | | 1,050 | | 1,373 | 1 | 235 | 1 | 346 | 3 |
| Gallois | 72 | | 45 | | 281 | | 127 | | 153 | 1 | 129 | | 29 | | 20 | |
| Bulgares | 4 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | | 18 | | 4 | | 4 | 3 | | | | 1 |
| Croates | 7 | | 1 | 1 | 645 | | 18 | | 319 | | 6 | | 2 | | | 1 |
| Tchèques | 22 | | 6 | | 408 | | 52 | | 227 | 1 | 38 | | | | 1 | |
| Dalmates | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Hollandais | 72 | | 36 | 1 | 466 | | 117 | | 179 | | 83 | | 19 | | 23 | |
| Indiens Orientaux | 27 | 5 | | 1 | 3 | | 6 | 2 | 2 | | 5 | 5 | 1 | | | |
| Esthoniens | 1 | | | 1 | 7 | | 8 | | 4 | | 5 | | | | | |
| Finlandais | 51 | | 30 | | 649 | | 298 | | 328 | | 125 | | 16 | | 13 | |
| Français | 15 | | 15 | 1 | 144 | | 68 | | 82 | | 72 | | 16 | | 25 | |
| Allemands | 626 | 9 | 542 | 4 | 1,307 | 3 | 958 | 6 | 949 | 1 | 778 | 6 | 205 | 3 | 241 | 10 |
| Grecs | 23 | | 11 | 2 | 32 | | 89 | 3 | 17 | | 14 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Italiens | 149 | 7 | 63 | 10 | 328 | 1 | 352 | 13 | 258 | 1 | 133 | 19 | 30 | 2 | 30 | 7 |
| Japonais | 44 | | 22 | 1 | 92 | 2 | 171 | 2 | 31 | | 29 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | |
| Hébreux | 322 | 7 | 278 | 9 | 590 | | 773 | 6 | 422 | 1 | 324 | 34 | 114 | 6 | 109 | 53 |
| Jugo-Slaves | 36 | | 4 | | 982 | | 51 | | 465 | | 17 | 2 | 3 | | 2 | |
| Lettons | 2 | | | | 2 | | 4 | | 4 | | 6 | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Lithuaniens | 3 | | 3 | | 56 | | 47 | | 30 | | 15 | | 1 | | 1 | |
| Magyares | 84 | | 64 | | 1,518 | 2 | 198 | | 1,732 | 1 | 167 | 1 | 42 | | 21 | 1 |
| Maltais | | | 1 | 1 | 4 | | 3 | 1 | 7 | | 2 | | | | | |
| Moraves | | | | | 4 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Nègres | 6 | | 8 | | 2 | | 27 | | 2 | | 6 | | | | | |
| Perses | 3 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Polonais | 69 | 6 | 90 | 15 | 929 | 3 | 273 | 7 | 835 | 3 | 115 | 14 | 15 | | 12 | 4 |
| Portugais | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | |
| Roumains | 8 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 71 | | 41 | 1 | 67 | | 22 | 1 | 2 | | 3 | 1 |
| Russes | 76 | 4 | 65 | 2 | 180 | 1 | 109 | 2 | 170 | 1 | 124 | 14 | 26 | | 19 | 4 |
| Ruthènes | 149 | 12 | 73 | 18 | 1,778 | 4 | 462 | 16 | 1,397 | 11 | 113 | 29 | 14 | 2 | 5 | 16 |
| Scandinaves— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Danois | 26 | | 12 | | 617 | | 143 | | 168 | | 46 | | 10 | | 7 | |
| Islandais | | | 4 | | 7 | | 5 | | 9 | | 9 | | 3 | | 2 | |
| Norvégiens | 40 | | 20 | 1 | 480 | | 109 | 1 | 209 | | 78 | | 18 | | 7 | |
| Suédois | 60 | 2 | 34 | | 600 | | 150 | | 220 | | 85 | 1 | 29 | | 12 | |
| Serbes | 6 | | 1 | 1 | 251 | | 11 | | 177 | | 5 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Slovaques | 16 | | 5 | | 1,232 | | 61 | | 674 | | 12 | | 3 | | | |
| Espagnols | | | | | 3 | | 3 | | 1 | | 4 | | 1 | | | |
| Suisses | 4 | 1 | 6 | | 165 | | 50 | | 41 | | 26 | | 4 | | 3 | |
| Syriens | 18 | | 7 | | 23 | 3 | 22 | 7 | 11 | 1 | 10 | 7 | | 1 | | 3 |
| Turcs | 5 | | | | 1 | | 5 | | | | 2 | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Totaux | 5,276 | 62 | 3,320 | 79 | 21,594 | 39 | 11,504 | 85 | 13,872 | 34 | 7,476 | 152 | 1,476 | 23 | 1,723 | 120 |

IMMIGRATION des Etats-Unis, exercice 1925-26, classée par groupes d'âge et par origine des immigrants, et séparant les illettrés de ceux qui peuvent lire et écrire.

| — | 10 à 17 ans | | | | 18 à 29 ans | | | | 30 à 49 ans | | | | 50 ans et plus | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hommes | | Femmes | | Hommes | | Femmes | | Hommes | | Femmes | | Hommes | | Femmes | |
| | Let. | Ill. | Let. | Ill. | Let. | Ill. | Let. | Ill. | Let. | Ill. | Let. | Ill. | Let. | Ill. | Let. | Ill. |
| Arméniens | 1 | | 1 | | 3 | | 1 | | 5 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Autrichiens | 6 | | | | 22 | | 3 | | 23 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | |
| Belges | 1 | | | | 13 | | 11 | | 31 | | 5 | | 6 | | 1 | |
| Bohémiens | 1 | | | | 20 | | 6 | | 19 | | 5 | | 5 | | | |
| Britanniques— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglais | 210 | | 195 | | 1,283 | | 642 | 1 | 1,358 | 2 | 640 | | 408 | 2 | 224 | 1 |
| Irlandais | 69 | 1 | 46 | | 502 | 2 | 206 | | 551 | 1 | 185 | 2 | 140 | | 50 | 1 |
| Ecossais | 86 | | 46 | | 535 | | 203 | 2 | 516 | | 211 | | 166 | | 56 | |
| Callois | 13 | | 10 | | 33 | | 11 | | 53 | | 15 | | 33 | | 6 | |
| Bulgares | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Croates | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | |
| Tchèques | 3 | | 2 | | 3 | | 3 | | 5 | | 4 | | | | | |
| Hollandais | 35 | | 24 | | 125 | | 39 | | 115 | | 47 | | 46 | | 16 | |
| Esthoniens | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Finlandais | 3 | | 2 | | 18 | | 4 | | 16 | | 10 | | 3 | | 3 | |
| Français | 82 | 4 | 80 | 3 | 327 | 4 | 278 | 1 | 281 | 2 | 123 | 1 | 69 | 2 | 42 | 2 |
| Allemands | 98 | 4 | 76 | | 507 | | 249 | 2 | 519 | | 219 | 1 | 200 | | 70 | 3 |
| Grecs | 1 | | | | 5 | | 5 | | 19 | | 4 | | 3 | | | |
| Italiens | 4 | | 3 | | 42 | | 15 | | 44 | | 6 | | 3 | | | |
| Juifs | 13 | 1 | 16 | | 100 | | 60 | | 106 | | 39 | 2 | 11 | | 7 | 1 |
| Jugo-Slaves | 3 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Lettons | | | | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Lithuaniens | | | | | 7 | | 3 | | 5 | | 3 | | | | | |
| Magyares | 10 | | 1 | 1 | 10 | | 7 | | 17 | | 7 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | |
| Mexicains | | | | | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Nègres | 4 | | 1 | | 91 | | 26 | | 94 | | 26 | | 5 | | 6 | |
| Indiens nord-américains | | | 2 | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Polonais | 7 | 2 | 4 | | 36 | | 23 | | 65 | 1 | 20 | 2 | 9 | | 2 | |
| Portugais | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Roumains | | | | | 13 | | 1 | | 5 | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | |
| Russes | 5 | | 15 | | 18 | | 12 | | 44 | | 16 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Ruthènes | 1 | | | | 14 | | 3 | | 21 | | 4 | | 2 | | 2 | |
| Scandinaves— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Danois | 9 | | 9 | | 70 | | 27 | | 93 | | 32 | | 18 | | 2 | |
| Islandais | 1 | | | | 2 | | 1 | | 8 | | 3 | | 2 | | 2 | |
| Norvégiens | 28 | | 24 | | 191 | | 83 | | 198 | 1 | 60 | | 74 | | 16 | |
| Suédois | 25 | | 15 | | 168 | | 59 | | 146 | | 56 | | 52 | | 13 | |
| Serbes | | | | | | | | | 3 | 1 | | | | | | |
| Slovaques | 1 | | 2 | | 2 | | 2 | | 6 | | 3 | | | | | |
| Espagnols | | | | | 2 | | 3 | | 8 | | 3 | | 1 | | | |
| Suisses | 2 | | 1 | | 31 | | 5 | | 27 | | 5 | | 12 | | 3 | |
| Syriens | 1 | | 2 | | 6 | | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Totaux | 723 | 12 | 579 | 4 | 4,207 | 6 | 2,005 | 7 | 4,412 | 12 | 1,763 | 12 | 1,282 | 6 | 527 | 11 |

IMMIGRATION par les ports océaniques, exercice 1925-26, par races,

| Race | Français | Anglais | Allemand | Norvégien | Suédois | Islandais | Gallois | Flamand | Wallon | Hollandais | Danois | Finlandais | Esthonien | Letton |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albanienne | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arabe | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arménienne | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Autrichienne | 2 | 4 | 61 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belge | 83 | 20 | 2 | | | | | 779 | 4 | 2 | | | | |
| Bohémienne | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Britannique | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglaise | 1 | 16,326 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Irlandaise | 1 | 5,277 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ecossaise | | 8,482 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Galloise | | 856 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| Bulgare | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Croate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tchèque | 1 | 4 | 8 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| Dalmatienne | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hollandaise | 3 | 51 | 15 | | | | | 18 | | 903 | | | | |
| Indienne orientale | | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Esthonienne | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18 | |
| Finlandaise | | 8 | 1 | | 78 | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1,412 | 4 | |
| Française | 408 | 23 | 1 | | | | | 5 | | | | | | |
| Allemande | 12 | 24 | 3,003 | 2 | | | | | | 5 | 6 | 1 | | |
| Grecque | | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Italienne | 5 | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Japonaise | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Juive | 7 | 200 | 68 | | | | 1 | | | | | 7 | | 1 |
| Jugo-Slave | | 3 | 13 | | | | | 3 | | | | | | |
| Lettonne | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 |
| Lithuanienne | | 11 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Magyare | 1 | 8 | 38 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maltaise | | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Moravienne | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nègre | | 51 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Persane | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Polonaise | 1 | 30 | 36 | | | | 5 | | | | 4 | 1 | | |
| Portugaise | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Roumaine | | 2 | 34 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Russe | 1 | 40 | 45 | | 1 | | | | | | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Ruthène | | 2 | 3 | | | | | | | 2 | | | | |
| Scandinave | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Danoise | | 40 | 1 | 2 | | | | 1 | | 1 | 975 | 1 | 7 | |
| Islandaise | | 4 | | | | 27 | | | | | 8 | | | |
| Norvégienne | | 33 | 1 | 913 | 15 | | | | | | 1 | | | |
| Suédoise | | 19 | 1 | 12 | 1,148 | | | 2 | | | | 6 | | |
| Serbe | | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Slovaque | | | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Espagnole | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Suisse | 99 | 16 | 179 | | | | | | | 2 | | | | |
| Syrienne | 7 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Turque | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totaux | 635 | 31,591 | 3,530 | 929 | 1,242 | 27 | 8 | 810 | 4 | 915 | 998 | 1,430 | 32 | 15 |

indiquant le langage des immigrants âgés de 10 ans et plus.

| Lithuanien | Russe | Juif | Hébreux | Ruthène Russniaque Ukranien | Polonais | Roumain | Slovène | Croate (Serbe) | Tchèque (Bohémien) | Hongrois (Magyare) | Italien | Espagnol | Portugais | Grec | Albanien | Turc | Bulgare | Japonais | Indien oriental | Arménien (Araméen) | Syrien (Arabe) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .... | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 7 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 7 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | 69 | .... |
| .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 6 | 2 | .... | 30 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 139 | 853 | 2 | 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 5 | 6 | 711 | 13 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 52 | .... | .... |
| .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | 3 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 2 | 2,491 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 29 | 4 | 1 | 14 | 3 | 40 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 190 | .... | .... | 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 4 | 1,377 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 397 | .... | .... | .... |
| 13 | 764 | 602 | 887 | 5 | 452 | 35 | .... | .... | .... | 6 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 6 | 331 | 1,110 | 75 | 19 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | 7 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 136 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | 7 | 13 | 3,752 | 8 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5 | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 8 |
| .... | 29 | 2 | 5 | 99 | 2,168 | .... | .... | .... | 5 | 2 | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | 7 | .... | .... | 13 | 3 | 149 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 20 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | 566 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 105 | 3 | .... | .... | 6 | 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 |
| .... | 103 | 1 | 14 | 2,502 | 1,350 | 17 | 5 | 1 | 45 | 54 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 2 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | 2 | 443 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | 6 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 27 | 29 | 1,887 | 45 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 | .... | 6 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | 96 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 6 | 6 |
| 153 | 3,997 | 611 | 921 | 2,630 | 4,121 | 217 | 513 | 2,476 | 2,761 | 3,968 | 1,395 | 12 | 1 | 199 | 9 | 4 | 35 | 397 | 52 | 79 | 118 |

IMMIGRATION des Etats-Unis, exercice 1925-26, par races,

| Race | Français | Anglais | Allemand | Norvégien | Suédois | Islandais | Flamand | Hollandais | Danois | Finlandais | Lithuanien |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arménienne | | 9 | | | | | | | | | |
| Autrichienne | | 50 | 4 | | | | | | | | |
| Belge | 11 | 26 | | | | | 31 | | | | |
| Bohémienne | | 52 | | | | | | | | | |
| Britannique— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anglaise | 3 | 4,963 | | | | | | | | | |
| Islandaise | 2 | 1,754 | | | | | | | | | |
| Ecossaise | 3 | 1,818 | | | | | | | | | |
| Galloise | | 174 | | | | | | | | | |
| Bulgare | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Croate | | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Tchèque | | 10 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Hollandaise | 1 | 387 | 21 | | | | 1 | 24 | | | |
| Esthonienne | | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Finlandaise | | 37 | | | 2 | | | | 1 | 19 | |
| Française | 461 | 840 | | | | | | | | | |
| Allemande | 2 | 1,767 | 175 | | | | | | | | |
| Grecque | | 18 | | | | | | | | | |
| Italienne | | 66 | | | | | 1 | | | | |
| Juive | | 258 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Jugo-Slave | | 17 | | | | | | | | | |
| Lettonne | | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Lithuanienne | | 11 | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| Magyare | | 29 | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Mexicaine | | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Nègre | | 253 | | | | | | | | | |
| Indienne de l'Amér. du nord | | 5 | | | | | | | | | |
| Polonaise | | 96 | 3 | | | | | 2 | | | |
| Portugaise | | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Roumaine | | 12 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| Russe | | 86 | 3 | | | | | | | | |
| Ruthène | | 11 | | | | | | | | | |
| Scandinave— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Danoise | | 224 | | | | | | | 36 | | |
| Islandaise | | 13 | | | | 6 | | | | | |
| Norvégienne | | 587 | | 88 | | | | | | | |
| Suédoise | | 473 | | | 61 | | | | | | |
| Serbe | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Slovaque | | 9 | | | | | | | | | |
| Espagnole | | 9 | | | | | | | | | |
| Suisse | 10 | 64 | 12 | | | | | | | | |
| Syrienne | 1 | 11 | | | | | | | | | |
| Totaux | 495 | 14,152 | 224 | 88 | 63 | 6 | 33 | 26 | 37 | 19 | 7 |

indiquant le langage des immigrants âgés de 10 ans et plus.

| Russe | Juif | Hébreux | Ruthène Russoniaque Ukrainien | Polonais | Roumain | Slovène | Croate (Serbe) | Tchèque (Bohémien) | Hongrois (Magyare) | Italien | Espagnol | Portugais | Grec | Arménien (Araméen) | Syrien (Arabe) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | ..... | ..... |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 49 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | 2 | 83 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 63 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 33 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | ..... | ..... | 24 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 4 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 |
| 63 | 2 | 85 | 24 | 79 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 19 | 40 | 49 | 9 | 1 | 21 | 3 | 7 |

REJECTIONS, aux ports océaniques, exercice 1925-26, ,indiquant sexe et nationalité.

| — | 18 ans et plus | | Moins de 18 ans | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hommes | Femmes | Hommes | Femmes |
| Britanniques | 76 | 29 | 10 | 4 |
| Arabes | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Arméniens | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Autrichiens | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Belges | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Cubains | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Tchèques | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hollandais | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Finlandais | 1 | 9 | ..... | 1 |
| Français | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Allemands | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Grecs | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Hongrois | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Italiens | 38 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Japonais | 4 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Jugo-Slaves | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Latviens | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mexicains | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Polonais | 9 | 2 | 1 | ..... |
| Roumains | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Russes | 16 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Scandinaves— | | | | |
| Danois | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Islandais | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Norvégiens | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Suédois | 3 | 5 | ..... | 2 |
| Espagnols | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Suisses | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Turcs | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Citoyens des Etats-Unis | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Totaux | 185 | 55 | 17 | 9 |

CANADIENS rentrés au pays, et autres non-immigrants, par les ports océaniques, pendant l'exercice 1925-26, indiquant sexe des voyageurs et classe de voyage.

| — | 1ère classe | | | | 2ème classe | | | | 3ème classe | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 18 ans et plus | | Moins de 18 ans | | 18 ans et plus | | Moins de 18 ans | | 18 ans et plus | | Moins de 18 ans | |
| | H. | F. | H. | F. | H. | F. | H. | F. | H. | F. | H. | F. |
| Canadiens de naissance | 1,462 | 1,502 | 113 | 110 | 2,588 | 3,185 | 935 | 995 | 655 | 615 | 1,528 | 1,504 |
| Britann. de naissance | 367 | 242 | 7 | 11 | 2,645 | 3,573 | 127 | 131 | 4,366 | 4,653 | 297 | 334 |
| Britanniques par naturalisation | 215 | 221 | 19 | 31 | 622 | 528 | 22 | 44 | 998 | 321 | 28 | 26 |
| Etrangers | 38 | 25 | ..... | 2 | 312 | 247 | 12 | 13 | 1,177 | 319 | 45 | 24 |
| Nonimmigrants touristes | 829 | 679 | 68 | 105 | 2,066 | 2,368 | 164 | 156 | 646 | 769 | 61 | 78 |
| " professionnels | 28 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 121 | 109 | ..... | ..... | 22 | 33 | ..... | ..... |
| " étudiants | 25 | 3 | 14 | 8 | 47 | 14 | 13 | 7 | 22 | 2 | ..... | 1 |
| " de théâtre | 5 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 28 | 21 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 16 | ..... | ..... |
| " en transit | 797 | 573 | 71 | 65 | 705 | 532 | 66 | 64 | 237 | 107 | 3 | 8 |
| Totaux | 3,766 | 3,256 | 292 | 332 | 9,134 | 10,577 | 1,339 | 1,410 | 8,128 | 6,835 | 1,962 | 1,975 |

## RAPPORT DU CONTRÔLEUR EN CHEF DE L'IMMIGRATION CHINOISE, A. L. JOLLIFFE

L'impôt de tête de $50 imposé sur les Chinois en 1885, augmenté à $100 le 1er janvier 1901, et à $500 le 1er janvier 1904, fut aboli par la Loi de l'immigration des Chinois, 1923, qui limite l'entrée en Canada de personnes d'origine ou de descendance chinoise aux catégories suivantes:

(*a*) Les membres du corps diplomatique ou autres représentants du gouvernement, leurs suites et leurs serviteurs, ainsi que les consuls et agents consulaires;

(*b*) Les enfants nés en Canada de race ou de descendance chinoise qui ont quitté le Canada pour des fins d'éducation ou autres, en prouvant leur identité à la satisfaction du contrôleur au port ou à l'endroit où ils veulent entrer à leur retour;

(*c*) (1) Les marchands tels que définis par les règlements que le Ministre pourra prescrire;

(2) Les étudiants venant au Canada pour suivre les cours d'une université ou d'un collège canadien quelconque autorisé par statut ou charte à conférer des dégrés.

Pendant l'exercice 1925-26, il n'y eut pas d'immigrants chinois admis au Canada, les seules personnes d'origine chinoise admises en vertu de l'article 5 étant les membres du corps diplomatique, leurs suites et leurs serviteurs, et les enfants nés en Canada de parents d'origine chinoise qui avaient quitté le Canada pour des fins d'éducation ou autres. Vingt et un Chinois illégalement en Canada furent déportés pendant l'année en vertu de différentes dispositions de la loi.

En vertu de l'article 9, il fut accordé au cours de l'année des permis à 87 Chinois, pour la plupart des acteurs et des actrices engagés par contrat à donner des représentations dans des théâtres chinois, des amahs, des serviteurs de touristes, des missionnaire, des étudiants et des professeurs. De ce nombre, 42 ont déjà quitté le Canada. Dans le cas des acteurs, des amahs, des serviteurs et des professeurs, le ministère exigea un dépôt d'argent ou un contrat de cautionnement pour garantir que ces personnes ne se livreraient à aucun emploi retribuable et qu'elles quitteraient le pays avant l'expiration de leur permis.

Pendant l'année, 3,947 Chinois s'inscrivirent pour départ. Cette inscription, exigée par les articles 23 et 25 des personnes qui quittent le Canada avec l'intention d'y retourner, comporte un honoraire de $2 et confère le droit d'entrer de nouveau avant deux ans.

Suit, pour fins de comparaison, un tableau de l'immigration chinoise:—

| Exercice | Exemptés | Payant impôt | Pourcentage du total des immigrants admis exemptés | Inscrits pour départ | Total des recettes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | $ |
| 1912–13 | 367 | 7,078 | 4·93 | 3,742 | 3,549,242 |
| 1913–14 | 238 | 5,274 | 4·32 | 4,143 | 2,644,593 |
| 1914–15 | 103 | 1,155 | 8·19 | 4,373 | 588,124 |
| 1915–16 | 68 | 20 | 77·27 | 4,064 | 19,389 |
| 1916–17 | 121 | 272 | 30·79 | 3,312 | 140,487 |
| 1917–18 | 119 | 650 | 15·47 | 2,907 | 336,757 |
| 1918–19 | 267 | 4,066 | 6·16 | 3,244 | 2,609,669 |
| 1919–20 | 181 | 363 | 33·27 | 5,529 | 538,479 |
| 1920–21 | 1,550 | 885 | 63·56 | 6,807 | 474,332 |
| 1921–22 | 287 | 1,459 | 16·44 | 7,532 | 743,032 |
| 1922–23 | 59 | 652 | 8·30 | 6,682 | 434,557 |
| 1923–24 | 49 | 625 | 7·27 | 5,661 | 334,039 |
| 1924–25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,992 | 308,659 |
| 1925–26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,947 | 25,969 |
| | 3,409 | 22,499 | 13·16 | 67,935 | 12,747,328 |

## RAPPORT DU COMMISSAIRE DE LA COLONISATION, W. R. LITTLE

Dans le présent rapport sont comprises toutes les demandes d'immigrants faites en vertu de la convention d'établissement impérial, sauf celles de domestiques et de familles placées sur des terres appartenant à la Commission d'établissement des soldats. Le rapport résume aussi le travail de nos représentants dans les Etats-Unis.

### CONVENTION D'ÉTABLISSEMENT IMPÉRIAL

Le 11 décembre 1925, un arrangement fut conclu entre le Secrétaire d'Etat aux affaires des Dominions et le gouvernement fédéral, stipulant le transport à des taux considérablement réduits des familles et des hommes non mariés venant du Royaume-Uni au Canada s'établir sur des terres, ainsi que des domestiques.

La comparaison entre les taux réguliers et les taux réduits de la convention d'établissement impérial s'établit ainsi:

| — | Taux régulier | | | Taux de la convention | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| Halifax, St-Jean et Québec | 18 | 15 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Montréal— | | | | | | |
| via Québec | 19 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| via St-Jean ou Halifax | 20 | 15 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Toronto— | | | | | | |
| via Québec | 21 | 17 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| via St-Jean ou Halifax | 22 | 17 | 11 | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Winnipeg | 23 | 19 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Régina | 24 | 14 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Moose Jaw | 24 | 15 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Saskatoon | 25 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Calgary ou Edmonton | 25 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Vancouver | 28 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 0 |

En vertu des conventions antérieures, des prêts se faisaient aux cultivateurs, aux ouvriers de ferme et aux domestiques du coût entier ou d'une partie du coût de leur passage. Ces prêts se font encore aux familles, mais pas aux ouvriers de ferme qui bénéficient des taux réduits. Chaque domestique paie la somme de £3 mais reçoit à titre de prêt, lorsque c'est nécessaire et expédient, la balance ou une partie de la balance du prix de passage réduit. Les enfants de familles agricoles reçoivent leur transport à titre gratuit à condition qu'ils n'aient pas atteint leur dix-septième anniversaire dans l'année financière de leur immigration. Les enfants amenés au Canada sous les auspices de l'Association d'émigration juvénile sont également transportés gratuitement.

La convention principale stipule que chacune des parties contractantes peut, de l'approbation de l'autre, conclure un arrangement subsidiaire avec un gouvernement provincial ou une société approuvée pour la sélection et l'installation des catégories d'immigrants définies par la convention principale. Des conventions subsidiaires ont été faites avec les gouvernements provinciaux et les sociétés approuvées suivantes:—

(*a*) Province de Nouvelle-Ecosse;
(*b*) Province de Nouveau-Brunswick;
(*c*) Province d'Ontario;
(*d*) Chemins de fer nationaux du Canada;
(*e*) Chemin de fer Pacifique Canadien;
(*f*) Société Ecossaise d'aide aux immigrants;
(*g*) Conseil de Service social de l'Eglise Anglicane en Canada;
(*h*) Société d'Etablissement Britannique du Canada;
(*i*) Société d'Immigration des Cantons de l'Est;
(*j*) L'Armée du Salut,

La convention principale ainsi que les conventions subsidiaires stipulent le maintien d'un service de soins ultérieurs sur une période de cinq années. Ce service est fourni par la division de l'établissement sur les terres à tous les immigrants choisis par le ministère pour être installés sur des fermes. Un service semblable est fourni par les gouvernements provinciaux et les sociétés approuvées, en vertu de leurs arrangements subsidiaires avec le ministère, aux immigrants venus des Iles Britanniques sous leurs auspices.

Le terme soins ultérieurs (*aftercare*) comprend, d'une manière générale, les services suivants:

(*a*) Procurer un emploi à l'immigrant et le diriger à sa destination;
(*b*) Visiter l'immigrant au cours de la première année et au moins une fois l'an dans la suite pendant cinq ans à compter de la date de son installation;
(*c*) Recevoir les plaintes et s'en occuper;
(*d*) S'enquérir des griefs et, lorsque c'est nécessaire, procurer à l'immigrant un autre emploi;
(*e*) Développer l'immigrant en vue de son établissement subséquent sur une ferme.

DEMANDES D'IMMIGRANTS FAITES EN CANADA

La liste suivante est celle des familles et des ouvriers agricoles célibataires demandés par des sujets britanniques résidant en Canada:

| Province | H. | F. | Enf. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ile du Prince-Edouard | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 3 | 5 | 12 |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | 7 | 2 | 4 |
| Ontario | 278 | 183 | 380 |
| Québec | 19 | 15 | 32 |
| Manitoba | 94 | 55 | 116 |
| Saskatchewan | 252 | 154 | 291 |
| Alberta | 164 | 129 | 216 |
| Colombie Anglaise | 95 | 59 | 136 |
| | 912 | 602 | 1,187 |

Des 2,701 personnes demandées, 1,099 sont arrivées et 1,602 sont encore à venir.

*Demandes en masse.*—Les districts ou centres distributeurs fixent le nombre des ouvriers agricoles dont ils auront besoin. Le directeur de l'émigration à Londres en est informé et nos agents dans le Royaume-Uni reçoivent l'ordre d'envoyer le nombre demandé. Nos agents délivrent à ces immigrants avant de partir des certificats de direction pour être présentés aux fonctionnaires de la division d'établissement sur les terres, qui, de leur côté, ont été prévenus des aptitudes des porteurs de ces certificats. A leur arrivée au bureau régional, ces immigrants sont immédiatement placés à l'emploi de cultivateurs.

Les demandes en masse suivantes ont été faites en septembre 1925:

| Bureau régional | Nombre |
|---|---|
| Edmonton | 1,000 |
| Winnipeg | 600 |
| Calgary | 600 |
| Toronto | 500 |
| Saskatoon | 300 |
| Régina | 300 |
| Prince-Albert | 200 |
| Total | 3,500 |

En outre, la Société d'Immigration des Cantons de l'Est a inscrit une demande de 50 ouvriers agricoles par mois pendant plusieurs mois. Une demande de 75 a été faite par la Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.

On attend la majeure partie de cette main-d'œuvre au cours des mois d'avril et de mai 1926.

La comparaison du coût du passage du Royaume-Uni au Canada fixé par la convention d'établissement impérial avec celui de certains centres des Etats-Unis à Calgary ou Edmonton est intéressante:—

| Taux de la convention | | | Taux aux colons des Etats-Unis | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| De | A | — | De | A | — |
| | | $ c. | | | $ c. |
| Glasgow, Liverpool ou Southampton. | Halifax, St-Jean ou Québec. | 14 90 | St-Paul..... | Calgary ou Edmonton. | 28 00 |
| | | | Boston..... | | 37 05 |
| | | | Omaha..... | | 40 63 |
| | | | Chicago..... | | 41 76 |
| | | | Kansas City..... | | 45 68 |
| Glasgow, Liverpool ou Southampton. | Calgary ou Edmonton. | 31 63 | | | |

ÉTATS-UNIS

Le ministère maintient à présent aux Etats-Unis dix-huit bureaux pour fournir des renseignements à ceux qui désirent s'établir en Canada. Avant le 14 janvier 1926, les réponses à nos annonces faites aux Etats-Unis étaient adressées au ministère à Ottawa. Cette procédure a été discontinuée et toutes les réponses sont maintenant adressées aux représentants qui dirigent les bureaux de renseignements. La nouvelle procédure a rendu nécessaire d'importants changements dans le travail de bureau et le travail extérieur. Onze formules de rapports ont été abolies et nos représentants ne font plus qu'un seul rapport mensuel indiquant le volume des affaires transigées, leur provenance et la valeur réelle de la publicité faite.

ETAT sommaire des résultats obtenus à chacun des bureaux de renseignements aux Etats-Unis pendant l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1926.

| Agence | Demandes de renseignements | Certificats de direction | | Nombre total de colons | Chargements de wagon | Argent et effets | Colons que l'on s'attend d'obtenir |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cert. | Colons | | | | |
| | | | | | | $ | |
| Fargo, N.D..... | 3,338 | 1,038 | 1,851 | 1,534 | 82 | 1,590,150 | 410 |
| Spokane, Wash..... | 1,000 | 916 | 1,272 | 2,948 | ..... | 2,437,760 | 197 |
| Great Falls, Mont..... | 1,511 | 335 | 893 | 1,048 | 26 | 821,295 | 132 |
| Detroit, Mich..... | 6,905 | 450 | 803 | 2,289 | 1 | 805,202 | 319 |
| St. Paul, Minn..... | 2,392 | 262 | 616 | 671 | 24 | 740,085 | 231 |
| Kansas City, Mo..... | 3,557 | 61 | 578 | 643 | 12 | 933,130 | 325 |
| Syracuse, N.Y..... | 550 | 162 | 337 | 1,913 | 4 | 267,900 | 42 |
| Harrisburg, Pa..... | 1,860 | 84 | 256 | 1,108 | 2 | 155,450 | 211 |
| Chicago, Ill..... | 1,232 | 54 | 225 | 895 | 30 | 509,100 | 129 |
| Des Moines, Iowa..... | 1,273 | 75 | 220 | 736 | 35 | 605,200 | 90 |
| Columbus, Ohio..... | 1,305 | 72 | 201 | 587 | 5 | 59,185 | 168 |
| Woonsocket, R.I..... | 484 | 59 | 250 | | ..... | 105,100 | 38 |
| Fall River, Mass..... | 307 | 99 | 165 | 1,088 | 1 | 29,065 | 65 |
| Boston, Mass..... | 375 | 74 | 115 | | ..... | 92,200 | 19 |
| Indianapolis, Ind..... | 1,212 | 77 | 145 | 383 | 2 | 245,100 | 83 |
| Manchester, N.H..... | 304 | 123 | 195 | | ..... | 125,000 | 50 |
| Portland, Me..... | 266 | 15 | 49 | 897 | ..... | 26,080 | 79 |
| San Francisco, Cal..... | 3,332 | 81 | 30 | 886 | ..... | 149,180 | 150 |
| Dernière résidence inconnue.. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,142 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Totaux..... | 32,103 | 4,037 | 8,211 | 18,768 | 224 | 9,696,182 | 2,738 |

Nos représentants aux Etats-Unis délivrent aussi des certificats de direction aux colons venant de ce pays. Ces certificats sont présentés aux surintendants de terres régionaux, qui s'occupent de conseiller les immigrants sur les districts qui leur conviendraient le mieux, sur les prix justes des terres et de l'outillage, sur les meilleures méthodes d'agriculture, en un mot, de les aider à surmonter les difficultés inhérentes à l'établissement dans un nouveau pays. Nos représentants aux Etats-Unis sont munis des noms et adresses des représentants des provinces canadiennes, qui coopèrent avec eux dans l'installation de colons sur la terre. Les colons sont aussi dirigés au commissaire divisionnaire de l'immigration à Winnipeg, qui coopère avec les surintendants régionaux dans l'œuvre générale de colonisation.

ETAT des placements d'ouvriers agricoles, célibataires et mariés, par la division d'établissement sur les terres, du 1er avril 1925, au 31 mars 1926.

| Nationalités | Vancouver | | Vernon | | Calgary | | Edmonton | | Prince-Albert | | Saskatoon | | Regina | | Winnipeg | | Toronto | | Sherbrooke | | Saint-Jean | | Burea principl | | Total | | Grand Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | C. | M. | C. | M. | C. | M. | C. | M. | C. | M. | C. | M. | C. | M. | C. | M. | C. | M. | C. | M. | C. | M. | C. | M. | C. | M. | |
| Plan des 3,000 familles | 2 | 74 | .... | .... | .... | 83 | 49 | 74 | 7 | 17 | .... | 36 | 30 | 43 | 26 | 76 | 38 | 57 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 47 | .... | .... | 165 | 510 | 675 |
| Britanniques | 17 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 161 | 23 | 396 | 72 | 24 | 15 | 65 | 8 | 93 | 26 | 130 | 19 | 232 | 19 | 10 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 3 | 1,154 | 199 | 1,353 |
| Canadiens | .... | .... | .... | .... | 7 | .... | 26 | 65 | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 36 | 68 | 104 |
| Autrichiens | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Bulgares | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Danois | .... | .... | .... | .... | 14 | 1 | 46 | 2 | 8 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 69 | 3 | 72 |
| Hollandais | 6 | .... | .... | .... | 27 | 8 | 14 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 37 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 86 | 12 | 98 |
| Finlandais | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 6 | 6 |
| Français | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Allemands | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | .... | 5 | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 12 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 22 | 2 | 24 |
| Hongrois | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 10 | .... | 97 | .... | 63 | 1 | .... | .... | 63 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 236 | 3 | 239 |
| Norvégiens | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. 8 | .... | 6 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 14 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 30 | 0 | 30 |
| Polonais | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 252 | 1 | 6 | .... | .... | .... | 9 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 267 | 2 | 269 |
| Roumains | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | 4 |
| Russes | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Jugo-Slaves | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 41 | .... | .... | .... | 6 | .... | 13 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 60 | 0 | 60 |
| Tchèques | .... | .... | .... | .... | 29 | .... | 382 | .... | 29 | .... | .... | .... | 23 | 2 | .... | .... | 3 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 466 | 3 | 469 |
| Suédois | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 16 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 20 | 1 | 21 |
| Suisses | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 2 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 4 | .... | 4 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 15 | 2 | 17 |
| Ukraniens | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 380 | .... | 3 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 383 | 1 | 384 |
| Des Etats-Unis | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | 4 | 38 | 19 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 2 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 48 | 26 | 74 |
| Autres | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | 17 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 26 | 8 | 34 |
| Totaux | 26 | 81 | 4 | 2 | 268 | 126 | 1752 | 239 | 152 | 37 | 88 | 47 | 249 | 73 | 183 | 109 | 320 | 81 | 13 | 4 | 21 | 51 | 14 | 4 | 3,090 | 854 | 3,944 |
| Dépendants | 220 | | 2 | | 443 | | 737 | | 126 | | 174 | | 233 | | 338 | | 314 | | 18 | | 142 | | 13 | | | | 2,760 |
| Domestiques | 7 | | ..... | | ..... | | 26 | | 9 | | 1 | | 18 | | 19 | | 20 | | ..... | | 31 | | ..... | | | | 131 |

## RAPPORT DU DIRECTEUR DE L'ÉMIGRATION EUROPÉENNE POUR LE CANADA À LONDRES, ANGLETERRE, J. BRUCE WALKER

Je me suis efforcé de rendre le présent rapport de l'exercice finissant le 31 mars 1926 aussi varié et intéressant que devrait être le rapport d'un travail aussi diversifié.

### PROPAGANDE D'ÉMIGRATION — ÎLES BRITANNIQUES

Le travail des agents d'émigration dans les Iles Britanniques peut se résumer comme suit:

*Conférences.*—La saison des conférences a duré du 2 octobre 1925, au 17 mars 1926. Au cours de cette période, on a fait 268 conférences, principalement dans les petites villes et les villages des bons districts agricoles. Un arrangement fut conclu avec les représentants des différentes compagnies de transport à l'effet que cent conférences seraient données par les compagnies de chemin de fer Pacifique-Canadien et Canadien-National. A toutes les conférences du gouvernement, des imprimés furent distribués, des entrevues données et des rendez-vous fixés.

Les dépenses occasionnées par les conférences furent de £1,995 0s. 5d.

*Expositions.* — Pendant l'année, les agents d'émigration ont assisté à 166 foires. A ces foires, 181 colons en perspective furent trouvés pour le projet d'établissement des familles britanniques, ainsi que 17 domestiques et 393 ouvriers de ferme célibataires avec expérience et sans expérience. Les produits agricoles canadiens furent exhibés et 229,600 imprimés distribués.

La somme dépensée pour les foires et les objets exhibés fut de £2,242 14s. 6d.

*Tapissières automobiles.* — Les deux tapissières automobiles en usage sont décorées avec goût et pourvues d'objets d'exposition comprenant des grains et des graminées, des grands et des petits bocaux contenant des fruits canadiens conservés, et des spécimens montés d'oiseaux et d'animaux à fourrure du Canada. Ces tapissières sont à la disposition des différentes agences et leur itinéraire est tracé par les agents de district. L'agent ou son assistant accompagne la tapissière, établit contact personnel avec les colons en perspective de son district et donne des conférences. Les itinéraires sont préparés de manière à ce que les tapissières arrivent à certains endroits les jours de marché. Les tapissières s'arrêtent aussi aux écoles et l'agent adresse la parole aux enfants. Les deux tapissières ont visité au cours de l'année 535 villes et villages, 71 marchés, 270 écoles, 9 expositions et ont parcouru une distance de 4,726 milles.

Les dépenses totales à compte des deux tapissières automobiles furent de £891 11s. 11d.

*Publicité.* — La publicité a été commencée dans la presse britannique le 20 septembre 1925 et s'est continuée jusqu'au 31 mars 1926, sauf pour une courte interruption pendant les fêtes de Noël. Des annonces ont paru dans 361 journaux du Royaume-Uni. Un grand nombre d'annonces locales furent aussi insérées par les agents d'émigration pour annoncer leurs conférences, entrevues, etc.

La somme totale des dépenses occasionnées par la publicité pendant l'année s'est élevée à £12,186 4s. 8d.

*Affiches.* — On a reçu pendant l'année 21,325 affiches canadiennes. De ce nombre, 15,875 ont été distribuées par nos agents réguliers.

*Bureau de la presse.* — Des découpures de nouvelles et d'articles, au nombre de 6,370, venant du Bureau de la presse officielle canadienne, ont été reçues des journaux.

*Verres peints pour lanternes de projection.* — On a prêté pendant l'année à des conférenciers 470 séries de verres peints et on a reçu onze nouvelles séries de plaques coloriées. La division d'établissement sur les terres nous a fourni 162 plaques montrant des colons qui avaient été placés sous les auspices du plan d'établissement de 3,000 familles. Ces plaques furent distribuées aux agents et exhibées dans les districts où les colons photographiés résidaient avant leur départ pour le Canada.

Les pellicules appartenant au ministère ont été en usage constant pendant l'hiver et furent exhibées 150 fois.

*Imprimés.* — Les imprimés suivants ont été reçus et distribués pendant l'année: —

| | Pamphlets reçus | | Pamphlets distribués |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance en magasin.. .. .. | 245,407 | .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 400,658 |
| Reçus d'Ottawa.. .. .. .. | 844,457 | | |
| Reçus de Wembley.. .. .. | 188,900 | Balance en magasin.. .. .. | 878,106 |
| | 1,278,764 | | 1,278,764 |

*Entrevues.* — Les agents préparent des entrevues avec les émigrants en perspective, soit par correspondance directe ou par l'entremise d'agents maritimes qui sont en relations avec eux, ainsi qu'aux conférences et aux foires. Les émigrants qui désirent de l'aide pour défrayer le coût de leur passage sont interviewés, sauf un petit nombre de ceux qui habitent des endroits éloignés et qui émigrent à la suite de nominations en masse. Ceux-ci, cependant, doivent être fortement recommandés par un agent maritime bien connu et digne de foi qui les a vus en personne. Tous ceux qui désirent de l'aide doivent fournir des recommandations.

*Colons en perspective.* — Les colons futurs sont découverts par nos agents à la suite de demandes de renseignements reçues aux conférences et aux expositions, ainsi que par la correspondance, la circulation des tapissières automobiles, la publicité faite dans les journaux et aussi par l'entremise d'agents d'enregistrement. Un rapport mensuel est fait par chaque agent indiquant les négociations faites et les nouvelles opérations créées.

## MAIN-D'ŒUVRE AGRICOLE

Les demandes reçues de couples mariés, expérimentés ou non, avec ou sans enfants, furent envoyés au ministère pour placement définitif.

Aux ouvriers agricoles célibataires en état de payer leur propre passage, des certificats de direction furent délivrés pour être présentés au bureau de la division d'établissement sur les terres du district où ils désiraient se placer.

Dans les cas où un candidat qui s'était inscrit pour placement définitif ne peut ou ne veut partir, on fait tous les efforts possibles pour lui trouver un remplaçant également compétent.

*Nominations en masse.* — Les départs d'ouvriers de ferme d'expérience non mariés ont commencé dans la première semaine de mars et se continuent encore. Le nombre d'ouvriers agricoles d'expérience diminue chaque année dans les Iles-Britanniques. Cette diminution est causée principalement par les salaires peu élevés que les bureaux de salaires des districts agricoles se sont vus obligés de fixer et par la compensation plus élevée que la main-d'œuvre peut obtenir dans d'autres industries, notamment dans celles du transport. De plus, le mouvement constant de la population rurale vers les grands centres contribue à diminuer la main-d'œuvre agricole disponible.

CONVENTION CONCERNANT LES TAUX DE PASSAGE

Les taux réduits stipulés par la nouvelle convention d'établissement impérial ont exercé une influence notable sur le volume d'émigration et le genre d'émigrants. Auparavant, un grand nombre de familles, tout en étant sensibles des conditions avantageuses qui leur étaient faites en leur avançant à titre de prêt le coût de leur passage, hésitaient à prendre à leur charge l'obligation financière qui en découlait aux taux alors en vigueur.

Le caractère distinctif de la nouvelle convention est d'éliminer, dans la mesure du possible, la nécessité de faire des prêts tout en ne permettant pas que le manque de fonds soit un obstacle à l'émigration de familles désirables. Le nouvel arrangement, bien qu'exigeant que la proportion payable par la famille émigrante soit payée aussitôt que possible, permet de consentir cette proportion à titre de prêt lorsqu'il est jugé expédient ou nécessaire de le faire. Dans la grande majorité des cas, la proportion payable par l'émigrant a été payée par lui, et cela a été rendu possible par le transport gratuit des enfants de moins de dix-sept ans.

L'application aux ouvriers de ferme et aux domestiques des taux de passage réduits n'a pas jusqu'à présent été aussi heureuse que leur application aux familles, soit à celles du projet des 3,000 familles ou du plan de placement. La publicité faite à ces taux réduits a eu l'effet d'intéresser toutes sortes de personnes avec ou sans expérience agricole ou domestique.

Les méthodes de publicité dont se sont servies les compagnies de transport pour annoncer les taux réduits ont provoqué une masse énorme de correspondance qui fut en grande partie une dépense inutile de temps et d'énergie. L'effet sur les domestiques fut ce qu'on devait en attendre; des milliers de jeunes femmes manifestèrent leur désir de profiter de ces taux favorables. Un effet plutôt étrange de l'application aux domestiques des taux réduits fut que certaines d'elles déclarèrent préférer obtenir un emprunt, aux anciens taux plus élevés, du coût entier de leur passage, plutôt que de payer comptant, aux taux réduits, la proportion du prix de passage s'appliquant à la partie océanique du voyage. En général, cependant, le tarif réduit a produit des résultats très favorables en ce qui concerne les domestiques, et le nombre envoyé aux cours des premiers trois mois de l'année civile 1926 augure bien pour l'avenir.

*Soins ultérieurs.* — Les arrangements subsidiaires basés sur la convention principale entre le gouvernement canadien et le gouvernement anglais ont concouru plus ou moins à développer le mouvement général de l'émigration.

Chacune des conventions subsidiaires comportant le service des soins ultérieurs a été responsable pour un certain montant de nouvelle émigration, la province d'Ontario, les deux compagnies canadiennes de chemin de fer et la société écossaise d'aide aux émigrants ayant contribué la plus grande part.

La liste suivante est celle des organisations avec lesquelles nous avons des conventions subsidiaires comportant le service des soins ultérieurs:

1. Province d'Ontario.
2. Province de Nouvelle-Ecosse.
3. Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.
4. La Compagnie de chemin de fer Pacifique Canadien.
5. Les chemins de fer Canadiens Nationaux.
6. La Société écossaise d'aide aux immigrants.
7. L'Armée du Salut.
8. La Société d'établissement britannique en Canada.
9. Le Conseil de Service social de l'Eglise anglicane en Canada.
10. La Société d'immigration des Cantons de l'Est.

*Mandats d'établissement impérial.* — Le tableau suivant indique le nombre de personnes à qui des mandats de transport ont été émis:

ANALYSE des mandats d'établissement de l'Empire émis durant l'exercice 1925-26.

| Bureau d'origine | Nominations d'Ottawa | | | | | Nominations des agents | | | | | Projet d'établissement des familles | | | | | Groupe MacDonell | | | | | Domestiques |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | H. | F. | E. | Nombre de personnes | Nombre de mandats | H. | F. | E. | Nombre de personnes | Nombre de mandats | H. | F. | E. | Nombre de personnes | Nombre de mandats | Nombre de personnes | Nombre de mandats | Autres | Total des personnes | Total des mandats | Nombre de mandats |
| Aberdeen | 12 | 16 | 51 | 79 | 22 | 64 | 1 | 2 | 67 | 64 | 35 | 35 | 108 | 178 | 35 | ... | ... | 3 | 327 | 124 | 71 |
| Bangor | 12 | 6 | 15 | 33 | 20 | 130 | 2 | ... | 132 | 130 | 87 | 79 | 189 | 355 | 64 | ... | ... | 3 | 523 | 217 | 17 |
| Belfast | 17 | 28 | 74 | 119 | 31 | 349 | 2 | ... | 351 | 349 | 101 | 97 | 336 | 534 | 82 | 77 | 15 | 17 | 1,098 | 494 | 405 |
| Birmingham | 24 | 17 | 31 | 72 | 29 | 82 | ... | ... | 82 | 82 | 90 | 99 | 361 | 450 | 84 | ... | ... | 14 | 618 | 209 | 61 |
| Bristol | 20 | 13 | 29 | 62 | 25 | 50 | ... | ... | 50 | 50 | 84 | 87 | 180 | 351 | 76 | ... | ... | 3 | 466 | 154 | 20 |
| Cambridge | 9 | 4 | 17 | 30 | 14 | 107 | ... | ... | 107 | 107 | 43 | 46 | 137 | 226 | 41 | ... | ... | 5 | 368 | 167 | 7 |
| Dublin | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | 14 | 22 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 3 | 1 |
| Glasgow | 45 | 45 | 80 | 170 | 73 | 92 | 4 | 6 | 102 | 92 | 119 | 118 | 311 | 548 | 97 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 828 | 266 | 705 |
| Inverness | 6 | 4 | 15 | 25 | 9 | 86 | 8 | 9 | 103 | 87 | 72 | 65 | 219 | 356 | 55 | ... | ... | ... | 484 | 151 | 32 |
| Liverpool | 28 | 40 | 68 | 136 | 55 | 98 | ... | ... | 98 | 98 | 117 | 110 | 302 | 529 | 101 | ... | ... | 7 | 770 | 261 | 192 |
| London | 55 | 45 | 79 | 179 | 84 | 30 | ... | 3 | 33 | 32 | 99 | 100 | 238 | 437 | 88 | ... | ... | 29 | 678 | 233 | 191 |
| Southampton | 17 | 12 | 30 | 59 | 29 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 31 | 27 | 75 | 133 | 25 | ... | ... | ... | 201 | 61 | 18 |
| York | 37 | 39 | 70 | 146 | 51 | 25 | ... | ... | 25 | 25 | 119 | 114 | 290 | 523 | 91 | ... | ... | 5 | 699 | 172 | 73 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7,083 | 2,512 | 1,793 |
| Gouv. d'Ontario | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 938 | 619 | 269 |
| Gouv. de la N.-E. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | ... |
| C.N.R. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 334 | 322 | ... |
| C.P.R. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 437 | 410 | ... |
| Brit. Set. Soc. of Canada | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 | 18 | ... |
| Church Army | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... |
| C. of E. Council | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 5 | ... |
| Totaux bruts | 283 | 269 | 559 | 1,111 | 443 | 1,120 | 18 | 21 | 1,159 | 1,123 | 1,001 | 981 | 2,660 | 4,642 | 841 | 82 | 16 | 89 | 8,833 | 3,889 | 2,062 |
| Annulations | 6 | 12 | 39 | 57 | 18 | 60 | ... | ... | 60 | 60 | 34 | 32 | 126 | 192 | 27 | 14 | 2 | 3 | 409 | 171 | 119 |
| Totaux nets | 277 | 257 | 520 | 1,054 | 425 | 1,060 | 18 | 21 | 1,099 | 1,063 | 967 | 949 | 2,534 | 4,450 | 814 | 68 | 14 | 86 | 8,424 | 3,718 | 1,943 |

Pendant l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1926, 3,718 mandats furent délivrés comprenant 8,424 personnes, contre 2,361 mandats comprenant 5,356 personnes dans l'exercice précédent. Aux domestiques, 1,943 mandats furent émis en 1926 contre 1,667 en 1925.

*Projet d'établissement de familles britanniques.* — En vertu de ce projet, les gouvernements anglais et canadien ont pris conjointement des dispositions pour établir 3,000 familles du Royaume-Uni sur des terres dans toutes les provinces du Canada au cours d'une période n'excédant pas trois ans. Le gouvernement canadien fournit les terres que les immigrants achètent à des conditions de paiement faciles, et le gouvernement britannique fait des avances de fonds pour l'achat du bétail et de l'outillage. Les premiers colons à prendre avantage de cet arrangement ont émigré pendant le dernier exercice.

L'intérêt porté à ce projet en Grande-Bretagne s'est accru d'une façon notable pendant la présente année. Le nombre de demandes sur lesquelles enquête et rapport ont été faits pendant l'année est de 1,383. Les demandes approuvées, soustraction faite de celles retirées et des annulations, s'élèvent à 1,053. Au cours de l'année, 832 familles sont parties pour le Canada.

Toutes demandes faites de bénéficier des termes de ce plan doivent, avant d'être approuvées, faire l'objet d'une enquête de la part d'un représentant du ministère. Dans la plupart des cas, cette enquête est faite à la maison du candidat, où, lorsque c'est possible, tous les membres de la famille sont vus. Des formules de demande préliminaires sont remplies, des recommandations procurées, un examen médical subi, et l'agent envoie le tout au bureau de Londres avec son rapport pour l'approbation du directeur et de la commission d'établissement britannique d'outre-mer. Lorsque tout cela a été fait, un certificat est délivré. L'examen médical de tous les membres de la famille est exigé.

Les familles qui ont fait des demandes pendant l'année ont paru être d'un caractère tout à fait satisfaisant. En outre des demandes définitives soumises en vertu de ce plan, des demandes de renseignements ont été reçues d'un grand nombre de familles d'ordre supérieur.

Le tableau suivant indique la suite donnée aux demandes reçues:

| Agence | Total des cas soumis | En suspens | Cas décidés par le bureau principal | Disposition | | | | | | | | Embarqués |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rejetés par le bureau principal | Rejetés autrement ou retirés | Total des cas approuvés | Rejetés pour cause de santé | Rejetés par le bureau outre-mer | Retirés | Différés | Total net des approbations | |
| Liverpool | 184 | 3 | 181 | 4 | 4 | 173 | 2 | ..... | 20 | 9 | 142 | 115 |
| Glasgow | 163 | 1 | 162 | 2 | 4 | 156 | 3 | ..... | 13 | 2 | 138 | 86 |
| York | 164 | 2 | 162 | 3 | 2 | 157 | 4 | ..... | 12 | 4 | 137 | 91 |
| Belfast | 171 | 3 | 168 | ..... | ..... | 168 | 2 | ..... | 12 | 1 | 153 | 77 |
| London | 112 | ..... | 112 | 7 | 15 | 90 | 3 | 1 | 24 | 2 | 60 | 110 |
| Bangor | 111 | 1 | 110 | ..... | 8 | 102 | 1 | ..... | 25 | 2 | 74 | 52 |
| Bristol | 118 | ..... | 118 | 2 | 12 | 104 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 90 | 74 |
| Birmingham | 108 | 2 | 106 | 2 | 4 | 100 | 2 | ..... | 20 | 3 | 75 | 78 |
| Inverness | 80 | 1 | 79 | 2 | 2 | 75 | ..... | ..... | 16 | 1 | 58 | 38 |
| Aberdeen | 72 | 3 | 69 | 3 | 5 | 61 | 1 | ..... | 8 | 3 | 49 | 35 |
| Cambridge | 66 | 2 | 64 | 2 | 2 | 60 | ..... | ..... | 12 | 2 | 46 | 45 |
| Dublin | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Canada | 33 | ..... | 33 | ..... | ..... | 33 | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | 30 | 30 |
| | 1,383 | 18 | 1,365 | 27 | 58 | 1,280 | 20 | 3 | 172 | 32 | 1,053 | 832 |

NOTE.—Un certain nombre des familles dans la colonne "embarqués" avaient été approuvées pendant l'exercice précédent.

*Plan d'entraînement de l'Alberta.* — En juin 1925, il fut décidé de renouveler l'arrangement conclu l'été précédent entre le gouvernement britannique et le gouvernement provincial de l'Alberta pour l'entraînement agricole dans l'Alberta de jeunes gens des Iles-Britanniques. Cet entraînement se fait à trois

endroits de la province: Vermilion, Olds et Claresholm. Soixante-quatre garçons y avaient été entraînés l'année précédente avec des résultats satisfaisants.

Quarante-quatre jeunes hommes, âgés de 17 à 25 ans, furent choisis pendant l'année par nos agents pour suivre un cours spécial, du 27 octobre 1925 au 26 mars 1926. Le cours comprenait la culture générale, le soin des animaux, l'élevage des volailles, l'administration de la ferme, la botanique, la chimie, l'anglais et la science vétérinaire. L'instruction donnée, d'une nature tout à fait pratique, était destinée à préparer ces jeunes gens à l'administration de fermes. Le gouvernement provincial de l'Alberta entreprit de trouver pour chaque élève finissant le cours un emploi satisfaisant sur une ferme convenable dans la province.

Une association intitulée "*Fellowship of the British Empire Fund*" conclut en septembre 1925, un arrangement avec le gouvernement britannique pour la sélection d'un nombre de jeunes gens, n'excédant pas 25, qui n'étaient pas en état de payer la somme de £50 exigée par le plan d'entraînement de l'Alberta. Vingt-deux candidats recommandés par cette association furent acceptés et envoyés au collège d'agriculture de Claresholm.

*Enfants.* — Le tableau suivant indique le nombre d'enfants émigrés sous les auspices des sociétés d'émigration juvénile, à partir d'avril 1925, jusqu'à mars 1926, et qui ont reçu de l'aide pour défrayer le coût de leur passage aux termes de la convention d'établissement impérial: —

| | |
|---|---|
| Catholic Emigration Association | 164 |
| Miss Birt—Liverpool Sheltering Homes | 57 |
| Church of England Waifs and Strays Society | 84 |
| Middlemore Homes | 10 |
| Orphan Homes of Scotland | 5 |
| Dr Cossar | 76 |
| National Children's Home and Orphanage | 93 |
| Church Army | 127 |
| British Immigration Aid and Colonization Association | 467 |
| M. Oliver Hind | 16 |
| Salvation Army | 372 |
| M. Fegan's Homes | 40 |
| Total | 1,511 |

*Domestiques.* — Nous avons en Grande-Bretagne huit femmes fonctionnaires, dont deux à Liverpool, deux à Londres, deux à Glasgow, une à Belfast et une à Dublin. Leurs devoirs sont de s'occuper de la correspondance relative à leur travail, d'interviewer les domestiques, de faire des conférences sur les chances de succès pour les domestiques en Canada, et d'être présentes aux embarquements de femmes émigrantes lorsque cela est nécessaire. Des permis de départ furent délivrés pendant l'exercice 1925-26 à des femmes non-accompagnées destinées aux provinces suivantes:

| | Total des permis délivrés | Destinées aux associations |
|---|---|---|
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | 65 | 34 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 42 | 5 |
| Québec | 1,060 | 464 |
| Ontario | 3,867 | 1,560 |
| Manitoba | 428 | 132 |
| Saskatchewan | 418 | 98 |
| Alberta | 399 | 115 |
| Colombie-Britannique | 491 | 114 |
| | 6,770 | 2,522 |

Les sommes suivantes furent dépensées pendant l'année pour le compte des passages assistés: —

| | |
|---|---|
| (a) Nominations ordinaires | £38,151 13s. 2d. |
| (b) Plan d'établissement de familles | 44,416 16s. 2d. |
| (c) Domestiques | 24,208 11s. 8d. |
| (d) Juvéniles «A» | 21,661 17s. 0d. |
| Juvéniles «B» | 1,620 12s. 4d. |
| Dépense totale | £130,059 10s. 4d. |

La moitié de cette dépense est remboursable au ministère par le gouvernement impérial.

*Certificats de direction.* — Des certificats de direction sont délivrés par nos agents aux personnes qui doivent s'établir sur la terre et aux ouvriers agricoles. La possession d'un certificat de direction est une assurance que la division d'établissement sur les terres fera tout son possible pour établir le colon sur une terre convenable et à prix raisonnable ou qu'elle lui trouvera de l'emploi comme ouvrier de ferme. Des certificats de direction au nombre de 628 furent émis pendant l'exercice 1925-26.

WEMBLEY

Les listes d'émigrants en perspective obtenues au bureau de renseignements sous la direction du directeur des expositions du Canada à Wembley ont été transmises régulièrement au bureau de Londres; ces listes furent immédiatement distribuées aux agents de districts intéressés.

| Lettres reçues | | Lettres écrites |
|---|---|---|
| 148,906 | Bureau de Londres | 105,825 |
| 192,167 | Bureaux de province (11) | 268,302 |

MATIÈRES RELATIVES AU PERSONNEL

Le personnel est loyal, enthousiaste et bien adapté au travail à faire. Je me suis trouvé fort encouragé par l'énergie, l'enthousiasme et l'intelligence dont ont fait preuve les différentes agences en Grande-Bretagne, dans l'Irlande du Nord et dans l'Etat Libre Irlandais. Malgré les différences toutes naturelles de valeur administrative, nos agents sont tous bien adaptés à leurs fonctions et ont bien réussi pendant une période très difficile.

EUROPE CONTINENTALE

*Anvers.* — Les aubains examinés à ce port étaient pour la plupart des Hongrois, des Jugo-Slaves, des Roumains, des Polonais, des Hollandais et des Suisses, quoique d'autres nationalités y étaient représentées. Le nombre d'immigrants belges a augmenté et, se basant sur les demandes de renseignements reçues, une nouvelle augmentation se fera l'an prochain.

*Paris.* — Les nationalités examinées à ce port comprenaient des Français, des Arméniens, des Jugo-Slaves, des Roumains, des Italiens, des Espagnols, des Portuguais, des Hongrois, des Tchéco-Slovaques, des Allemands, des Suisses, des Grecs. Il y en avait de presque toutes les nationalités. Le plus grand nombre paraissait venir de Hongrie, de Tchéco-Slovakie et de Jugo-Slavie. Il y a eu une augmentation appréciable du nombre d'ouvriers agricoles suisses émigrant au Canada, presque tous des travailleurs d'expérience, et dont plusieurs étaient des experts dans la fabrication du fromage et dans d'autre travail se rapportant à l'industrie laitière. Au nombre de ceux qui furent refusés étaient des journaliers étrangers, Polonais, Jugo-Slaves, Roumains, Italiens, Espagnols, Portuguais, etc., employés en France.

*La Haye.* — Les nationalités examinées à ce port comprenaient des Hollandais, des Roumains, des Bulgares, des Jugo-Slaves, des Belges, des Allemands, des Suisses ainsi que des membres d'autres races.

L'émigration de la Hollande au Canada pendant l'exercice qui vient de finir accuse une diminution d'environ 30 pour 100, mais on prévoit une augmentation notable pour l'an prochain.

*Hambourg.* — Les nationalités examinées à ce port comprenaient des Allemands, des Autrichiens, des Tchéco-Slovaques, des Russes et des immigrants de différentes autres races.

Les statistiques démontrent que 38 pour 100 des émigrants examinés à Hambourg étaient des citoyens allemands et 8 pour 100 des réfugiés russes d'origine allemande résidant en Allemagne.

Le nombre des passeports visés à Hambourg accuse une diminution de 285 sur celui de l'année précédente. Le nombre d'Allemands émigrant au Canada a diminué d'un tiers.

*Riga.*—A ce port ont été examinés des Ukraniens, des Russes, des Lithuaniens, des Latviens, des Esthoniens, des Danois, des Perses, des Doukhobors et des Mennonites russes.

*Dantzig.* — Les nationalités examinées à Dantzig comprenaient des Polonais, des Allemands, des Tchéco-Slovaques, des Russes, des Roumains, des Latviens, des Luthuaniens et quelques représentants de différentes autres races.

Le nombre d'examens à Dantzig accuse une augmentation sur l'année précédente de près de 300 pour 100 et le nombre de personnes refusées une diminution de 25 pour 100.

### *Sommaire des Groupes Spéciaux*

*Ouvriers de ferme.* — Du 1er avril au mois d'août 1925, 6,727 ouvriers agricoles ont émigré sous les auspices des compagnies de chemin de fer National Canadien et Pacifique Canadien.

*Les mille familles continentales.* — Quatre-vingt-huit de ces familles, comprenant 365 personnes, choisies par les compagnies de chemin de fer National Canadien et Pacifique Canadien, ont émigré pendant l'exercice.

*Les 200 familles continentales.* — Trente-huit familles, comprenant 130 personnes, choisies par les deux compagnies de chemin de fer, ont émigré en vertu de cet arrangement.

*Commission d'immigration luthérienne.*—Sous les auspices de cette organisation, 339 personnes ont émigré pendant l'année.

*I. C. A.* — Cette organisation est responsable de l'émigration de 1,854 personnes.

*Mennonites.* — Sous les auspices de la Commission mennonite canadienne, 3,077 personnes ont émigré pendant l'année.

*Plan Gédéon.* — Ce plan a été responsable de l'émigration de 261 personnes au cours du dernier exercice.

*Association catholique de Canadiens-Allemands.* — Cette association a fait émigrer 151 personnes pendant l'année.

*Convention avec les compagnies de chemin de fer.* — L'arrangement conclu par le ministère avec les compagnies de chemin de fer National Canadien et Pacifique Canadien devint effectif le 15 novembre. Pendant la période finissant le 31 mars 1926, l'émigration a eu lieu de 10,384 personnes comprenant des

Tchéco-Slovaques, des Jugo-Slaves, des Hongrois, des Roumains, des Allemands, des Autrichiens, des Polonais, des Ukraniens, des Lithuaniens, des Latviens, des Russes et des Esthoniens.

RÉSUMÉ de l'inspection civile préliminaire indiquant le nombre des passeports visés et refusés, les appels, les causes de refus, etc.

| Bureaux | Visés | Refusés | Appels | | | *Causes de refus | | | | | | | Lettres reçues | Lettres expédiées | Entrevues |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Sout. | Renv. | En suspens | C.P. 182 | C.P. 183 | C.P. 185 | Art. 3, alinéas b. | c. | j. | t. | | | |
| Anvers | 6,623 | 468 | 45 | 72 | 5 | 1 | 351 | 187 | 10 | 25 | 34 | 75 | 7,269 | 12,149 | 5,196 |
| Paris | 7,571 | 1,293 | 111 | 91 | 8 | 103 | 1,080 | 1,277 | 9 | 17 | 32 | 28 | 6,444 | 6,500 | 7,550 |
| La Haye | 2,095 | 42 | 6 | 29 | 1 | ..... | 29 | 10 | 1 | 8 | .... | .... | 5,657 | 5,019 | 2,994 |
| Hambourg | 3,107 | 257 | 55 | 74 | 7 | ..... | 157 | 131 | 35 | 51 | 17 | 10 | 4,637 | 4,611 | 1,540 |
| Dantzig | 8,933 | 208 | 11 | 42 | 4 | ..... | 88 | 42 | 3 | 17 | 43 | 8 | 4,514 | 7,801 | 2,415 |
| Riga | 6,605 | 169 | 22 | 36 | ..... | ..... | 90 | 24 | .... | 16 | 14 | 23 | 2,901 | 3,470 | 704 |
| Totaux | 34,934 | 2,437 | 250 | 344 | 25 | 104 | 1,795 | 1,671 | 58 | 134 | 140 | 144 | 31,422 | 39,550 | 20,399 |

NOTE.—Quelques aubains furent refusés pour plus d'une cause statutaire; en conséquence, le nombre des refusés ne correspondra pas avec les causes de refus, *e.g.*, un aubain peut avoir été refusé pour deux raisons, l'une indiquée dans le C.P. 182 et l'autre dans le C.P. 185.

L'état suivant donne le nombre des familles possédant un capital de $1,000 et plus qui ont obtenu leur visa aux divers bureaux sur le continent:

| Bureau | Capital | Familles |
|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | |
| Anvers | 80,700 00 | 26 |
| La Hague | 222,270 00 | 92 |
| Hambourg | 97,700 00 | 34 |
| Paris | 66,054 00 | 27 |
| Dantzig | 17,650 00 | 11 |
| Riga | 35,900 00 | 24 |

## RAPPORT DU DIRECTEUR DE LA PUBLICITÉ, ROBERT J. C. STEAD

Le travail de publicité du ministère de l'Immigration et de la Colonisation, qui se fait principalement dans le Royaume-Uni et les Etats-Unis, a été continué pendant l'année. Destinée tout particulièrement à atteindre les classes de personnes les plus aptes à devenir des colons sur les terres canadiennes ou à s'engager comme ouvriers agricoles ou comme domestiques, cette publicité va quelquefois au delà du but qui lui avait été assigné et intéresse inévitablement d'autres classes de personnes. Il n'est pas possible d'établir une ligne de démarcation exacte entre la publicité purement d'immigration et la publicité générale pour le pays. Tout ce qui tend à porter le Canada à l'attention favorable des habitants des autres pays contribue au succès de notre propagande d'immigration.

Pour les fins du présent rapport, le travail de publicité du ministère pendant l'année peut se résumer sous les rubriques suivantes: annonces; brochures et autres publications; nouvelles et articles de journaux; conférences; vues animées et photographies; journalistes et groupes de rédacteurs; observations générales.

### ANNONCES

La publicité faite par le ministère, ayant pour but de faire connaître à l'extérieur les chances de succès qui attendent les colons qui s'établissent en Canada, se fait naturellement dans des journaux publiés en dehors du pays. La publicité faite en Grande-Bretagne, dans l'Irlande du Nord et dans l'Etat Libre Irlandais est destinée à atteindre les classes qui pourraient fournir des ouvriers

agricoles et des domestiques; aux Etats-Unis, l'appel est limité à ceux qui sont en état de se livrer à l'agriculture pour leur propre compte. Ce sont les seuls pays où nous avons fait de la publicité pendant l'année. Les annonces sont publiées à la fin de l'automne et en hiver, époque où les cultivateurs sont en général les mieux disposés pour les fins que nous avons en vue.

La campagne d'annonces aux Etats-Unis fut commencée en octobre dans une liste choisie de journaux agricoles à grand tirage. Plus tard, cette liste fut augmentée de manière à comprendre une centaine d'hebdomadaires ruraux publiés dans les Etats où se centralisait en grande mesure notre travail de propagande. La publicité faite se basa sur les chances de succès et d'indépendance rendues possible par la fertilité et les prix peu élevés des terres canadiennes. On appuya sur la justice des lois canadiennes et leur application impartiale, la sécurité de la vie et de la propriété, le coût peu élevé de terres à proximité d'écoles, d'églises et de chemins de fer, les grandes étendues de terres disponibles, les taux de transport peu onéreux, l'exemption d'impôts sur la maison du cultivateur, sur son bétail, son outillage et ses biens personnels, l'augmentation de la production agricole canadienne et, enfin, l'occasion offerte aux colons américains d'aujourd'hui de répéter le succès qu'une génération précédente avait achevé en s'établissant sur les terres nouvelles qui pouvaient s'acheter à bon marché dans le temps.

Il est difficile de contrôler avec exactitude les résultats d'une campagne de publicité destinée à stimuler la colonisation. En effet, des mois et des années passent avant que les résultats s'en fassent pleinement sentir. Les familles prennent un temps considérable à se décider de rompre tous leurs liens d'amitié et d'affaires pour aller habiter un autre pays. Par conséquent, les effets de notre publicité ne se font pas voir immédiatement. Chaque demande de renseignements reçue est enregistrée, et le système que nous suivons nous permet de savoir à quelle publication elle doit être attribuée. Les demandes de renseignements reçues des Etats-Unis pendant l'année se sont élevées à 18,697, dont 1,740 en avril, 675 en mai, 581 en juin, 492 en juillet, 495 en août, 522 en septembre, 1,952 en octobre, 2,639 en novembre, 1,787 en décembre, 1,626 en janvier, 3,563 en février et 2,625 en mars. De ces demandes, 13,078 furent reçues à Ottawa et le reste aux agences du ministère dans les Etats-Unis. Le total accuse une diminution sur celui de l'an dernier, 20,272, dont 16,917 à Ottawa. Cette diminution est toute naturelle, cependant, les annonces ayant été rédigées de manière à n'intéresser que les personnes aux intentions sérieuses et à éliminer les curieux et les irresponsables. Il est digne de remarque que la diminution du nombre de demandes de renseignements reçues des Etats-Unis fut accompagnée d'une augmentation du nombre de colons venus au Canada de ce pays.

Les réponses aux annonces publiées en Grande-Bretagne, dans l'Irlande du Nord et dans l'Etat Libre Irlandais sont adressées à nos bureaux en ces pays. Une bonne partie des annonces fut utilisée à attirer l'attention au projet des 3,000 familles ainsi qu'aux chances de succès pour les ouvriers agricoles et les domestiques.

La publicité faite par le ministère s'adressant aux habitants d'autres pays, bien peu en est publié en Canada; les seules annonces faites en ce pays pendant l'année furent une courte série dans les journaux agricoles pour faire connaître aux personnes déjà venues des Iles-Britanniques les taux de passage réduits et comment s'y prendre pour en faire bénéficier leurs amis ou connaissances qui voudraient venir s'établir en Canada.

### BROCHURES ET AUTRES PUBLICATIONS

Notre *Atlas descriptif du Canada*, volume de 64 pages, contenant texte, cartes et illustrations de scènes canadiennes, est destiné à l'usage des écoles et à fournir des renseignements d'ordre général sur le pays à ceux qui songeraient à y venir. La grande demande qui en est faite démontre sa popularité. Des éduca-

teurs et autres personnes ont bien voulu nous en adresser des compliments. On nous demande souvent d'en fournir des grosses quantités pour distribution aux élèves d'écoles canadiennes, ce que le ministère ne peut faire, la distribution de l'Atlas devant servir à stimuler l'immigration et étant limitée à cette fin principalement à la Grande-Bretagne et aux Etats-Unis. Au cours de l'année, une nouvelle édition revisée fut préparée pour distribution aux Etats-Unis et 102,700 exemplaires en furent imprimés. Il n'a pas été nécessaire d'en imprimer d'autres pour les Iles-Britanniques, la quantité en mains étant suffisante.

La brochure, *L'Ouest Canadien,* contient des renseignements sur les provinces de Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta et Colombie-Britannique et traite des occasions d'établissement dans ces provinces. Elle est publiée en deux éditions, dont l'une pour distribution dans les Iles-Britanniques et l'autre aux Etats-Unis. L'édition britannique consiste de 32 pages avec texte, cartes, illustrations et un couvert en couleurs. Cette brochure fut revisée pendant l'année et 307,800 exemplaires furent imprimés et expédiés en Grande-Bretagne. L'édition des Etats-Unis fut aussi revisée et 200,000 exemplaires en furent imprimés.

La brochure *L'Est Canadien* renseigne sur les provinces de Québec, d'Ontario, de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, du Nouveau-Brunswick et de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard de la même manière que *L'Ouest Canadien* renseigne sur les provinces de l'Ouest. Les deux brochures sont uniformes de style. Deux éditions en furent imprimées au cours de l'exercice 1925-26. La première fut de 87,450 exemplaires, dont 77,450 furent expédiées aux Iles-Britanniques et 10,000 retenus pour usage en Canada et ailleurs. Des 154,350 exemplaires de la deuxième édition, 149,250 furent envoyés aux Iles-Britanniques et 5,100 retenus en Canada. La grande demande de l'édition britannique de cette brochure ainsi que de celle sur l'Ouest Canadien est due à la distribution qui en a été faite à l'exposition de l'Empire britannique. Il ne se fit pas imprimer de nouvelle édition pour les Etats-Unis pendant l'année, la quantité en mains étant suffisante.

La brochure intitulée *Farm Opportunities in Canada* traite des chances de succès en agriculture dans toutes les parties du Dominion par genres de culture plutôt que par provinces. C'est une brochure de 32 pages, en deux couleurs, illustrée, contenant une carte du Canada. Trois éditions en furent préparées au commencement de l'année, dont une de 190,000 exemplaires pour la Grande-Bretagne et l'Irlande du Nord, une de 10,000 exemplaires pour l'Etat Libre Irlandais et une de 47,500 exemplaires pour les Etats-Unis. Plus tard dans l'année, pour faire face à la demande, une nouvelle impression de 110,650 exemplaires fut faite pour les Etats-Unis, portant à 158,150 le nombre des exemplaires de cette brochure imprimés pour distribution dans ce pays pendant l'année.

*Canada, the New Home Land,* est un pliant de 12 pages avec une carte du globe terrestre d'un côté et des renseignements sur le Canada avec gravures de l'autre. Une édition de 203,500 exemplaires en fut faite principalement pour distribution à l'exposition de l'Empire Britannique.

Le *Vest Pocket Memorandum Book* est un petit carnet de notes contenant des pages blanches, des renseignements concis sur le Canada et une carte en couleurs du Dominion. Il en fut imprimé 100,700 exemplaires pour distribution à l'exposition de l'Empire britannique.

Pour les fins d'une excursion, en août et septembre 1925, de l'Association des rédacteurs agricoles américains, une petite brochure fut compilée traitant de la partie du pays que devaient parcourir les excursionnistes avec des notes détaillées sur chacune des provinces de l'Ouest et sur les endroits où l'on devait s'arrêter. Cette brochure fut préparée de manière à être utile comme source de renseignements ou à servir à la confection d'articles sur l'Ouest du Canada.

Pour distribution à l'exposition séculaire norse tenue à St-Paul, Minnesota, Etats-Unis, dans l'été de 1925, et à laquelle le ministère fut représenté, il fut imprimé en langue norvégienne 10,000 livrets de poche contenant des renseignements concis sur le Canada ainsi que de la matière d'intérêt pour les Norvégiens.

Le *Manuel du Citoyen* est destiné à renseigner et guider les nouveaux arrivés en Canada. Une édition anglaise de 50,018 exemplaires en fut imprimée pendant l'année dont 40,000 furent envoyés en Grande-Bretagne.

Un pamphlet spécial intitulé *Canada's New Wonder Wheat,* traitant de la production du blé *Garnet* sur la ferme expérimentale du gouvernement canadien et des possibilités plus vastes qu'offre au colon ce nouveau blé à maturation rapide, fut préparé et publié pendant l'année. Des tableaux y furent inclus indiquant le coût estimé par acre de l'agriculture en Canada et aux Etats-Unis. Les chiffres dont nous nous sommes servis pour ce tableau étaient de provenance américaine. Cinquante mille exemplaires du pamphlet furent imprimés pour distribution en grande partie aux Etats-Unis.

Un feuillet intitulé *Information on Shipping Settlers' Effects to Western Canada* fut revisé et 10,000 exemplaires en furent imprimés pour distribution aux Etats-Unis.

Quatre séries de conférences pour l'usage de nos représentants et d'autres en Grande-Bretagne furent revisées et imprimées en quantités de 500 de chaque série.

Une réimpression de *Canada, Atlas Descriptif,* en français fut préparée et 25,366 exemplaires imprimés.

Les principales publications d'ordre général mises en circulation par le service de publicité du ministère pendant l'année sont les suivantes: —

| | |
|---|---|
| Canada, Atlas Descriptif, édition des Etats-Unis | 102,700 |
| Canada, Atlas Descriptif, édition française | 25,366 |
| L'Ouest Canadien, édition britannique | 307,800 |
| L'Ouest Canadien, édition des Etats-Unis | 200,000 |
| L'Est Canadien, édition britannique | 241,800 |
| L'Est Canadien, édition française | 25,550 |
| Farm Opportunities in Canada, édition britannique | 190,000 |
| Farm Opportunities in Canada, édition de l'Etat Libre Irlandais | 10,000 |
| Farm Opportunities in Canada, édition des Etats-Unis | 158,150 |
| Canada, the New Homeland | 203,500 |
| Vest Pocket Memorandum Book | 100,700 |
| American Agricultural Editor's Booklet | 150 |
| Vest Pocket Norwegian booklet | 10,000 |
| Manuel du Citoyen, édition britannique | 50,018 |
| Canada's new Wonder Wheat | 50,000 |
| Information on Shipping Settler's Effects | 10,000 |
| Conférences, quatre séries de 500 | 2,000 |
| Canada Week by Week | 37,000 |
| Total | 1,724,734 |

Sauf pour le livret norvégien, dont la préparation a exigé de l'aide de l'extérieur, le travail entier de la rédaction de toutes les publications énumérées a été fait par le personnel régulier du service de la publicité du ministère.

### NOUVELLES ET ARTICLES DE JOURNAUX

Le service de publicité fournit des nouvelles et des articles spéciaux ainsi que des renseignements aux journaux, revues et organisations de publicité. Nous coopérons avec les organisations de publicité dans les Iles-Britanniques et les Etats-Unis, par l'entremise desquelles nos articles ont une vaste circulation. Pendant l'année, 61 articles furent préparés et envoyés de ce bureau directement à la presse et 260 articles préparés pour distribution spéciale aux Etats-Unis. La circulation obtenue aux Etats-Unis fut de 182,551,652, et en Grande-Bretagne, d'après les rapports reçus, de 430,652,370.

### CONFÉRENCES

On n'a pas commencé de campagne spéciale de conférences pendant l'année, le travail de ce genre se faisant maintenant pas nos agents réguliers en Grande-Bretagne et par des conférenciers volontaires qui s'adressent au ministère pour des renseignements et des sujets de conférences. En outre des notes sur feuilles volantes dont j'ai fait mention dans mon dernier rapport annuel, quatre séries

différentes de conférences furent revisées et mises à jour pendant l'année et 500 copies de chaque série furent imprimées. On a fourni pour des fins de conférence 922 nouveaux verres peints de lanternes de projection.

### VUES ANIMÉES ET PHOTOGRAPHIES

Le ministère n'a pas fait de nouvelles vues animées pendant l'année, mais des copies additionnelles furent imprimées de clichés déjà existants pour usage dans les Iles-Britanniques et les Etats-Unis. La demande de photographies se maintient; le nombre distribué pendant l'année, 3,402, est une augmentation substantielle sur les 2,640 distribuées pendant l'année précédente. Plusieurs de ces photographies, reproduites dans des journaux et des revues, ont obtenu une grande circulation.

### JOURNALISTES ET GROUPES DE RÉDACTEURS

L'année a été particulièrement active et fructueuse sous ce rapport. De concert avec les compagnies de chemin de fer Canadien National et Pacifique Canadien, le ministère invita l'Association des rédacteurs agricoles américains à faire un voyage de deux semaines en Canada et à s'arrêter aux endroits où ils pourraient se rendre compte en personne du développement agricole et des possibilités du pays. L'invitation fut acceptée et le groupe, consistant de 65 personnes représentant des journaux agricoles publiés aux Etats-Unis d'un tirage total de presque dix millions, fit le voyage sur un train spécial à travers l'Ouest canadien de Winnipeg à la côte du Pacifique et retour. Le voyage vers l'Ouest se fit par la voie du Pacifique Canadien et le retour par le Canadien National. Les voyageurs furent accompagnés par des représentants des deux compagnies de chemin de fer et par le directeur de la publicité du ministère de l'Immigration et de la Colonisation. Des arrêts se firent aux principaux endroits afin de permettre aux visiteurs de s'enquérir de l'état des choses et de rencontrer des colons, dont plusieurs étaient originaires des Etats-Unis. Les rédacteurs s'en retournèrent enthousiasmés non seulement des vastes ressources naturelles du Canada et de ses attraits scéniques, mais aussi des gens qu'ils avaient rencontrés et de l'hospitalité qui leur avait été faite. Les colonnes de commentaires publiées dans leurs journaux à leur retour auront l'effet non seulement d'attirer l'attention de leurs lecteurs sur le Canada, mais aussi de cimenter l'entente cordiale existant entre les Canadiens et leurs voisins de l'autre côté de la ligne quarante-cinquième.

### OBSERVATIONS GÉNÉRALES

Au cours de l'année, la division de la publicité a reçu 13,078 demandes de renseignements sur toutes sortes de sujets mais dont la majeure partie se rapportait aux possibilités d'établissement en Canada. Des réponses furent faites à toutes ces demandes; celles ayant trait à l'établissement sur des terres furent transmises à nos agents de district pour leur attention personnelle. En outre des réponses aux demandes de renseignements, 6,796 lettres furent écrites concernant les affaires générales du service. Des publications furent adressées à 19,518 personnes. Un bulletin hebdomadaire de nouvelles fut compilé dont 52 éditions furent distribuées pendant l'année. Les journalistes et publicistes en visite à Ottawa reçurent toute l'attention personnelle possible et ceux qui s'adressèrent au ministère par lettre pour obtenir des renseignements d'ordre spécial ont eu leurs demandes satisfaites. Bien que le travail du service de la publicité de ce ministère se rapporte essentiellement à l'immigration, l'attitude est prise que tout ce qui tend à faire mieux connaître le pays à l'étranger contribue à y faire venir des visiteurs et des immigrants. En conséquence, les demandes de renseignements ne sont jamais laissées sans réponse sous prétexte que le sujet n'en est pas du domaine du ministère.

## RAPPORT DU COMMISSAIRE DES EXPOSITIONS DU GOUVERNEMENT CANADIEN, A. W. TOLMIE

Le Canada a continué pendant 1925-26 sa participation à l'exposition de l'Empire britannique à Wembley, et a participé à l'exposition internationale de la Nouvelle-Zélande et des Mers du Sud à Dunedin, Nouvelle-Zélande. Le personnel très réduit maintenu aux bureaux d'Ottawa s'est occupé du travail de préparation et d'installation aux nombreuses expositions d'état et de comté aux Etats-Unis, principalement dans les Etats du centre, où l'on pouvait s'attendre aux meilleurs résultats. Un travail de ce genre s'est poursuivi également en Grande-Bretagne, où des objets furent exhibés à un grand nombre d'expositions et de foires. Des renouvellements d'exhibits furent faits à l'Institut Impérial à Londres ainsi qu'à plusieurs des bureaux d'immigration dans les Iles-Britanniques.

Au commencement du présent exercice, on fit des changements dans l'intérieur du pavillon canadien à Wembley, retenant cependant les divisions établies au début, c'est-à-dire, une section pour l'étalage de nos ressources naturelles et l'autre pour les produits de nos manufactures. Dans la section des ressources naturelles, on a fait un rajustement de l'étalage de manière à mettre les produits miniers plus en évidence. Les groupes agricoles forestiers et fruitiers présentèrent également une meilleure apparence par suite des améliorations dictées par l'expérience de l'année précédente. Des changements importants eurent lieu dans la section des produits manufacturés; certains des objets exposés furent remplacés par d'autres et des nouveaux manufacturiers occupèrent l'espace de ceux qui s'étaient retirés.

Les édifices de l'exposition étaient ouverts au public de 10 heures du matin à 10 heures du soir à partir du jour de l'ouverture, le 9 mai, jusqu'à la fermeture de l'exposition, le 31 octobre. Les cérémonies d'ouverture et de fermeture furent conduites par le duc de York, président de l'exposition de l'Empire britannique.

L'assistance a presque atteint le chiffre de 10,000,000. Les corps enseignants du pays envoyèrent leurs élèves à l'exposition comme ils l'avaient fait l'année précédente. Les élèves des écoles publiques et privées y vinrent en grand nombre; les impressions qu'ils s'y formèrent seront un moyen des plus effectifs de faire connaître le Canada et ses merveilleuses ressources aux habitants des Iles-Britanniques. Il paraissait y avoir un nombre appréciable de visiteurs du continent, dont plusieurs exprimèrent la satisfaction qu'ils ressentaient de pouvoir se rendre compte en personne des richesses du Canada, tant en ressources naturelles qu'en produits manufacturés.

Sa Majesté le Roi, Sa Majesté la Reine, Son Altesse Royale le Prince de Galles, et d'autres membres de la famille royale firent des fréquentes visites au pavillon canadien. Avant le jour de l'ouverture, pendant que nous étions occupés à reconstruire les exhibits, le Prince de Galles, à la veille de son départ pour la République Argentine et le Sud-Africain, vint se rendre compte en personne des améliorations qui se faisaient dans les nombreux édifices occupés par les dominions et les colonies.

Le bureau de renseignements continue d'accomplir sa mission comme l'an dernier. Les publications autorisées par les différents ministères furent distribuées à ceux qui les demandaient. La grande demande de ces publications est une preuve de l'intérêt porté au développement du Canada et du désir de se renseigner sur le pays.

Les changements faits à l'exhibit des chutes d'eau ont rendu plus réelle la démonstration de cette grande richesse du Dominion.

La section minérale a subi un rajustement considérable. Des exhibits destinés à l'exposition de la Nouvelle-Zélande et des Mers du Sud ont dû être retirés et expédiés à Dunedin. Cela se fit sans porter atteinte à l'apparence générale de l'exhibit. Par suite du grand nombre de demandes de renseignements faites en 1924, il fut jugé expédient d'établir un bureau de renseignements dans cette

section. La coopération que nous avons eue de la part des ministères des mines des différentes provinces a été très appréciée. Les publications et les cartes distribuées sont des œuvres de grand mérite. Les spécimens précieux d'or et d'argent qu'ont bien voulu nous prêter les provinces ont été rendus à qui de droit.

Il fut encore jugé expédient de faire venir des représentants du ministère des Mines qui pourraient renseigner en pleine connaissance de cause sur les ressources minières du Dominion surtout en ce qui concerne les développements récents et les nouveaux champs d'opération. M. John McLeish, directeur de la division minière du ministère des Mines, et M. Hugh Spence furent délégués à cette fin et je suis sûr que leurs services auront des effets permanents. Ces messieurs ont entrepris une quantité de travail d'ordre connexe à l'extérieur, dont une bonne partie eut son origine à Wembley.

Cette année encore, on a porté beaucoup d'attention aux exhibits de poisson canadien. La concurrence vive des acheteurs sur le marché de Londres a assuré la vente de la production entière de saumon de cette année et de l'an prochain. Je connais au moins une compagnie qui a jugé expédient de conclure un contrat à long terme afin de s'assurer son approvisionnement futur. Cette compagnie a nommé un expert canadien pour la représenter en Canada pendant la durée du contrat.

Les produits agricoles, cette partie prédominante de l'exhibit canadien, furent tenus bien en évidence et tous les renseignements s'y rapportant que l'on demanda furent donnés par des fonctionnaires compétents. Il serait vraiment difficile de passer une heure dans le pavillon canadien sans être profondément impressionné par les vastes richesses agricoles du Dominion. Un modèle en beurre représentant le Prince de Galles comme chef indien " Chief Morning Star ", adapté d'une photographie prise près de Banff, Alberta, lors de la visite de Son Altesse aux indiens de Stoney, fut présenté au public.

La section forestière, continuée sur la même base que l'an dernier, a produit de bons résultats. Des ventes importantes furent faites; une des principales compagnies anglaises de chemin de fer a commandé 60 millions de pieds de pin *Douglas* pour le remplacement de traverses sur ses voies.

L'exhibit fruitier a été beaucoup fréquenté; la façon tout à fait réaliste de sa présentation, avec les fruits frais au premier plan, a rendu très populaire cet exhibit. De nombreuses demandes de renseignements furent reçues. Certains acheteurs importants de Londres ont nommé leurs propres agents en Canada afin de s'assurer un approvisionnement ininterrompu des meilleurs fruits.

La profonde impression produite sur les visiteurs de la Grande-Bretagne et du continent par les nouveaux et magnifiques dioramas de nos parcs nationaux ne saura qu'augmenter le nombre des touristes qui viendront au Canada.

Le renouvellement de l'exhibit permanent à l'Institut Impérial fut entrepris peu de temps après la clôture de l'exposition de l'Empire britannique. Les matériaux nécessaires furent retirés de notre exhibit général. Dans la section minérale à l'Institut impérial, plusieurs des grosses caisses d'étalage ont dû être vidées, repeintes et remplies de nouveau. On a dû mettre à jour la matière à lire et faire un rajustement général. Un travail semblable s'est fait dans la section agricole.

A la clôture de l'exposition de l'Empire britannique, on a donné au musée des jardins Kew, à la demande de son directeur, des gros spécimens de bois brut et façonné. Par suite du grand nombres de visiteurs à ce musée, cet exhibit devra nous être très profitable.

Six des bureaux des agents en Grande-Bretagne ont été renovés de façon à permettre une installation plus attrayante des exhibits.

### EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE DE LA NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE ET DES MERS DU SUD

L'exhibit canadien est installé dans un des édifices les plus en évidence du groupe. L'espace entier (28,000 pieds) porte la désignation *Canadian Court.*

La période de l'exposition s'étendant au prochain exercice, un rapport plus complet en sera fait l'an prochain.

Toutes les préparations furent complétées avant la date de l'ouverture, le 17 novembre, et cela malgré les difficultés éprouvées dans le transport des marchandises causées par la grève des marins et l'état agité de la situation ouvrière.

L'exposition fut ouverte par Son Excellence, le gouverneur général, Sir Charles Ferguson.

Les produits naturels et manufacturés du Dominion sont installés de façon à être bien en évidence et sont l'objet de beaucoup d'intérêt de la part de la grande foule de visiteurs.

La presse a accordé au Canada la première place pour ses exhibits et leur présentation artistique. Les effets scéniques attirent des éloges de toute part. Les bureaux de renseignements et de publicité ont distribué des publications et renseigné les visiteurs sur les ressources et le commerce du Dominion. Je suis certain que l'exposition de Dunedin sera un nouveau succès en ce qui concerne le Canada.

Les résultats des opérations de l'année ont été satisfaisants. J'ai pleine confiance que les relations d'affaires établies jointes à une intelligence plus nette des conditions existantes tendront à resserrer les liens qui unissent les différentes parties de l'Empire.

En terminant, je désire faire mention spéciale du bon travail accompli par les membres du personnel de la Commission des expositions. Le succès obtenu est entièrement attribuable à leurs efforts et à la coopération qu'ils m'ont fournie.

## RAPPORT DE LA SURINTENDANTE DE LA DIVISION DES FEMMES, MADEMOISELLE M. V. BURNHAM

La division des femmes du ministère de l'Immigration et de la Colonisation date de 1919. Le présent rapport donne un bref aperçu de l'attention portée aux femmes et enfants immigrant au Canada. Avant leur départ, ces personnes reçoivent tous les renseignements nécessaires sur les conditions en Canada, ainsi que les conseils qui pourraient leur être utiles. Aux ports de débarquement, sur les trains et à l'endroit de leur destination, elles sont l'objet de soins vigilants. Notre surveillance générale se continue jusqu'au moment où elles se trouvent définitivement placées.

Le bureau principal de la division est à Ottawa où se trouvent la surintendante et son personnel. Des femmes fonctionnaires canadiennes font partie du personnel des principales agences en Grande Bretagne. A Montréal et à Toronto, des femmes fonctionnaires sont aussi en service, ainsi qu'aux ports de débarquement, où se trouvent également des conductrices pour les trains. Les conductrices de navire s'occupent des immigrantes au cours du voyage de Grande Bretagne au Canada. Aux ports de débarquement, la Société de la Croix-Rouge, la *Travellers' Aid,* la Y.W.C.A., la Ligue des femmes catholiques, l'Eglise anglicane, la *United Church*, l'Ordre impérial des filles de l'Empire, la *Jewish Aid,* etc., s'occupent activement d'aider les nouvelles arrivées. Dans chaque province, il y a les *Canadian Women's Hostels,* où sont dirigées les domestiques à la recherche d'emploi. Ces filles sont pour la plupart placées dans des situations par le Service de placement. Des représentantes des différentes églises se tiennent en relations avec les surintendantes des *hostels* et visitent les filles de leur propre religion. Ensuite viennent les organisations de service social, qui assistent les nouvelles arrivées qui se trouvent dans des difficultés. Les divisions de service social de certains des principaux hôpitaux sont en relations étroites avec la division des femmes du ministère.

La division d'établissement sur les terres fait de temps à autre des enquêtes pour la division des femmes.

Une liste des organisations qui coopèrent dans l'établissement des nouvelles arrivées se trouve à la fin du présent rapport.

### EN GRANDE BRETAGNE

Un résumé du travail des femmes fonctionnaires dans les Iles Britanniques est compris dans le rapport du directeur de l'émigration européenne pour le Canada (page 34).

Les règlements établis stipulent que toutes les femmes non accompagnées venant de la Grande Bretagne, de l'Irlande du Nord et de l'Etat Libre Irlandais s'établir en Canada mais qui ne viennent pas rejoindre leur mari, doivent obtenir un permis d'embarquement et convaincre le fonctionnaire d'immigration du gouvernement canadien que les dispositions prises pour leur établissement en Canada sont satisfaisantes.

Des milliers de femmes ont été interviewées par les femmes fonctionnaires canadiennes du personnel de nos principales agences dans les Iles Britanniques. Des permis d'embarquement furent délivrés à 6,770 femmes, dont 6,677 étaient arrivées en Canada à la fin de mars 1926.

### EN CANADA

A Québec, à Halifax et à St-Jean, une femme fonctionnaire rencontre chaque navire à son arrivée, afin de s'entendre avec la conductrice du navire et recevoir la liste des femmes non accompagnées qui sont à bord. Le tableau suivant donne le nombre des femmes et des enfants qui sont arrivés aux ports canadiens de l'Atlantique durant l'année:

| | Femmes | Enfants |
|---|---|---|
| Québec | 13,009 | 11,591 |
| Halifax | 4,127 | 3,732 |
| St-Jean | 2,738 | 2,827 |

Des conductrices de navire sont employées par les compagnies de navigation Pacifique Canadien, White Star, Cunard et Anchor-Donaldson. Ces conductrices débarquent aux ports d'arrivée pour discuter avec la femme fonctionnaire les cas spéciaux demandant attention. La femme fonctionnaire au port est membre de tous les conseils d'enquête sur les femmes non accompagnées. Elle visite celles qui sont détenues par maladie ou autre cause. Les conductrices de train sont sous sa surveillance et reçoivent d'elle leurs ordres.

### CONDUCTRICES D'IMMIGRATION

Les conductrices de train sont responsables des femmes non accompagnées et des familles sur les trains auxquels elles sont préposées, où se trouvent fréquemment des filles jeunes et sans expérience. Elles s'occupent du maintien de la discipline sur les trains. Elles font des arrangements pour que les jeunes filles soient rencontrées par des personnes responsables ou par des représentantes de la *Travellers' Aid.* Elles rendent aux femmes et enfants sur les trains l'assistance dont elles ont besoin. Elles se tiennent responsables aussi de l'arrivée à leur destination des jeunes filles destinées aux *hostels.*

Il y eut pendant l'année un bon nombre d'enfants voyageant seuls ainsi que de familles immigrantes accompagnées d'enfants en bas âge qui avaient besoin de beaucoup d'attention. C'est sur les trains que ces personnes reçoivent leurs premières impressions du Canada. Elles ne sont habituées ni à la monnaie canadienne ni aux trains canadiens; fatiguées du long voyage sur l'océan, elles se découragent facilement et regrettent parfois d'avoir quitté leur pays natal. C'est alors que les conductrices peuvent prouver leur utilité. Les extraits suivants des rapports des conductrices font voir la nature de leur travail:

"Il y avait 267 personnes sur mon train, dont 25 enfants de moins de 5 ans. Deux wagons étaient réservés aux non accompagnés. Les passagers étaient tous des personnes de bonne santé et déterminées à réussir. Il n'y avait ni wagon-restaurant ni wagon-lit dans le train, mais un petit dépôt de marchandises où l'on pouvait se procurer des aliments en conserve, du lait, des biscuits, du pain, etc. Un enfant de 5 ans faisait le voyage seul pour retrouver

son père dans l'Ouest. Arrivé à....., l'enfant avait le croup et était fiévreux; il fut examiné par le Docteur..... qui le traita. A sa destination, sa température était normale."

"Un wagon spécial était réservé aux femmes non accompagnées et aux filles destinées aux *hostels*. Il n'y avait pas de wagon-restaurant ni de wagon-lit, mais avec l'aide des employés du train, les passagers pouvaient préparer leurs repas sur les poêles dans le wagon. Quarante-trois petits enfants ont eu besoin de soins médicaux."

"Sur ce train, en outre des femmes non accompagnées, il y avait 32 familles immigrant sous les auspices du plan d'établissement impérial avec 125 enfants. Du thé et des ragoûts furent préparés par le service des wagons-restaurants. Les enfants ont eu besoin de beaucoup d'attention au cours de ce voyage."

"Plusieurs des immigrants timides me demandaient de leur acheter aux gares du café, du thé, du sucre, etc., pour la valeur de dix sous. Ces légers services contribuaient à rendre leur voyage moins désagréable."

"Les wagons numéros..... étaient réservés aux femmes non accompagnées et aux filles destinées aux *hostels*. A neuf heures du soir, je voyais à ce que tous les hommes quittassent ces wagons. A dix heures, toutes les femmes et filles étaient au lit."

"Plusieurs des femmes exprimèrent leur appréciation de l'attention dont elles étaient l'objet de la part du ministère et me dirent qu'elles pensaient que certaines des femmes et filles non accompagnées ne seraient pas arrivées à leur destination si ce n'eût été des soins continuels rendus discrètement par les conductrices.

"Monsieur....., en route vers Winnipeg, me demanda mon nom et mon adresse, car il était très anxieux au sujet de sa femme et ses enfants qui devaient faire seuls le voyage au Canada. Il se trouva rassuré par la constatation qu'il pouvait faire du système d'aide aux femmes non accompagnées."

Le premier voyage en Canada de milliers de femmes et d'enfants a été rendu moins pénible grâce aux conductrices. Les femmes employées à ce travail sont toutes tenues d'avoir une expérience considérable dans le soin des malades et dans les œuvres sociales. Elles savent administrer les soins médicaux de première nécessité et sont munies des objets nécessaires à cette fin. Ce sont des femmes de tact et de jugement qui peuvent disposer efficacement des différents problèmes qui se présentent.

### TRAVELLERS' AID

Cette société, dont les membres se trouvent à toutes les gares importantes à l'arrivée des trains, pour aider les voyageurs, a rendu des précieux services aux colons nouvellement arrivés et à leurs familles; elle est toujours prête à seconder les efforts des conductrices.

### DOMESTIQUES DÉBARQUÉES AUX PORTS DE L'ATLANTIQUE

| | |
|---|---|
| Britanniques | 5,753 |
| Arabes | 3 |
| Arméniennes | 18 |
| Autrichiennes | 16 |
| Belges | 39 |
| Bulgares | 3 |
| Tchéco-Slovaques | 49 |
| Hollandaises | 33 |
| Esthoniennes | 7 |
| Finlandaises | 313 |
| Françaises | 29 |
| Allemandes | 151 |
| Grecques | 42 |
| Hongroises | 79 |
| Italiennes | 160 |
| Jugo-Slaves | 41 |
| Latviennes | 14 |
| Lithuaniennes | 74 |
| Luxembourgeoises | 5 |
| Perses | 1 |
| Polonaises | 900 |
| Roumaines | 152 |
| Russes | 752 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Scandinaves— | |
| Danoises | 85 |
| Islandaises | 4 |
| Norvégiennes | 96 |
| Suédoises | 82 |
| Espagnoles | 1 |
| Suissesses | 40 |
| Turques | 8 |
| Syriennes | 17 |
| Ukraniennes | 40 |
| Citoyennes des E.-U. d'A | 2 |
| | 9,009 |

CANADIAN WOMEN'S HOSTELS

Dans chaque province, il y a une hôtellerie portant la désignation *Canadian Women's Hostel,* où les domestiques nouvellement arrivées cherchant de l'emploi sont logées et nourries gratuitement pendant 24 à 48 heures. Le coût en est payé par le ministère de l'Immigration. Ces *hostels,* situés à Halifax, Saint-Jean, Montréal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary et Vancouver, sont administrés par des comités locaux et, dans la plupart des cas, reçoivent des subventions des gouvernements fédéraux et provinciaux. Les surintendantes des *hostels* font au ministère un rapport mensuel.

Le *Canadian Women's Hostel* à Montréal prend soin d'un grand nombre de filles qui passent par cette ville en route pour d'autres destinations. Cette hôtellerie est très fréquentée par des filles immigrantes qui vivent et travaillent à Montréal. L'expérience démontre que ces filles sont beaucoup plus heureuses lorsqu'elles ont leur propre *hostel* qui est pour elles un foyer dans un pays étranger. Cet *hostel* a placé 714 filles en service domestique au cours de l'année.

L'hôtellerie de Toronto est très achalandée par suite du grand nombre de nouvelles arrivées qui s'établissent dans cette ville et ses environs. Des classes du soir sont tenues pour les filles. Un jeu de paume est à leur disposition et, somme toute, leurs jours de congé se passent agréablement.

La *Loretto Community House* à Montréal et la *Catholic Women's League Hostel* à Toronto sont d'excellents pieds-à-terre pour les filles nouvellement arrivées. Ces deux organisations ont été d'une précieuse assistance en fait de placement et de secours.

A Calgary, l'*hostel* reçoit, en outre des domestiques, les familles arrivées à ce centre de distribution pour être placées sur des fermes par la Division d'établissement sur les terres.

Les *hostels* à Winnipeg et à Regina ont été très appréciés des filles placées dans ces centres et leurs environs.

Afin d'établir une distribution plus générale, des dispositions ont été prises pour l'accommodation gratuite des domestiques, pendant 24 à 48 heures, aux institutions suivantes en outre des *hostels* susmentionnés: —

Catholic Women's League Hostel, Halifax.
Catholic Women's League Hostel, Saint-Jean.
Loretto Community House, Montréal.
Y. W. C. A., Ottawa.
King's Daughters Guild, Ottawa.
Catholic Women's League Hostel, Toronto.
Y.W.C.A., London.
Y.W.C.A., Hamilton.
Catholic Women's Hostel, Winnipeg.
Y.W.C.A., Edmonton.
Rosary Hall, Edmonton.
Y.W.C.A., Vancouver.
Queen Mary's Coronation Hostel, Vancouver.
Y.W.C.A., Victoria.
Joyce Hostel, Kelowna, C.-B.

Le nombre de filles logées et nourries aux *hostels* et institutions énumérées ci-dessus est de 1,711.

Les *Catholic Women's Hostels* et les *Rosary Halls* ont fait pendant l'année écoulée un travail excellent pour les filles sous leur surveillance. Les *Sisters of Service* ont aussi particulièrement bien réussi dans leur travail pour les filles.

### COOPÉRATION DU MINISTÈRE DE LA SANTÉ

Les noms des jeunes femmes qui viennent au Canada pour se marier ont été envoyés, comme par les années passées, au Docteur Helen MacMurchy, du ministère de la Santé, qui leur envoie de la littérature qu'elle croit leur être profitable. Ces filles sont mises en communication avec quelqu'un auquel elles peuvent s'adresser si elles ont besoin de conseils en cas de maladie. Docteur MacMurchy a reçu de nombreuses lettres d'appréciation.

### SOCIÉTÉ POUR L'ÉTABLISSEMENT OUTRE-MER DES FEMMES BRITANNIQUES

Cette société est en quelque sorte la division des femmes du Comité d'établissement outre-mer britannique qu'elle avise sur les questions d'émigration et d'établissement de femmes et de réunion de familles. Au cours de l'exercice 1925, d'après son rapport, elle a envoyé au Canada 374 femmes et 121 enfants en sept groupes. Les enfants accompagnaient leurs mères qui venaient rejoindre leurs maris déjà établis en ce pays. Avant le départ de ces familles, le ministère s'était assuré que des arrangements satisfaisants avaient été faits pour leur réception et leur maintien par les chefs de famille. Au cours du dernier exercice, la S.E.O.F.B. nous a référé pour enquête les cas de 178 femmes avec 425 enfants. De ce nombre, 60 femmes avec 161 enfants sont arrivées, et il y a en suspens les cas de 109 familles qui doivent venir au moyen de prêts faits par la Société.

La Société a pris des dispositions pour faire subir aux domestiques des examens d'épreuve, estimant que les filles qui passent ces examens peuvent obtenir des meilleurs salaires dans les dominions. La citation suivante de son rapport est intéressante: —

"La question d'entraînement des émigrants aux Dominions, hommes et femmes, est bien en évidence et a été fréquemment discutée pendant l'année, quoiqu'aucun plan définitif n'ait été élaboré, on s'attend à des développements en ce sens en 1926."

La division des femmes maintient des relations suivies avec la S.E.O.F.B. Malgré la distance qui nous sépare, nos buts sont les mêmes, c'est-à-dire, le soin en route et l'établissement d'une façon satisfaisante des femmes et des enfants. Pour l'accomplissement de cette œuvre, la division des femmes du ministère de l'Immigration et de la Colonisation est heureuse de coopérer avec la S.E.O.F.B.

La surintendante a eu le plaisir de faire la connaissance des membres du comité de la Société qui ont visité le Canada pendant l'année. Elle désire exprimer son appréciation de la mention favorable du travail de la division faite dans le sixième rapport annuel de la Société.

### LA CROIX-ROUGE

Le ministère désire exprimer son appréciation de ce qu'a fait pour les nouveaux arrivés la Société canadienne de la Croix-Rouge aux ports de Québec, de Halifax et de Saint-Jean. Les statistiques suivantes, préparées par la Société, donnent le nombre de personnes reçues et soignées aux pouponnières installées dans les édifice d'immigration aux ports océaniques:

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Québec | 166 | 11,744 | 1,314 | 9,691 | 147 | 2,918 |
| St-Jean | 34 | 1,905 | 200 | 1,283 | 84 | 397 |
| Halifax | 187 | 885 | 180 | 974 | 126 | 254 |
| | 387 | 14,534 | 1,694 | 11,948 | 457 | 3,569 |

Chaque pouponnière est sous la direction d'une infirmière diplômée avec qui les mères fatiguées, après avoir placé leurs enfants au lit, s'être occupées de leur bagage et avoir bu une tasse de thé, peuvent causer de leurs difficultés. Les pouponnières, les jours d'arrivée de navires, présentent un spectacle intéressant; on y voit des foules d'enfants assis à des petites tables rouges avec des gobelets de lait et des biscuits fournis par la Société de la Croix-Rouge.

Cette bienfaisance ne s'arrête pas au port d'arrivée. L'infirmière vigilante, dans ses conversations avec les mères, a pu apprendre qu'elles étaient celles qui devraient être visitées. Leurs noms sont transmis au bureau principal de la Croix-Rouge, qui en informe les districts où les intéressées doivent s'établir. Les pouponnières sont toujours ouvertes aux familles étrangères comme aux familles anglaises.

L'ameublement et l'espace sont fournis par le ministère de l'Immigration, mais, ainsi que le mentionnent les rapports précédents, le crédit de l'œuvre en revient entièrement à la Société de la Croix-Rouge, et on ne peut trop dire du travail qu'elle fait. L'attention et les soins portés aux mères et aux enfants font une forte impression sur les visiteurs.

### UNITED SERVICES FUND

Le *United Service Benevolent Fund* administre ce qui était autrefois un fonds de cantine en Grande-Bretagne. Une partie de ce fonds est administrée pour le bénéfice des femmes vétérans de la grande guerre. La surintendante de la division des femmes représente ce comité en Canada afin que les femmes qui ont besoin de secours puissent se faire aider sans avoir à recourir à Londres.

L'assistance financière rendue cette année aux femmes vétérans en Canada a été très appréciée par celles qui en ont bénéficié. Au moyen de l'argent provenant de ce fonds, une mère a pu procurer à son enfant un traitement spécial qui nécessitait des visites hebdomadaires à une ville voisine et qui a sauvé la vie de l'enfant. Une jeune mère de trois enfants a pu suivre un traitement aux rayons X qui lui était absolument nécessaire. Plusieurs jeunes femmes qui, par suite de maladie, se trouvaient sans fonds, ont pu, avec l'assistance de ce fonds, surmonter leurs difficultés au moment critique.

La surintendante désire exprimer son appréciation de l'assistance financière rendue par le Comité aux femmes vétérans établis en Canada.

### LE PLAN D'ÉTABLISSEMENT IMPÉRIAL

Depuis la mise en vigueur de la loi d'établissement impérial, au printemps de 1923, les domestiques des Iles-Britanniques désireuses d'obtenir de l'emploi domestique en Canada peuvent bénéficier du passage assisté. Afin d'encourager les jeunes femmes à s'employer sur les fermes, un rabais de six livres fut fait aux femmes qui avaient passé une année sur une ferme et qui avaient remboursé la balance de leur emprunt.

Les nouveaux taux réduits mis en vigueur en janvier 1926, sont expliqués ailleurs (page 24).

Au cours du dernier exercice, des mandats de prêts furent émis à 1,943 domestiques. La plupart de ces filles sont venues sous la direction du gouvernement fédéral. Du 1er janvier au 31 mars 1926, 231 domestiques sont venues sous l'empire du nouveau plan. En outre, le ministère a reçu 260 nominations de domestiques des Iles-Britanniques, signées par des parents et amis en Canada; de ce nombre, 27 étaient arrivées à la fin de mars 1926.

Les domestiques qui n'ont pas été nommées par des parents ou amis et qui ne viennent pas à une situation déjà trouvée pour elles peuvent bénéficier du taux de passage réduit à condition qu'elles soient de bonne foi et qu'elles viennent à un des *Canadian Women's Hostels*. Elles sont placées dans un emploi,

soit par la surintendante de l'*hostel* ou par le Service de placement. Les surintendantes des *hostels* et les fonctionnaires de la division des femmes, en coopération avec d'autres organisations, s'occupent d'elles dans la suite.

Le ministère tient compte de chaque fille qui vient au Canada sous l'empire de ce plan. Le plus grand nombre se rend à Toronto et à Montréal. Le rapport annuel de Toronto est intéressant et indicatif de l'état de choses ordinaire. Ce rapport indique qu'il y avait 743 filles sous la surveillance de la femme fonctionnaire à Toronto et que de ce nombre 81 pour 100 étaient en service domestique, 14 pour 100 s'étaient trouvé d'autres emplois et 5 pour 100 avaient contracté mariage. Les remboursements de prêts se sont effectués ainsi: 47 pour 100 des filles ont remboursé le plein montant; 13 pour 100 payent régulièrement; 21 pour 100 payent irrégulièrement; 17 pour 100 ne payent pas et 2 pour 100 ont été déportées.

Notre femme fonctionnaire à Montréal fait rapport que des 284 filles sous sa surveillance 94 pour 100 sont encore en service domestique et 97 pour 100 des filles remboursent leurs emprunts. Il y a eu depuis l'inauguration du plan une femme fonctionnaire à Montréal, et le résultat d'un travail suivi est révélé par ce rapport. Cependant, on doit se rappeler que la proportion des filles qui rejoignent des parents ou amis à Montréal est beaucoup moins élevée à Montréal qu'à Toronto. Ce sont le plus souvent des parents ou des amis qui assistent les filles à se trouver du travail autre que le travail domestique.

Les femmes fonctionnaires à Montréal et à Toronto maintiennent des relations suivies avec les *hostels,* les sociétés d'assistance, les agences sociales, les organisations religieuses et ce n'est qu'avec le concours de ces organisations que la surveillance nécessaire peut être maintenue. La femme fonctionnaire à Montréal, en outre de maintenir une surveillance sur les filles immigrées en vertu du plan d'établissement impérial, assiste à l'arrivée des navires pour venir en aide aux femmes non accompagnées qui débarquent. Elle assiste aussi à l'arrivée de certains trains pour rencontrer les filles qui changent de trains à Montréal. La femme fonctionnaire à Toronto a un plus grand nombre de filles sous sa surveillance parce qu'il s'en établit davantage dans cette ville et ses environs. De temps à autre, les conductrices assistent les femmes fonctionnaires à Montréal et à Toronto dans la conduite des enquêtes.

A Windsor, où il n'y a ni femme fonctionnaire ni *hostel,* les filles de l'établissement impérial sont sous la surveillance de l'inspecteur d'immigration, qui rapporte que sur 39 filles 12 ont remboursé leurs emprunts intégralement, 15 font des payements réguliers, 9 des payements irréguliers et 3 n'en font pas. De ces 39 filles, 7 ont abandonné le service domestique.

En outre des domestiques qui émigrent sous l'empire du plan d'établissement impérial, les jeunes femmes de Grande-Bretagne, de l'Irlande du Nord et de l'Etat Libre Irlandais qui payent leur propre passage et viennent rejoindre des parents ou en vue de mariage reçoivent la surveillance et l'assistance nécessaires.

### SERVICE DE PLACEMENT

Le Service de placement du Canada a toujours coopéré pleinement avec la division des femmes, fournissant les statistiques et les rapports demandés. Des listes trimestrielles indiquant les demandes de domestiques faites aux 68 bureaux de placement en Canada sont envoyées régulièrement au ministère, qui les transmet au bureau de Londres.

Des rapports indiquant les placements de domestiques et de filles de bureau et d'usine sont faits régulièrement au ministère afin que nous sachions si les filles venues au pays comme domestiques persévèrent dans cette occupation.

Le Service de placement à Regina place toutes les filles qui s'établissent dans la province de Saskatchewan. En outre, ce bureau fait la perception des prêts pour le ministère et fait des enquêtes lorsqu'il y a lieu. Le résultat de son travail est très satisfaisant.

DOMESTIQUES VENUES DU CONTINENT

Les femmes non accompagnées venues du continent européen sont aussi sous la surveillance du ministère. Des lettres spéciales ont été écrites dans 1,253 cas au cours du dernier exercice et des investigations ont été faites. En vertu de la convention entre le ministère et les compagnies de chemin de fer Pacifique Canadien et National Canadien, des domestiques sont amenées du continent pour remplir des situations approuvées. Le résultat de ce mouvement sera donné dans le rapport suivant.

ORGANISATIONS NATIONALES

Les organisations suivantes sont intéressées dans l'œuvre de l'établissement des personnes nouvellement arrivées:—

Le Conseil d'Agriculture Canadien.
La Ligue des Femmes Catholiques du Canada.
Federated Women's Institute of Canada.
L'Association des Vétérans de la Grande Guerre du Canada.
L'Ordre Impérial des Filles de l'Empire.
Le Comité National d'Hygiène Mentale.
Le Conseil National des Femmes.
La Société de la Croix-Rouge du Canada.
Social Service Council of Canada.
Le Congrès des Métiers et du Travail du Canada.
Women's Auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Church of England.
Women's Christian Temperance Union of Canada.
Women's Missionary Society of the Methodist Church of Canada.
Travellers' Aid Society.
Young Women's Christian Association of Canada.

Un travail d'immigration bien pratique se fait par l'Ordre indépendant des filles de l'Empire à la gare Bonaventure à Montréal, où une matrone parlant plusieurs langues a été employée pour assister les femmes et les enfants dans la salle d'attente des immigrants. Les nouvelles arrivées ont indiqué leur appréciation des soins bienveillants qu'elles ont reçus des filles de l'Empire.

Autant que possible, la surintendante de la division des femmes assiste aux conférences et aux assemblées des organisations énumérées ci-dessus, et elle fait des discours concernant son travail lorsqu'elle en est requise.

## RAPPORT DU COMMISSAIRE DIVISIONNAIRE DE L'IMMIGRATION, DIVISION DE L'EST, J. S. FRASER

Au cours de l'exercice terminé le 31 mars, 1926, 95,536 immigrants ont demandé leur admission aux ports de la division de l'Est, qui comprend la frontière internationale à l'est de Port-Arthur, les ports océaniques sur la côte de l'Atlantique en Canada, ainsi que les ports d'Ellis Island et de Boston dans les Etats-Unis. De ce nombre, 84,662 furent admis au Canada et 10,874 furent refusés et déportés. Les deux états tabulaires qui suivent indiquent la disposition faite des personnes qui désiraient être admises au Canada comme immigrants: —

TABLEAU des admissions, refus, appels, enquêtes, poursuites et dépôts en argent aux ports de frontière durant l'année

| Ports | Admissions | Refus | Appels | | | | Enquêtes | Poursuites | Dépôts en argent | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Maintenus | Rejetés | Entrés avec permis et autrement | Pendants | | | Remboursés | Confisqués | Pendants | Total |
| | | | | | | | | | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Aroostook, Jct | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Beebe Jct | 372 | 538 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | ..... | 2,900 | ..... | 150 | 3,050 |
| Bridgeburg | 1,051 | 519 | ..... | 2 | 9 | 3 | 10 | ..... | 4,450 | ..... | 200 | 4,650 |
| Brockville | 48 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Coaticook | 201 | 67 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | ..... | 43 | ..... | 207 | 250 |
| Cobourg | 5 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Comin's Mills | 5 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cornwall | 48 | 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | ..... | 400 | ..... | ..... | 400 |
| Crystal Beach | 1 | 168 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Debec | 19 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Edmundston | 40 | 12 | 1 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Erie Beach | 15 | 92 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Fort Erie | 73 | 29 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Frelighsburg | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Halifax | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hamilton | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,600 | 450 | 7,050 | 9,100 |
| Kingston | 17 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Lacolle | 776 | 729 | ..... | 12 | 6 | 2 | 22 | ..... | 4,605 | ..... | ..... | 4,605 |
| Malone | 92 | 106 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 550 | ..... | ..... | 550 |
| McAdam Jct | 80 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 200 | ..... | 50 | 250 |
| Megantic | 18 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Milltown | 14 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Montréal | 97 | 42 | 1 | 3 | 39 | ..... | 1,617 | 2 | 11,450 | 900 | 16,200 | 28,550 |
| Niagara Falls | 629 | 1,149 | 5 | 8 | 1 | ..... | 1,738 | ..... | 6,190 | 400 | 4,000 | 10,590 |
| Port Lambton | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Prescott | 67 | 24 | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 250 | 250 |
| Richmond | 15 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Rouses Point | 169 | 140 | 1 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,050 | ..... | 100 | 1,150 |
| St. Agnes (Huntingdon). | 58 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Albans | 260 | 146 | ..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 450 | ..... | ..... | 450 |
| St. Andrews | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. John | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Leonard | 48 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Stephen | 85 | 70 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 23 | ..... | 150 | ..... | ..... | 150 |
| Sarnia | 418 | 250 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 98 | ..... | 200 | 200 | ..... | 400 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 207 | 87 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 131 | ..... | 750 | 200 | 500 | 1,450 |
| Sydney | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Stanhope | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 300 | ..... | ..... | 300 |
| Sutton | 571 | 106 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,140 | 25 | ..... | 2,165 |
| Toronto | 113 | 7 | ..... | 108 | 56 | 6 | 3,826 | 3 | 12,675 | 550 | 24,725 | 37,950 |
| Trout River | 22 | 39 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Walkerville | 267 | 1,112 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Windsor | 2,914 | 4,820 | ..... | 86 | 20 | 5 | 2,579 | ..... | 5,950 | 450 | 19,300 | 25,700 |
| Yarmouth | 28 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Autres ports | 65 | 53 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Totaux | 8,947 | 10,438 | 9 | 230 | 140 | 17 | 10,148 | 7 | 56,053 | 3,175 | 72,732 | 131,960 |

TABLEAU des arrivées d'immigrants, des refus, admissions, appels, etc., aux ports océaniques

| Ports | Immigrants arrivés | Refusés par conseils d'enquête | Appels | | | | Total | | Cas soumis à des conseils d'enquête | Investigations | Navires transatlantiques examinés | Manifestes d'équipage soumis |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Maintenus | Renvoyés | Entrés par permis ou autrement | En suspens | Admis | Refusés et déportés par conseils d'enquête | | | | |
| Québec | 41,030 | 137 | 1 | 23 | 69 | ..... | 40,963 | 67 | 200 | 32 | 212 | 69 |
| St. Jean | 12,267 | 46 | 2 | 5 | 21 | 1 | 12,245 | 22 | 58 | 151 | 47 | 584 |
| Halifax | 20,573 | 138 | ..... | 38 | 49 | 6 | 20,490 | 83 | 138 | 45 | 216 | 976 |
| New York | 1,199 | 70 | 3 | 22 | 31 | ..... | 1,163 | 36 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Montréal | 151 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 144 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 55 | 988 |
| Sydney | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 486 | 1 | 467 |
| North Sydney | 463 | 33 | ..... | 3 | 5 | ..... | 435 | 28 | 138 | 131 | ..... | 521 |
| Boston | 27 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | 1 | ..... | 73 | ..... | ..... |
| Totaux | 75,515 | 436 | 7 | 92 | 175 | 9 | 75,471 | 245 | 538 | 918 | 531 | 3,605 |

Les statistiques ci-dessus indiquent le nombre d'immigrants arrivés, mais non pas le volume de trafic de passagers. Le nombre de passagers arrivés aux ports de l'Atlantique pendant l'année est estimé à plus de 213,000. Il est aussi entré un très grand nombre de passagers par les ports de la frontière internationale. A Niagara Falls, il en est entré environ 5,500,000. Par ce port sont entrés 920,739 automobiles, contre 714,309 pendant l'année précédente, une augmentation de 206,430. A Windsor, il est entré 8,687,432 passagers, une augmentation de 2,556,-612. Bien que ces deux ports soient les plus importants en volume de trafic, une augmentation relative est constatée à d'autres ports. A Lacolle, Qué., environ 200,000 passagers sont entrés par automobile.

## AMENDES ADMINISTRATIVES

Le tableau suivant démontre que l'avis de responsabilité pour amendes administratives a été signifié à des compagnies de transport dans 38 cas pour avoir amené au Canada des immigrants physiquement ou mentalement défectueux. Cette diminution de 121 cas sur l'année précédente indique que l'examen médical qui a précédé l'embarcation a été mieux fait.

| Ports | Cause | Nombre | Montant perçu | Evalué | Remboursé | En suspens |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Québec | Défectuosités mentales | 6 | 1,200 | 600 | 600 | ..... |
| | Défectuosités physiques | 8 | 200 | 100 | 100 | ..... |
| | Maladies contagieuses ou repoussantes | 4 | 800 | 800 | ..... | ..... |
| Halifax | Défectuosités mentales | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Défectuosités physiques | 9 | 225 | 100 | 100 | 25 |
| | Maladies contagieuses ou repoussantes | 2 | 400 | 200 | 200 | ..... |
| St-Jean | Défectuosités mentales | 3 | 600 | 200 | 400 | ..... |
| | Défectuosités physiques | 5 | 125 | 100 | ..... | 25 |
| | Maladies contagieuses ou repoussantes | 1 | 200 | 200 | ..... | ..... |
| | Totaux | 38 | 3,750 | 2,300 | 1,400 | 50 |

SOMMES déposées aux ports océaniques au lieu de cautionnements

| Ports | Nombre de dépôts | Montant total | Montant remboursé | Montant confisqué | Montant pendant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | $ | $ | $ |
| Halifax | 28 | 3,200 | 100 | ..... | 3,100 |
| Québec | 6 | 1,450 | 1,100 | ..... | 350 |
| North Sydney | 5 | 890 | 640 | ..... | 250 |
| Sydney | 8 | 820 | 700 | ..... | 120 |
| St-Jean | 2 | 450 | ..... | ..... | 450 |
| Boston | 2 | 200 | 200 | ..... | ..... |
| Montréal | 116 | 28,550 | 11,450 | 900 | 16,200 |
| Totaux | 167 | 35,560 | 14,190 | 900 | 20,470 |

DÉPORTATIONS

Le tableau suivant indique le nombre de personnes déportées de la division de l'Est pour des causes subséquentes à l'entrée, et les causes statutaires de déportation.

| 1925–26 | Aux Etats-Unis | Aux autres pays |
|---|---|---|
| Accompagnant les déportés | 4 | 90 |
| Arthrite | ..... | 2 |
| Evitant de passer par le port d'entrée | 18 | 32 |
| Bronchite | ..... | 4 |
| Cancer | ..... | 2 |
| Colitis | ..... | 1 |
| Criminalité | 76 | 108 |
| Abandon | ..... | 1 |
| Diabète | ..... | 1 |
| Endocardite | ..... | 1 |
| Epilepsie | ..... | 12 |
| Fièvre rhumatique | ..... | 1 |
| Ulcère gastrique | ..... | 1 |
| Maladie du cœur | ..... | 3 |
| Entrée illégale (art. 26, Loi de l'Immigration chinoise) | ..... | 7 |
| Immoralité | ..... | 1 |
| Insanité | 6 | 76 |
| Défectuosité mentale | 1 | 35 |
| Violation de la loi des narcotiques | 16 | 18 |
| Névrite | ..... | 1 |
| Contravention des règlements | ..... | 3 |
| Atrophie optique | ..... | ..... 1 |
| Maladie de Parkinson | ..... | 1 |
| Défectuosité physique | ..... | 36 |
| Prostitution | 2 | 1 |
| A la charge publique | 14 | 205 |
| Rhumatisme | ..... | 3 |
| Sclérose | ..... | 2 |
| Syphilis | ..... | 3 |
| Tuberculose | 1 | 35 |
| Vagabondage | 10 | 21 |
| Maladies vénériennes | ..... | 3 |
| Totaux | 148 | 711 |

ENQUÊTES

Il y a dans la division de l'Est trois fonctionnaires investigateurs qui exercent les pouvoirs et remplissent les devoirs d'un conseil d'enquête à tout endroit en Canada autre qu'un port d'entrée. Un de ces fonctionnaires a son bureau dans la province d'Ontario; il a tenu pendant l'année 351 conseils d'enquête et a fait 228 investigations. Le fonctionnaire placé dans la province de Québec a conduit 55 conseils d'enquête et a fait 1,617 investigations. Ce fonctionnaire est attaché

au bureau d'immigration à Montréal. la plupart des investigations à faire ayant trait à des demandes d'admission faites dans le district de Montréal. Les investigations de ce genre ne sont pas ordinairement faites par les autres fonctionnaires investigateurs. Le fonctionnaire assigné aux provinces maritimes a conduit 25 conseils d'enquête et a fait 105 investigations. Ce fonctionnaire agit aussi en qualité d'inspecteur des immigrants juvéniles britanniques.

### RESTAURANTS

Nous avons des restaurants pour les immigrants aux ports de Québec, Montréal, Saint-Jean et Halifax. Aux trois premiers de ces ports, ces restaurants sont administrés par le ministère. Le service a été tout à fait satisfaisant; une seule plainte fut reçue pendant l'année et l'enquête faite a démontré qu'elle n'était pas fondée.

### REMARQUES GÉNÉRALES

Le personnel actuel est de 346. De ce nombre, 29 sont au bureau principal et 317, dont 74 inspecteurs employés de temps à autre, aux ports d'entrée. Cinq de ces ports d'entrée sont dans les Etats-Unis. Pendant l'année, cinq ports dont les fonctionnaires étaient employés de temps à autre ont été fermés.

Un nouvel édifice d'immigration a été construit pendant l'année et fut occupé en décembre. De nouveaux édifices d'immigration furent aussi érigés par les compagnies de traverse à Walkerville et à Sault-Sainte-Marie.

## RAPPORT DU COMMISSAIRE DIVISIONNAIRE DE L'IMMIGRATION, DIVISION DE L'OUEST, THOMAS GELLEY

En préparant le rapport de l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1926, je me suis efforcé de faire aussi succinctement que possible un exposé compréhensif des activités de la division de l'Ouest.

### INSPECTION À LA FRONTIÈRE

Dans le cours de l'année, 683,903 personnes ont été inspectées aux ports de la frontière internationale. De ce nombre, 8,712 cherchaient entrée permanente, 688,624 étaient des visiteurs et 6,567 étaient des Canadiens qui avaient émigré du Canada et qui y revenaient.

Des 8,712 personnes qui demandaient entrée permanente, 8,021 furent admises et 691 refusées pour diverses raisons. Les immigrants admis ont apporté avec eux des effets évalués à $662,186 et avaient en leur possession de l'argent au montant de $2,233,353.

La comparaison avec l'année précédente s'établit ainsi: —

| — | Immigrants admis | Immigrants refusés | Visiteurs | Argent des immigrants | Effets des immigrants |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1925–26 | 8,021 | 691 | 668,624 | $ 2,233,353 | $ 662,186 |
| 1924–25 | 6,069 | 653 | 603,408 | 1,794,722 | 360,479 |
| Augmentation | 1,952 | 38 | 65,216 | $ 438,631 | $ 301,707 |

Le mouvement de touristes, presque entièrement par automobile, augmente d'une façon notable, et tout indique qu'il en sera encore ainsi l'an prochain.

Une indication de confiance renaissante dans l'Ouest Canadien se trouve dans le grand nombre de Canadiens qui y sont retournés par les ports de cette division pendant l'année. Les 6,567 Canadiens revenus sont tous des personnes qui avaient quitté le Canada pour s'établir ailleurs.

Pendant l'année, 31 poursuites furent intentées par les inspecteurs de frontière de la division, et des convictions furent obtenues dans tous les cas. Des amendes au montant de $935 furent payées. Des cautionnements en argent au montant de $24,388, une augmentation notable sur l'an dernier, furent perçus, dont la somme de $17,587 a été remboursée; la balance reste en caisse en en attendant la disposition définitive.

Des nouveaux ports d'entrée de saison ont dû être établis pendant l'année pour fins d'inspection, — un à Piney, Manitoba, et l'autre à Wild Horse, Alberta. Ces deux nouveaux ports. devenus nécessaires pour les services de la douane et de l'immigration, furent officiellement ouverts le 1er mars 1926.

Le tableau qui suit donnera une idée de la somme de travail à chaque port pendant l'exercice qui vient de finir: —

| Ports | Admissions | Refus | Appels maintenus | Appels renvoyés | Appels en suspens | Non immigrants | Canadiens revenants | Valeur des effets des immigrants | Argent des immigrants |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Winnipeg | 51 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,567 | ..... | 700 | 72,050 |
| Bannerman | 59 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,863 | 21 | 10,304 | 4,670 |
| Big Muddy | 33 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,330 | 6 | 10,708 | 17,665 |
| Boissevain | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 258 | ..... | 475 | 300 |
| Calgary | 44 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... |
| Cardston | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 84 | ..... | 2,562 | ..... |
| Cartwright | 6 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,517 | 2 | 275 | 450 |
| Coutts | 730 | 90 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 27,691 | 643 | 87,625 | 313,246 |
| Crystal City | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,449 | 3 | 5,834 | 4,735 |
| Deloraine | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,270 | ..... | 4,129 | 3,277 |
| E. Poplar River | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,286 | 9 | 1,125 | 1,050 |
| Edmonton | 124 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 37 | 16,275 | 15,590 |
| Elmore | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 266 | ..... | 4,319 | 2,270 |
| Emerson | 1,847 | 266 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 100,346 | 1,969 | 137,791 | 629,617 |
| Estevan | 12 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,091 | ..... | 5,465 | 2,395 |
| Fort Frances | 236 | 57 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 241,510 | 272 | 21,345 | 98,412 |
| Ft. William | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 7 | ..... | 2,600 |
| Gretna | 227 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28,428 | 52 | 49,977 | 40,611 |
| Haskett | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,128 | 3 | 2,170 | 2,320 |
| Killarney | 12 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,010 | 6 | 1,350 | 2,470 |
| Kingsgate | 2,360 | 169 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 34,430 | 1,809 | 190,065 | 634,502 |
| Marienthal | 33 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,884 | 6 | 2,600 | 3,100 |
| Morden | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 867 | 19 | ..... | ..... |
| Newgate | 61 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,255 | 143 | 1,450 | 6,769 |
| Northgate | 30 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,713 | ..... | 3,696 | 6,570 |
| North Portal | 1,796 | 44 | 6 | 9 | ..... | 62,972 | 1,292 | 50,587 | 318,069 |
| Piney | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pinhorn | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 57 | ..... | 2,450 | 500 |
| Pigeon River | 14 | 20 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 27,561 | 35 | 5,800 | 1,840 |
| Port Arthur | 10 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,639 | 6 | 5,075 | 2,375 |
| Rainy River | 36 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 39,594 | 27 | 4,825 | 5,041 |
| Roosville | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,565 | 12 | ..... | ..... |
| Shaunavon | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 568 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Snowflake | 27 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 428 | 9 | 4,019 | 2,205 |
| Sprague | 43 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,436 | 8 | 5,870 | 7,989 |
| Twin Lakes | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,953 | 15 | 4,540 | 5,000 |
| Wild Horse | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| W. Poplar River | 76 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,286 | 108 | 11,580 | 20,135 |
| Waskada | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,122 | ..... | 100 | 50 |
| Willow Creek | 56 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,171 | 42 | 7,090 | 5,480 |
| Totaux | 8,021 | 691 | 18 | 21 | 6 | 668,624 | 6,567 | 662,186 | 2,233,353 |

En outre, des manifestes de bateaux à marchandises furent recueillis aux ports de Port-Arthur et de Fort-William, en conformité des règlements, au nombre de 1,531, dont 563 à Fort-William et 968 à Port-Arthur.

Le travail des fonctionnaires du personnel de l'inspection aux ports de la frontière a été, sauf de rares exceptions, très satisfaisant. Malgré l'augmentation considérable du trafic, les fonctionnaires ont accompli leur devoir de façon à ne pas incommoder le public voyageur tout en maintenant un système d'inspection rigide.

### IMMIGRANTS DES ÎLES BRITANNIQUES ET DU CONTINENT EUROPÉEN

L'immigration à l'Ouest canadien d'outre-mer par les ports de l'Atlantique pendant l'exercice écoulé égale presque deux fois celle de l'année précédente. Cette augmentation est due en partie à l'immigration d'ouvriers agricoles assignés pour placement aux deux compagnies de chemin de fer et au bureau d'immigration de la division Ouest. Il est venu aussi un grand nombre de familles britanniques et autres sous l'empire des divers plans d'établissement de familles. Nos fonctionnaires ont rencontré tous les trains afin de fournir aux immigrants l'assistance et les conseils nécessaires, de les aider à changer de trains, de retracer des parents, et aussi afin de conduire aux salles d'immigration ceux qui avaient besoin d'accommodation temporaire.

### SALLES D'IMMIGRATION

Dans le cours des derniers douze mois, la salle d'immigration n° 1 à Winnipeg a logé 5,533 immigrants, dont le séjour fut en moyenne de quatre jours. Des repas gratuits ont dû être servis à 410 de ces personnes. L'année précédente, 4,097 personnes avaient été logées et 589 avaient eu besoin d'assistance.

Le nombre total de repas fournis pendant l'année a été de 26,658, au coût de $4,497.61, une diminution notable sur l'année précédente. Ces chiffres comprennent 16,291 repas donnés aux déportés et 2,190 aux matrones et à leurs aides.

La salle d'immigration n° 2 à Winnipeg, dont on s'est servi pour l'accommodation des immigrants du centre et du sud-est de l'Europe, a logé pendant l'année 7,743 personnes qui y ont resté une moyenne de quatre jours. L'année précédente, 3,328 personnes y avaient été logées.

Des salles d'immigration ont aussi été maintenues aux endroits suivants, qui sont des points de départ pour les immigrants qui vont s'établir dans les districts du nord:

| | Nombre de personnes accommodées |
|---|---|
| Athabasca | 24 |
| Edmonton | 2,520 |
| Grande Prairie | 50 |
| Peace River | 34 |
| Prince Albert | 148 |
| Spirit River | 101 |
| W. Poplar River | 29 |
| | 2,908 |

Ces chiffres sont une augmentation de 539 sur celles de l'année précédente.

Pendant l'année, il fut jugé à propos de fermer les salles d'immigration à North Portal et à Emerson, le besoin de ces salles n'étant pas suffisant pour justifier le coût de leur maintien en opération.

### PLACEMENT DE LA MAIN-D'ŒUVRE AGRICOLE

Au cours de l'année, le bureau de placement attaché au bureau de l'immigration a inscrit et aidé à placer 8,683 immigrants de différentes nationalités sur des fermes en Manitoba, Saskatchewan et Alberta et aussi, dans quelques cas, en Colombie-Anglaise. L'année précédente, le total était de 6,112. Les chiffres de cette année comprennent des immigrants de Grande-Bretagne, des pays scandinaves et du nord-ouest de l'Europe ainsi que des grands nombres venus du centre et du sud-est de l'Europe. La quote-part assignée à ce bureau fut placée sans difficulté et nos investigations subséquentes ont révélé que la plupart de ces immigrants ont persévéré dans le travail des champs et deviennent attachés au pays.

### TRAVAIL D'INVESTIGATION ET CONSEILS D'ENQUÊTE

Il y a à présent trois fonctionnaires investigateurs dans la division de l'Ouest, dont un à Winnipeg, un à Calgary et un à Edmonton. Chacun d'eux a un territoire spécifié. Le fonctionnaire à Calgary agit aussi comme agent d'immigration à cet endroit. Ces fonctionnaires sont revêtus des pouvoirs d'un conseil d'enquête. Ils s'occupent aussi de l'inspection de l'immigration juvénile britannique. Le tableau suivant donne le nombre d'investigations se rapportant à l'immigration ordinaire et à l'immigration de Chinois ainsi que le nombre de conseils d'enquête tenus par ces fonctionnaires: —

| Investigations | Chinois | Immigration | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925–26 | 390 | 2,376 | 2,766 |
| 1924–25 | 783 | 2,074 | 2 857 |
| Diminution totale | ..... | ..... | 91 |

| Conseils d'enquête | 1925–26 | 1924–25 |
|---|---|---|
| Fonctionnaire de Winnipeg | 185 | 294 |
| Fonctionnaire de Calgary | 73 | 127 |
| Fonctionnaire d'Edmonton | 76 | 87 |
| Bureau de Winnipeg | 191 | 183 |
| | 525 | 691 |

### DÉPORTATIONS

Le nombre de déportés conduits par nos fonctionnaires de Winnipeg ou d'endroits sur la côte du Pacifique à des ports de l'Atlantique ou à la frontière internationale a été de 611 pendant l'année comparé à 570 pendant l'année précédente.

### IMMIGRANTS JUVÉNILES BRITANNIQUES

Pendant l'année, 390 immigrants juvéniles britanniques ont été inspectés dans la division de l'Ouest, dont 282 en Manitoba, 49 en Saskatchewan et 59 en Alberta. L'augmentation sur l'année précédente est de 136. Ces inspections ont révélé que, dans la majorité des cas, ces enfants vivaient dans des conditions très convenables et que les sociétés intéressées avaient porté un soin particulier au caractère du patron et à son entourage.

### ENTREPÔT DE GRAINS

Des échantillons de grains et de graminées furent préparés par le personnel de l'entrepôt de grains et expédiés à nos agents dans les Iles Britanniques et aux Etats-Unis pour les expositions, et des boîtes pour les écoles furent expédiées à différents endroits aux Etats-Unis sur demande. En voici la liste: —

36,114 échantillons faits de blé, d'avoine, d'orge, de chanvre, de millet, de seigle, de mil, de brome, de red top, de blue joint, d'herbe des Canaries, de houblon, d'alfalfa, de trèfle alsike, de trèfle rouge, de vesce, d'herbe de trèfle et de tiges de pois.

1,960 pieds de câble de paille d'avoine et de chanvre.

141 grosses gerbes et demi-gerbes.

374 caisses fabriquées et employées dans l'expédition des objets énumérés ci-dessus.

203 caisses pour l'expédition du grain battu, des céréales, du miel et du fromage.
414 caisses contenant des légumes expédiés par messageries à des expositions d'état et de comté dans les Etats-Unis.
204 boîtes pour les écoles, contenant du grain en épi, des graminées et du grain battu, ainsi que de la littérature descriptive de l'Ouest du Canada.

### BUREAU DE WINNIPEG

Bien que la convention conclue par le gouvernement fédéral avec les deux compagnies ferroviaires concernant le mouvement d'immigrants du centre et du sud-est de l'Europe ait quelque peu diminué le travail au bureau de Winnipeg, le volume de correspondance n'en continue pas moins à être très considérable. Pendant le dernier exercice, 64,861 lettres ont été reçues et 67,896 expédiées, contre 78,759 reçues et 77,762 expédiées l'année précédente.

Le travail du personnel de la comptabilité du bureau de Winnipeg a augmenté considérablement pendant l'année. Des cautionnements d'argent au montant de $36,797.50 ont été perçus et disposition en a été faite selon les règlements du ministère. Une somme totale de $37,999.80 a été reçu comme dépôt en rapport avec le plan des 200 familles. De cette somme, $23,215.50 a été remboursée et la balance de $14,784.30 retenue jusqu'à ce qu'il soit considéré que les déposants ont rempli les conditions dont l'accomplissement est garanti par leurs dépôts.

En outre de ce qui précède, il y a eu le travail de routine du bureau, l'administration du compte contingent, la perception des prêts de passage et des prêts faits aux filles immigrées sous l'empire du plan d'établissement impérial, ainsi que le maintien d'un système pour se tenir renseigné sur ces immigrées et en faire un rapport à des intervalles réguliers.

### PLAN DES 200 FAMILLES CONTINENTALES

Des 99 familles arrivées à Winnipeg pendant l'année en vertu de cet arrangement, la disposition suivante a été faite:

39 familles furent placées sur des fermes pour acquérir de l'expérience et augmenter leur capital argent;
46 familles placées par ce bureau ont acheté leur ferme et leur outillage sous la surveillance de fonctionnaires du ministère;
2 familles furent établies sur des homesteads;
1 famille fut placée sur une ferme louée;
11 familles se sont établies dans la province d'Ontario.

Quoiqu'il reste encore bien des détails qui pourraient être inclus dans ce rapport, je crois que ce qui précède donne une bonne idée générale des activités de la division de l'Ouest pendant le dernier exercice. Il me fait plaisir de mentionner que les fonctionnaires de la division ont accompli leur devoir d'une façon qui indique qu'ils ont à cœur le bien du service. L'esprit de coopération qui a existé entre le personnel de la division et celui de la Commission d'établissement sur les terres, du Bureau de placement, des diverses sociétés de colonisation y compris celles des chemins de fer, a été, à mon avis, un facteur important dans l'heureux placement des immigrants qui nous sont venus pendant l'année.

## RAPPORT DU COMMISSAIRE DIVISIONNAIRE DE L'IMMIGRATION, DIVISION DU PACIFIQUE, A. E. SKINNER

Au cours de l'exercice 1925-1926, il y a eu une légère augmentation du nombre des admissions au Canada par les ports d'entrée de la division du Pacifique, le nombre étant de 4,079, contre 3,932 l'année précédente.

ÉTATS DES ADMISSIONS, REFUS, APPELS, ETC., AUX PORTS OCÉANIQUES

| Ports | Admissions | Refus | Appels | | Admis sur permis | Non immigrants admis | Equipages de navires examinés | Canadiens rapatriés | Nombre d'amendes administratives imposées |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Maintenus | Rejetés | | | | | |
| Vancouver | 1,372 | 20 | 4 | 10 | 3 | 5,369 | 1,254 | 1,216 | 8 |
| Victoria | 356 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 5,456 | 598 | 759 | 9 |
| Autres ports | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,168 | ..... |
| Totaux | 1,728 | 27 | 11 | 18 | 4 | 10,825 | 1,852 | 3,143 | 17 |

AMENDES ADMINISTRATIVES

Dix-sept amendes administratives furent imposées à des compagnies de transport pour manquements aux règlements concernant les marins. La somme totale de ces amendes s'est élevée à $10,000, dont $1,500 a été remboursée et $3,260 demeure en suspens jusqu'à ce que jugement soit rendu sur les appels.

DÉTENTIONS AUX PORTS OCÉANIQUES

Pendant la période qui nous occupe, 6,656 personnes ont été détenues dans les édifices d'immigration de la division du Pacifique pour enquête, examen, etc., et on leur a servi un nombre total de 25,737 repas.

| | Détenus à Vancouver | Repas | Détenus à Victoria | Repas |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1924-25 | 6,317 | 22,982 | 3,905 | 13,000 |
| 1925-26 | 4,112 | 16,738 | 2,544 | 8,999 |

ÉTAT DES ADMISSIONS, REFUS, APPELS, ETC., AUX PORTS LIMITROPHES

| Ports | Admissions | Refus | Appels | | Poursuites | Non immigrants admis | Canadiens rapatriés |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Maintenus | Rejetés | | | |
| Aldergrove | 12 | 11 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 42,182 | 55 |
| Carson | 8 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27,017 | 15 |
| Cascade | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16,167 | 39 |
| Douglas | 47 | 114 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 100,692 | 120 |
| Grand Forks | 28 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,471 | 48 |
| Huntingdon | 133 | 55 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 139,711 | 45 |
| Nelway | 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,090 | 13 |
| Osoyoos | 62 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16,925 | 4 |
| Pacific Highway | 394 | 674 | 5 | 16 | 2 | 333,788 | 414 |
| Prince Rupert | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,188 | ..... |
| Rykerts | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17,953 | 485 |
| Seattle | 376 | 84 | 6 | 15 | ..... | 119,210 | 326 |
| Sidney | 35 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20,145 | 8 |
| Vancouver | 338 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31,741 | 88 |
| Victoria | 161 | 106 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 30,619 | 415 |
| Wanela | 72 | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,875 | 42 |
| White Pass | 48 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,170 | ..... |
| White Rock | 479 | 78 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 63,902 | 761 |
| Autres ports | 88 | 10 | 3 | 1 | ..... | 21,315 | 39 |
| Totaux | 2,351 | 1,189 | 15 | 40 | 6 | 1,017,161 | 2,917 |

Ce tableau indique une augmentation notable du volume de trafic automobile sur la Grande Route du Pacifique.

ARGENT DÉPOSÉ AU LIEU DE CAUTIONNEMENT

| Ports | Nombre de dépôts | Montant total | Montant remboursé | Montant confisqué | Montant en suspens |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Vancouver | 223 | 199,767 | 177,166 | 6,800 | 15,801 |
| Victoria | 76 | 30,750 | 23,200 | ..... | 7,550 |
| Autres ports | 147 | 13,080 | 11,430 | 150 | 1,500 |
| Totaux | 446 | 243,597 | 211,796 | 6,950 | 24,851 |

Pendant l'année, on a tenu 457 conseils d'enquête dans cette division, comme suit:

| | |
|---|---|
| Vancouver | 142 |
| Victoria | 33 |
| Endroits autres que des ports d'entrée | 282 |
| | 457 |

De ce nombre, 275 concernaient des étrangers dans des prisons, des pénitenciers, des hôpitaux d'aliénés, etc., 140 des cas d'arrestations, et 42, des passagers cherchant admission au pays.

Des arrestations furent faites pendant l'année au nombre de 140 par les fonctionnaires du ministère. La disposition suivante a été faite de ces cas:

| — | Entrés clandestinement ou au moyen de fausses représentations | Restés dans le pays après être entrés comme non immigrants | Entrés après avoir été refusés | Indésirables en vertu de l'article 40 | Entrés en contravention de l'art. 26 de la Loi de l'immigration chinoise |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arrêtés et déportés | 45 | 4 | 11 | 29 | 3 |
| Arrêtés et admis | 3 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 2 |
| Attendant déportation | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | – |
| Attendant la décision du tribunal | – | – | – | – | 1 |
| Attendant jugement sur appel | – | – | – | 6 | 3 |
| Retournés aux Etats-Unis de leur propre gré | – | 1 | – | 4 | – |
| Totaux | 51 | 14 | 13 | 53 | 9 |

POURSUITES

Des dénonciations furent portées et des poursuites intentées dans sept cas d'infraction des lois de l'immigration. Des convictions furent obtenues dans chaque cas. Les articles de la loi sous l'empire desquels les actions furent prises sont les suivantes:

| | |
|---|---|
| Article 33, alinéa 7 (entrée clandestine) | 4 |
| Article 42, alinéa 4 (entrée sans le consentement du Ministre après réjection) | 2 |
| Article 32, alinéa 1 (Loi de l'immigration chinoise) | 1 |
| Total | 7 |

Six des étrangers poursuivis ont payé des amendes formant un total de $235, et le Chinois poursuivi en vertu de l'article 32 de la loi de l'immigration chinoise a été condamné à six mois de prison.

### DÉPORTATIONS

Les déportations de la division du Pacifique se sont chiffrées à 347, dont 259 par des ports de la côte du Pacifique. Les causes de déportation et la nationalité des personnes déportées sont les suivantes:

| — | Aux Etats-Unis | Aux autres pays |
|---|---|---|
| Accompagnant les déportés | 2 | 21 |
| Criminalité | 35 | 71 |
| Narcomanes | 4 | 73 |
| Insanité | 2 | 36 |
| A la charge publique | ..... | 17 |
| Autres causes | 46 | 40 |
| Totaux | 89 | 258 |

### NATIONALITÉ DES PERSONNES DÉPORTÉES

| | |
|---|---|
| Britanniques | 71 |
| Bulgares | 1 |
| Chinois | 143 |
| Danois | 1 |
| Hollandais | 2 |
| Finlandais | 4 |
| Français | 1 |
| Allemands | 4 |
| Grecs | 3 |
| Hongrois | 1 |
| Italiens | 2 |
| Japonais | 6 |
| Jugo-Slaves | 1 |
| Norvégiens | 7 |
| Polonais | 2 |
| Roumains | 1 |
| Russes | 2 |
| Serbes | 2 |
| Suisses | 4 |
| De Terreneuve | 1 |
| Des Etats-Unis | 88 |
| Total | 347 |

### ENQUÊTES

Les fonctionnaires ont fait 594 investigations de diverses sortes et tenu 277 conseils d'enquête. Des visites régulières ont été faites aux prisons provinciales, aux pénitenciers, aux hôpitaux d'aliénés, aux sanatoria et aux autres institutions publiques, et les cas de tous les étrangers s'y trouvant ont été soigneusement étudiés dans le but d'établir la légalité de leur présence en Canada.

### NARCOMANES

Il y a eu 77 aubains déportés des ports de cette division en vertu des dispositions de la *Loi de l'opium et des narcotiques*. De ce total, 19 déportations originaient des divisions de l'Est et de l'Ouest.

Pendant l'année, deux demandes de brefs d'Habeas Corpus ont été faites en rapport avec des procédures de déportation en vertu de la *Loi de l'opium et des narcotiques;* dans les deux cas, la demande fut refusée et l'intéressé déporté.

### HABEAS CORPUS

En outre des deux cas de Chinois mentionnés au paragraphe précédent, une action fut intentée à Victoria dans le cas de Henry-George-Augustus Smith, sujet britannique, qui fut libéré, le tribunal ayant décidé qu'audition par un conseil d'enquête en vertu de l'article 42 de la *Loi de l'immigration* ne peut se faire qu'après libération de prison et seulement à un poste d'immigration.

IMMIGRATION CHINOISE

Pendant l'exercice qui vient de se terminer, aucun immigrant chinois ne fut admis en Canada en vertu de l'article 5 de la *Loi de l'immigration chinoise.* Une seule demande d'admission permanente fut faite sous l'empire de cet article, et l'intéressé, n'étant pas en conformité de la loi, fut renvoyé en Chine. Les seuls autres refusés sous l'autorité de cet article étaient un Chinois venant des Etats-Unis qui demandait admission temporaire et un enfant dont la filiation avait été faussement représentée.

Admission temporaire a été accordée sous l'autorité de l'article 9 à des Chinois membres de troupes théâtrales, missionnaires, amahs voyageant avec leurs patrons et employés de chemins de fer en voyage d'études.

Déportation a été faite de trois Chinois qui, examinés sous l'autorité de l'article 26 de la *Loi de l'immigration chinoise,* furent trouvés illégalement en Canada, et d'un Chinois refusé à Vancouver, la fausseté de sa prétendue naissance canadienne ayant été établie.

Les enregistrements de départ en vertu de l'article 23 de la *Loi de l'immigration chinoise* accusent une diminution sensible de l'année précédente, mais le nombre de Chinois revenus au Canada s'est maintenu. Pendant l'année, 579 enregistrements ont été marqués expirés.

Le nombre de Chinois traversant le Canada en transit a aussi diminué.

L'impôt de tête a été perçu sous l'autorité de l'article 27 dans 17 cas, dont 2 à Victoria et 15 à Vancouver. Les paiements ont été faits volontairement, les intéressés affirmant que le manque de fonds les avait empêchés de se conformer plus tôt à la loi.

Cent vingt-sept enregistrements en vertu de l'article 18 ont été complétés à Victoria et deux cent soixante-dix-neuf à Vancouver, en grande partie de Chinois partis pour la Chine immédiatement avant l'adoption de la *Loi de l'immigration chinoise,* 1923.

Depuis le 1er décembre 1924, nous envoyons en Chine un duplicata des enregistrements de départ, ce qui tend à empêcher les tentatives d'entrée frauduleuse au moyen de supposition de personne. Nos fonctionnaires ici et à Victoria, par suite des instructions qui leur ont été données, sont pénétrés de la nécessité d'exercer la plus grande vigilance dans ce travail d'enregistrement.

Malgré nos recherches et la surveillance exercée par les fonctionnaires des compagnies de transport et de la douane, on n'a pas découvert de rats de cale sur les navires transpacifiques.

La recherche et l'examen des Chinois qui n'étaient pas en possession de certificats lorsqu'ils s'étaient enregistrés en vertu de l'article 18 se poursuivent graduellement, mais le progrès n'en est pas très rapide à cause de la difficulté de trouver les personnes qu'il faut examiner.

Une seule cause, à Vancouver, découlant de la *Loi de l'immigration chinoise,* a été entendue par les tribunaux. Le ministère a porté en appel la décision adverse rendue sur un bref de certiorari, mais jugement final n'a pas encore été rendu. Les causes de deux jeunes filles chinoises dont la déportation avait été ordonnée à Victoria ont aussi été entendues. Dans une de ces causes, la décision a été favorable au ministère et la déportation de l'intéressée se fera bientôt; dans l'autre jugement n'a pas encore été rendu.

Soixante-quinze Chinois ont été placés sur des navires pour être déportés sous l'autorité de la *Loi de l'opium et des narcotiques;* certains d'eux avaient purgé une sentence dans des prisons de l'Est et avaient été conduits ici pour déportation.

ETAT sommaire de l'immigration chinoise pour 1925-1926 et l'exercice précédent.

| | 1924-25 | | 1925-26 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Victoria | Vancouver | Victoria | Vancouver |
| 1. Admis au Canada sous article 5 | 3 | 2 | – | – |
| 2. Demandes sous article 5 rejetées | 1 | 2 | – | 2 |
| 3. Personnes déportées après rejet | 25 | 8 | 2 | 4 |
| 4. Nombre d'actions ayant réussi prises sous article 27 I.C | 28 | 123 | 2 | 15 |
| 5. Nombre de Chinois arrêtés et déportés sous article 26 I.C | – | 3 | – | 3 |
| 6. Personnes admises sous caution en route pour d'autres pays | 1,621 | 1,335 | 502 | 1,007 |
| 7. Personnes passant par le Canada sous caution et sorties du pays par ce port | 370 | 1,523 | 373 | 838 |
| 8. Enregistrements I.C. 9 | 1,913 | 3,737 | 1,082 | 2,546 |
| 9. Enregistrements I.C. 9A | 118 | 75 | 118 | 93 |
| 10. Nombre de personnes I.C. 9 réadmises | 1,905 | 2,666 | 1,642 | 2,698 |
| 11. Nombre d'enregistrements I.C. 9 périmés | 1,037 | 863 | 207 | 372 |
| 12. Nombre d'enregistrements art. 18 | 4,639 | 17,333 | 127 | 279 |
| 13. Nombre de Chinois admis sous art. 9 | 38 | 16 | 22 | 42 |
| 14. Cautionnements confisqués | – | $2,500 | – | $1,000 |

## RAPPORT DU SURINTENDANT DE L'IMMIGRATION JUVÉNILE, G. BOGUE SMART

L'immigration, sous une forme organisée, d'enfants des Iles Britanniques au Canada, ayant commencé il y a environ 58 ans, peut être considérée comme la plus ancienne des branches de notre service d'immigration. Conduite par des organisations britanniques sur des bases purement philanthropiques, cette immigration n'a pas causé de dépense appréciable au Dominion jusqu'en 1923. Les agences et sociétés qui s'y livrent sont les suivantes:

Dr Barnardo, de Londres, Angleterre.
M. J. W. C. Fegan, de Londres, Angleterre.
Mlle Macpherson, de Londres, Angleterre.
M. William Quarrier, de Bridge of Weir, Glasgow, Ecosse.
Church of England Society, de Londres, Angleterre.
Catholic Emigration Association, de Londres et Birmingham, Angleterre.
L'Armée du Salut.
M. Oliver W. Hind, de Nottingham, Angleterre.
Dr George C. Cossar, de Glasgow, Ecosse.
Church Army, de Londres, Angleterre.

Il y a en outre, depuis 1924, la *British Immigration Aid and Colonization Association,* de Montréal, qui est la seule organisation canadienne s'occupant d'immigration juvénile.

Les agences énumérées ont jusqu'à présent amené au Canada plus de 83,000 garçons et filles dont la grande majorité a été placée sur des fermes dans les diffférentes provinces. Avant 1923, le gouvernement du Dominion n'avait pas entrepris sur une grande échelle de contribuer financièrement au transport de ces enfants; cette année-là, cependant, une politique plus vigoureuse fut adoptée dans le but de stimuler l'immigration juvénile en aidant les organisations qui s'en occupaient et en votant une appropriation pour le transport d'enfants âgés de 14 à 17 ans. Ce plan fut inauguré pendant l'exercice 1923-24, et l'année suivante, 1925-1926, il est arrivé au Canada 1862 de ces jeunes immigrants.

TABLEAU indiquant les arrivées de filles et de garçons amenés au Canada pendant l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1926.

| Agence | Garçons | Filles | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dr Barnardo | 77 | 31 | 108 |
| British Immigration Aid and Colonization Association | 446 | ..... | 446 |
| Church of England | 66 | 28 | 94 |
| Association catholique d'émigration | 114 | 35 | 149 |
| Church Army | 137 | 9 | 146 |
| Dr G. C. Cossar | 69 | ..... | 69 |
| The Dakeyne, Boy's Brigade, capitaine Hind | 9 | ..... | 9 |
| M. J. W. C. Fegan | 47 | ..... | 47 |
| Macpherson-Birt | 34 | 17 | 51 |
| Sir J. T. Middlemore | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| National Children's Home and Orphanage | 93 | 1 | 94 |
| M. William Quarrier | 36 | 6 | 42 |
| L'Armée du Salut | 379 | 85 | 464 |
| Non accompagnés | 76 | 57 | 133 |
| Totaux | 1,590 | 272 | 1,862 |

Ce mouvement d'immigration juvénile attire de plus en plus l'intérêt et la sympathie des Canadiens en général, qui y voient le moyen d'obtenir pour le pays des futurs citoyens ayant eu l'avantage d'une formation de plusieurs années avant de venir au Canada. Un journal quotidien de l'Ouest exprime cette pensée dans les termes suivants:

"Les résultats de la politique d'immigration juvénile du gouvernement est de nature à lui faire continuer de considérer le Royaume-Uni comme la source la plus désirable de la population dont nous avons besoin."

La demande de ces jeunes immigrants de la part de cultivateurs s'est maintenue. Ainsi qu'on le constatera plus loin, il existe encore une différence considérable entre l'offre et la demande.

A la clôture de l'exercice, 7,562 enfants se trouvaient sous la surveillance de la division de l'immigration juvénile du ministère dans les différentes provinces comme suit:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ile du Prince-Edouard | 3 |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | 255 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 290 |
| Québec | 953 |
| Ontario | 5,420 |
| Manitoba | 361 |
| Saskatchewan | 91 |
| Alberta | 78 |
| Colombie-Britannique | 111 |

Les inspecteurs rapportent que les garçons et les filles font des progrès satisfaisants et que dans bien des cas leurs services sont considérés indispensables par leurs patrons.

Le ministère continue de faire une inspection une fois l'an ou plus souvent lorsqu'il y a lieu.

L'augmentation d'année en année que l'on remarquera dans le tableau suivant indiquant le nombre d'inspections faites est due au fait que l'inspection annuelle de chaque enfant est continuée jusqu'à ce qu'il ait atteint sa dix-huitième année.

| Exercice | Inspections et visites |
|---|---|
| 1920–21 | 1,645 |
| 1921–22 | 2,243 |
| 1922–23 | 2,557 |
| 1923–24 | 4,132 |
| 1924–25 | 6,415 |
| 1925–26 | 8,379 |

Le personnel de l'inspection compte quatre hommes et deux femmes, ces dernières étant pour les filles. Chaque enfant est visité personnellement et une

investigation faite de son emploi, de son entourage, de la manière dont il est traité, de sa rémunération, des motifs de plainte qu'il pourrait y avoir de sa part ou de la part de son patron, en un mot, de tout ce qui touche à son bien-être. Les rapports des inspecteurs sont soigneusement examinés au bureau principal afin de leur donner la suite que les circonstances demandent.

Il existe de la part de cultivateurs et d'autres une demande persistante d'enfants britanniques aptes à devenir des bons citoyens du Canada. On calcule qu'au delà d'un demi-million de garçons et filles quittent l'école chaque année dans les Iles Britanniques, et la plupart de ces enfants n'ont pas d'occupation définie en vue. Il y a là, évidemment, un champ fertile à cultiver. Le nombre d'immigrants juvéniles britanniques venus au Canada au cours de l'exercice 1925-26 ainsi que les demandes reçues pour leurs services sont données dans l'état suivant:

| Société ou agence | Nombre d'enfants | Demandes reçues |
|---|---|---|
| Barnardo | 108 | 6,085 |
| Macpherson-Birt | 51 | ..... |
| Catholic Emigration Association | 149 | 628 |
| National Children's Home and Orphanage | 94 | 587 |
| M. J. W. C. Fegan | 47 | 275 |
| Church of England | 94 | 2,766 |
| Quarrier | 42 | 465 |
| L'Armée du Salut | 464 | 2,256 |
| Sir J. T. Middlemore | 10 | 124 |
| Dr Cossar | 69 | 120 |
| Dakeyne Farm (Capt. Oliver Hind) | 9 | 24 |
| Arméniens | ..... | ..... |
| British Immigration Aid and Colonization Association | 446 | 479 |
| Non accompagnés | 133 | ..... |
| Children's Aid Society of London, England | ..... | ..... |
| Church Army | 146 | 179 |
| | 1,862 | 13,988 |

Ainsi que l'exigent les règlements établis, le gouvernement canadien attache une importance toute particulière à l'état physique et mental des enfants qui doivent être envoyés au Canada. Des examens très sévères sont faits par des médecins spécialement choisis pour cette tâche, et seuls les enfants sains de corps et d'esprit sont acceptés pour le Canada. De plus, ces enfants sont examinés par un fonctionnaire canadien sur leurs aptitudes aux conditions en Canada. Ces examens sont en outre de l'inspection ordinaire au port d'entrée.

SOMMAIRE DE L'INSPECTION DURANT L'EXERCICE

| | |
|---|---|
| *Domiciles et situations—* | |
| Dans de bons domiciles et situations | 6,568 |
| Dans des domiciles et situations exigeant ajustement | 329 |
| *Etat de santé—* | |
| En bonne santé | 6,680 |
| En assez bonne santé | 210 |
| Santé non satisfaisante | 7 |
| *Progrès général—* | |
| Bon | 6,111 |
| Assez bon | 742 |
| Non satisfaisant | 44 |
| *Caractère et conduite—* | |
| Bon | 6,276 |
| Exigeant une observation suivie et une attention soigneuse | 621 |
| *Âge des enfants—* | |
| De moins de 6 ans | 28 |
| De 6 à 14 ans | 1,735 |
| De plus de 14 ans | 5,134 |
| Inspections totales | 6,897 |
| Visites autres que les inspections | 1,482 |

Malgré toutes les précautions prises, il se trouve inévitablement parmi les enfants acceptés un certain nombre qui ne répondent pas aux espérances qu'on avait placées en eux; cependant, le nombre en est peu élevé.

Histoire statistique du mouvement d'immigration juvénile depuis 1868: —

| Société ou agence | Année | Enfants immigrés |
|---|---|---|
| Mlle Macpherson et Mme Birt, Londres et Liverpool (Quartiers généraux canadiens), Marchmont Home, Belleville, Ont. | 1886 à 1926 | 14,578 |
| Mlle Rye et Eglise d'Angleterre (Niagara-on-Lake, Ont., et Sherbrooke, Qué.) | 1868 à 1926 | 4,079 |
| M. (maintenant Sir) J. T. Middlemore, Fairview, Halifax, N.-E. | 1873 à 1926 | 5,089 |
| The National Children's Home and Orphanage (autrefois Dr T. Bowman Stephenson), Hamilton, Ont. | 1874 à 1926 | 3,015 |
| Mme Bilbrough-Wallace (Marchmont-Home, Belleville, Ont.) | 1878 à 1915 | 5,529 |
| Cardinal Manning (Ottawa et Montréal) | 1880 à 1888 | 1,403 |
| Dr Barnardo, Toronto, Ont., et Winnipeg, Man. | 1882 à 1926 | 26,555 |
| M. J. W. C. Fegan, Toronto | 1884 à 1926 | 3,000 |
| M. Wm. Quarrier, Brockville, Ont. | 1890 à 1926 | 4,227 |
| L'Association Catholique d'Emigration et les sociétés associées, St-Georges Home, Ottawa | 1897 à 1926 | 6,799 |
| L'Armée du Salut | 1905 à 1926 | 2,745 |
| Dr Cossar, Lower Georgetown, N.-B. | 1910 à 1926 | 563 |
| Dakeyne Farm (Capt. Oliver Hind) Falmouth, près Windsor, N.-E. | 1913 à 1926 | 82 |
| British Immigration Aid and Colonization Association | 1923 à 1926 | 469 |
| Agences de moindre importance | 1897 à 1926 | 5,519 |
| Church Army | 1925 à 1926 | 146 |
| Total | ..... | 83,888 |

La décision de fixer à 14 ans le minimum d'âge des enfants immigrant au Canada fut prise à la suite d'une étude sérieuse de représentations venues de différentes sources, ainsi que du rapport de la délégation britannique qui visita le Canada en 1924. Malgré le mérite incontestable de cette mesure, une ou deux des sociétés en exprimèrent leur désapprobation. Antérieurement au 1er avril 1925, il n'y avait pas de minimum d'âge pour l'immigration juvénile.

L'immigration juvénile est avantageuse à plusieurs points de vue, surtout en ce qu'elle procure au cultivateur l'aide dont il a besoin pour les travaux de sa ferme et de sa maison, tout en formant le noyau d'une population productive pour l'avenir. Les jeunes immigrants, en général traités comme membres des familles où ils sont placés, apprennent les méthodes agricoles canadiennes, pour plus tard cultiver la terre à leur propre compte. Ce n'est que le petit nombre qui abandonne l'agriculture pour d'autres vocations.

Le succès qu'obtiennent ces garçons et filles en Canada a pour effet d'induire leurs amis dans les Iles-Britanniques à y émigrer. Beaucoup de ces jeunes gens mettent de côté la plus grande partie de leur salaire afin de faire venir des parents ou amis. Habitués de bonne heure à gagner leur propre vie et ayant eu de l'expérience comme travailleurs agricoles, ils se trouvent rarement sans emploi. On rencontre de nombreux exemples d'anciens immigrants juvéniles devenus les patrons d'immigrants juvéniles d'aujourd'hui.

DOMINION DU CANADA

# RAPPORT ANNUEL

DU

# DÉPARTEMENT DES AFFAIRES INDIENNES

POUR

## L'EXERCICE TERMINÉ LE 31 MARS

## 1926

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
1927

*A Son Excellence le très honorable Vicomte Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.T.E., G.B.E., etc., Gouverneur général et commandeur en chef du Dominion du Canada.*

PLAISE À VOTRE EXCELLENCE.

Le soussigné a l'honneur de présenter à Votre Excellence le rapport annuel du département des Affaires des Sauvages pour l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926.

Respectueusement soumis,

CHARLES STEWART,
*Surintendant général des Affaires Indiennes.*

OTTAWA.

# TABLES DES MATIÈRES

## PARTIE I


| | Page |
|---|---|
| Rapport du sous-surintendant général | 7 |
| Problèmes sanitaires concernant les Indiens | 8 |
| Agriculture et élevage chez les Indiens des Prairies | 11 |
| Agriculture sur les reserves de l'Ontario | 12 |
| Affaires des Esquimaux | 13 |
| Education | 15 |
| Terres et forêts | 19 |
| Billets de location | 19 |
| Baux | 20 |
| Emancipation | 20 |
| Forêts | 20 |
| Bâtisses | 21 |
| Ponts, drains, irrigation, routes et quais | 22 |
| Arpentages | 23 |
| Sommaire des Affaires Indiennes dans les diverses provinces | 23 |
| Ontario | 24 |
| Québec | 25 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 26 |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | 26 |
| Ile du Prince-Edouard | 26 |
| Manitoba | 27 |
| Saskatchewan | 27 |
| Alberta | 28 |
| Colombie-Britannique | 29 |
| Territoires du Nord-Ouest | 29 |
| Yukon | 30 |
| Finances | 30 |
| Observations générales | 30 |


## PARTIE II


| | |
|---|---|
| Etats tabulaires— | |
| N° 1—Recensement | 32 |
| N° 2—Production en grains, légumes et autres plantes | 36 |
| N° 3—Terres, propriétés et édifices publics ou personnels | 40 |
| N° 4—Bestiaux et volailles; effets généraux | 44 |
| N° 5—Valeur des biens meubles et immeubles; progrès durant l'année | 48 |
| N° 6—Source et valeur du revenu | 52 |
| Relevé des écoles | 56 |
| Relevé des terres indiennes | 69 |
| Gouvernement civil | 71 |
| Comptes de crédits | 72 |
| Fonds de fiducie des Indiens | 73 |

PARTIE I

---

# RAPPORT

DU

# SOUS-SURINTENDANT GÉNÉRAL DES AFFAIRES INDIENNES

POUR L'EXERCICE CLOS LE 31 MARS 1926

# RAPPORT DU SOUS-SURINTENDANT GÉNÉRAL

---

OTTAWA, 1er octobre 1926.

A l'honorable CHARLES STEWART,
Surintendant général des Affaires Indiennes,
Ottawa.

MONSIEUR,—J'ai l'honneur de vous soumettre le rapport du département des Affaires Indiennes pour l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1926.

Les transactions du département ne peuvent être présentées que d'une façon générale dans un rapport annuel. Les grandes divisions du travail administratif ont été présentées chaque année sous les même rubriques, dans les mêmes formes, et pourront être consultées dans le cours de ce rapport. Les nombreux détails qui rendent l'administration de ce département des plus intéressante, peuvent difficilement à cause de leur volume, trouver place dans ce récit. Les besoins journaliers varient constamment et la routine est brisée par des problèmes qui surviennent soudainement pour être immédiatement résolus; quelquefois ces problèmes sont de peu d'importance mais souvent ils sont assez sérieux, et les relations entre le département et une centaine de mille pupilles, pendant l'année, amènent des incidents nombreux et variés. Cependant le département a toujours laissé chaque Indien individuellement aussi libre que possible. Il y a dans les statuts des lois qui le protègent ainsi que ses biens, et les allocations annuelles aident au progrès général sans restreindre la liberté d'aucun. Les Indiens ne sont pas astreints à demeurer sur leurs réserves mais peuvent selon leur désir voyager pour les fins de leur commerce ou pour faire certains travaux en rapport avec leurs goûts. Ceux qui résident sur les réserves ont aussi leurs franches coudées; le représentant du département est toujours prêt à leur donner des avis et à régler les disputes qui peuvent survenir entre eux-mêmes ou avec leurs voisins, et sur les réserves où il y a des instructeurs agricoles, ceux-ci ont la direction des entreprises privées.

Il n'y a point dans les statuts, de loi qui force l'Indien à rester sur sa réserve, à faire de l'agriculture ou, lorsqu'il a une récolte sur champ, à la moissonner et à labourer son champ.

La loi des sauvages défend aux Indiens de prendre part aux "stampedes" ou pageants en dehors de leur propre réserve et rend l'embauchage et l'emploi des Indiens une offence pouvant amener une poursuite judiciaire à moins que le Surintendant général y donne son consentement, mais il est assez difficile de contrôler les Indiens et les municipalités en ce qui regarde ce chapitre de la loi. L'attrait des "stampedes", pageants et fêtes annuelles est considérable et les programmes de pareilles célébrations semblent opposés à l'influence civilisatrice en marche sur les réserves. Il est quelquefois venu à l'idée du soussigné qu'une mesure de restriction sévère serait dans l'intérêt des Indiens. Mais réflection faite nous sommes revenus à l'opinion que la persuasion morale et un appel à la raison et à l'expérience valent mieux à la longue. Nous trouvons des résultats probants de cette politique dans les vieilles provinces du Dominion, là l'Indien se supporte lui-même et y a développé un degré d'indépendance remarquable venant de l'éducation et du contact avec la civilisation environnante. Il n'y a pas de doute que le même effet se fera sentir dans les nouvelles provinces par la continuation de cette politique.

On ne peut trop répéter que les Indiens vivent d'eux-mêmes et que seuls les indigents et les imprévoyants doivent être assistés ainsi que cela se fait parmi la population blanche. Le département doit, comme gardien, prendre la place des organisations provinciales et municipales pour secourir cette classe de gens, et les dépenses faites dans ce but le sont autant pour la protection des blancs que pour le bien des Indiens. Les épidémies sont dangereuses, quel que soit l'endroit où elles commencent. La population blanche a un intérêt vital à ce que des mesures préventives contre la tuberculose et les maladies vénériennes soient menées à bonne fin. Ces dépenses ont augmenté par le fait que ces maladies parmi les Indiens doivent être traitées par les méthodes modernes de la science médicale.

## LES PROBLÈMES DE LA SANTÉ DES INDIENS

Parmi les nombreuses attributions du département, celles qui sont associées à la conservation de la santé des Indiens sont des plus importantes. Commençant dans les pensionnats, tous les efforts possibles sont prodigués pour faire comprendre aux élèves au moins les rudiments de l'hygiène, et tout particulièrement en ce qui regarde la prévention à la tuberculose. Les réserves dans les régions colonisées ont des médecins qui leur consacrent une partie de leur temps, qui sont appelés par l'agent au besoin, tandis que sur les grandes réserves le département emploie des médecins qui y consacrent tout leur temps. Les Indiens des bandes éloignées qui se réunissent à des dates fixes pour recevoir leurs versements annuels des traités, sont soignés par un médecin qui accompagne l'Agent.

Cette question de santé devient sérieuse parmi les Indiens des districts éloignés, particulièrement dans le nord de l'Alberta, de la Saskatchewan, du Manitoba, de l'Ontario et du Québec, où elle est intimement associée à leur condition économique. Ces Indiens des régions inhabitées ou à peine colonisées sont encore dans un état de civilisation primitive et dépendent presque entièrement sur la chasse et le trappage pour leur subsistance. Autrefois les Indiens avaient virtuellement le monopole de la chasse et leur bien-être physique était assuré dans des proportions raisonnables. Maintenant la situation est entièrement changée. Depuis quelques années il y a eu une affluence de trappeurs de race blanche, qui s'acheminent constamment vers le Nord, en nombre grossissant à un tel point que la situation est devenue alarmante au point de vue des Indiens. Ces trappeurs blancs sont plus astucieux et énergiques que les indigènes qui ne peuvent soutenir la compétition à laquelle ils sont entièrement inaccoutumés. De plus, il y a une tendance chez les blancs de chasser dans un certain endroit jusqu'à ce que le gibier soit entièrement exterminé, et se reportant ensuite plus loin laissent la population aborigène dans un état de dénuement complet. Les effets de ces nouveaux malheurs sur la santé des Indiens qui en sont atteints deviennent évidents. Le département a reçu à ce propos une communication intéressante et instructive du médecin de l'agence de Norway House, dans le nord du Manitoba, M. le docteur E. L. Stone, C.M.G. La situation des Indiens dans cette agence peut être regardée comme typique des conditions qui existent parmi les Indiens plus éloignés, tout en tenant compte des modifications locales.

Il y a cinq bandes d'Indiens dans l'agence de Norway House, lesquelles sont situées à Norway House, Cross Lake, Oxford House, God's Lake et Island Lake. La population totale de l'agence est de 2,544 individus distribués comme suit: Norway House, 714; Cross Lake, 525; Oxford House, 378; God's Lake, 302; Island Lake, 625.

Le docteur Stone fait savoir que tous ces Indiens sont gravement affectés par la tuberculose, excepté ceux de la bande de Island Lake, qui vivent encore d'une façon primitive et n'ont eu guère de contact avec les blancs. Il raconte

que le mot "maladie" veut dire un mal qui couvre pratiquement et indistinctement toutes les affections. Ce mal c'est la tuberculose. Il n'y a presque pas de décès attribuables à d'autres causes.

En enchaînant cet état de santé avec les conditions économiques des Indiens, particulièrement en ce qui regarde leur industrie habituelle, la chasse et le trappage, le docteur Stone ajoute:—

"Non seulement la pitance qu'ils reçoivent est insuffisante aux besoins les plus ordinaires de leur vie, mais il y a encore d'autres problèmes plus sérieux. Les animaux à fourrure dans cette partie du pays diminuent dans une mesure alarmante. Tout en tenant compte de la migration des renards, et du fait que les rats musqués, qui sont rares maintenant, augmentent en nombre sous les mesures protectrices actuelles, et considérant tous les aspects favorables de la situation, celle-ci reste néanmoins très mauvaise. Les castors ont pratiquement disparu de cet endroit, et tous les autres animaux à fourrure, exception faite des renards, ont diminué dans une telle mesure que le trappage est devenu une occupation précaire. Les trappeurs s'éloignent chaque année. Quelques Indiens de Norway House et de Cross Lake vont jusqu'à trois cents milles de distance. Ces longs voyages coûtent de l'argent, et toutes provisions qu'ils achètent dans ces régions lointaines sont excessivement chères. Ils sont obligés d'apporter tout l'approvisionnement indispensable pour l'hiver avec eux, et comme il n'y en a peu parmi eux qui ont le capital nécessaire, seulement les meilleurs d'entre eux peuvent obtenir le crédit dont ils ont besoin. Ils n'aiment pas à rester un hiver entier loin de leur famille, et un voyage au foyer est une perte de temps de plusieurs semaines. Quelques-uns amènent leur famille, ce qui ajoute aux dépenses. Il est évident que seuls les plus énergiques peuvent se livrer à de telles entreprises. L'énergie vient d'un bon état de santé. On peut dire qu'ils obtiennent un meilleur approvisionnement de poisson et de gibier en allant plus loin et ceci en quelque sorte dédommage pour le surplus de dépenses. Mais réellement il y en a bien peu qui peuvent aller loin.

"Le trappeur qui entreprend de vivre chez lui et faire la trappe dans les alentours a la vie bien difficile. Localement le gibier semble avoir été exterminé. De plus ce groupe comprend ceux des Indiens qui désirent que leurs enfants fréquentent les écoles.

"L'on se demandera, sans doute, pourquoi ces trappeurs ne vont-ils pas au loin et ne laissent-ils pas leurs familles à la maison, où elles peuvent vivre confortablement et où les enfants seraient près des écoles. Ce système a été mis à l'essai à l'une de nos réserves, et avec tout le respect dû au missionnaire qui le soutient, je ne crois pas qu'il soit effectif. Les Indiens n'aiment pas, plus que tout autre, à être séparés de leurs familles par de grandes distances ou pour de longues périodes. Il faut obtenir du crédit pour soutenir la famille jusqu'au retour du chasseur et le marchand n'aime pas à donner trop de crédit. La provision de poisson et de gibier n'est pas abondante près de leurs habitations, le combustible doit être apporté d'assez loin et la mère a souvent de petits enfants qu'elle ne peut laisser pour aller chercher de la nourriture ou du combustible. Le résultat est que le trappeur soumis à ce système ne va pas loin et ne rapporte pas beaucoup de fourrures.

"Nous avons des trappeurs, d'une force et d'une énergie au-dessus de la moyenne, qui font encore bien, mais la majorité n'est pas prospère et considérant la diminution sérieuse d'approvisionnement, la situation ne peut guère s'améliorer.

"Un autre facteur est le trappeur de race blanche. Il n'a pas encore sérieusement envahi cette agence, mais il rôde dans le voisinage de l'agence et commence à l'atteindre. Il est plus énergique que l'Indien et détruit les animaux à fourrure plus rapidement. Nous recevons des plaintes qu'il pousse l'Indien en dehors de son terrain de chasse habituel. Ce qui est pis, il est accusé, et apparemment avec raison, de se servir de poison. L'empoisonneur d'animaux à fourrure ne retrouve qu'une petite proportion du gibier qu'il détruit. La plupart de ses victimes vont mourir dans la forêt où personne ne les voit. L'Indien ne peut soutenir la compétition contre le trappeur blanc. Il n'a pas l'énergie, il n'a pas la santé, ni le capital, et a de plus ce que le trappeur blanc a rarement, une famille avec toutes ses responsabilités. Et s'il pouvait concourir et soutenir la compétition, il ne resterait plus en quelques années un seul animal à fourrure de la tête du lac Winnipeg à la Baie d'Hudson. Il tuerait évidemment la poule aux œufs d'or. Le haut prix des fourrures l'a presque induit à faire cela dès maintenant."

Si ces Indiens et ceux qui sont dans la même situation doivent être sauvés de la privation et de la maladie, il deviendra nécessaire de les transporter dans d'autres localités où ils pourront se livrer à l'agriculture ou de les protéger dans leur vocation naturelle en délimitant un territoire de chasse spécial et adéquat duquel tout chasseur, excepté les Indiens, serait exclus. Cette dernière expérience reçoit actuellement son application dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest où il y a sept réserves de ce genre. Cette politique est doublement bénéficiable en ce qu'elle diminue les privations et la misère parmi les naturels et en même temps aide à la conservation du gibier. Dans tout territoire provincial, naturellement,

ceci aurait à s'effectuer selon certains arrangements avec la province ayant le contrôle du gibier et du poisson. Il est bon de dire ici que ce n'est que dans les districts éloignés que le département désire obtenir des privilèges de chasse spéciaux pour les Indiens. Dans les districts colonisés, c'est le désir du département d'amener les Indiens à se livrer à l'agriculture ou à d'autres industries, et de les dissuader autant que possible de leur préférence pour la chasse.

Les problèmes des chasseurs Indiens furent le sujet de discussions utiles et intéressantes à la conférence bi-annuelle des officiers fédéraux et provinciaux en charge du gibier, à la conférence tenue à Ottawa en avril dernier et à laquelle ce département était représenté. Le département, par ses agents, coopère avec les autorités provinciales afin de soutenir les lois des provinces ainsi que les règlements pour la protection du gibier et ils essaient de faire comprendre aux Indiens que la conservation du gibier est dans leur intérêt propre et leur maintiendra un moyen de subsistance qu'ils perdraient autrement. Incidemment nous pouvons dire en nous basant sur les meilleures informations reçues par le département, que l'Indien, règle générale, est loin d'être le plus offensif des destructeurs qui amènent l'anéantissement des animaux à fourrure.

C'est la politique du département de se servir autant que possible des avantages offerts pour les hôpitaux des différentes municipalités, mais dans certains cas des accommodements spéciaux pour l'usage exclusif des Indiens ont été ajoutés aux hôpitaux municipaux. Il y a en outre plusieurs hôpitaux départementaux à l'usage exclusif des patients Indiens et, en vertu d'un arrangement conclu avec le gouvernement de la Saskatchewan, quarante lits ont été mis à la disposition des patients Indiens tuberculeux au sanatorium de Qu'Appelle.

Une des grandes difficultés rencontrées dans le passé a été la confiance que les vieux Indiens plaçaient dans les charlatans et qui les faisaient refuser les soins des médecins de race blanche. Les officiers du corps médical du département rapportent, cependant, qu'ils font graduellement disparaître toutes ces difficultés, et que les hôpitaux maintenus sur diverses réserves sont plus fréquemment utilisés avec confiance par les Indiens. Une autre difficulté est que même s'ils se soumettent à un traitement médical, les Indiens sont règle générale très négligents à suivre les instructions du médecin. Dans de pareilles circonstances il est difficile de faire du progrès, mais là où la marche de la maladie a pu être arrêtée nous considérons avoir accompli beaucoup.

Dans les rapports précédents nous avons fait remarquer que le plus grand fléau qui afflige les Indiens est la tuberculose. La lutte contre cette terrible maladie est des plus ardues, non seulement à cause de la prédominance acquise mais aussi à cause des conditions dans lesquelles les Indiens vivent, et il est extrêmement difficile d'employer aucun système prophylactique parmi eux. Nous pouvons affirmer sans crainte que les Indiens qui ont pris contact avec la civilisation pendant quelques années, commencent à montrer une certaine résistance contre cette maladie, et les méthodes qui ont eu du succès dans les communités de race blanche peuvent leur être appliquées avec efficacité; mais il est cependant très difficile de faire l'application de ces méthodes scientifiques modernes pour la prévention et la guérison à l'élément nomade des aborigènes, là où les Indiens gagnent leur vie à chasser et à pêcher et où les habitations sont primitives et peu appropriées. C'est un fait connu qu'il y a des bandes d'Indiens entièrement éloignées de la civilisation qui n'ont jamais montré aucune trace de tuberculose, mais le moindre contact avec la civilisation est suffisant pour faire naître une épidémie qui peut s'étendre avec une rapidité alarmante.

Nous avons éveillé l'intérêt et obtenu la coopération d'un groupe de médecins qui se sont spécialisés dans les méthodes ayant pour but de combattre la tuberculose dans toutes ses phases. Sous leur direction certaines recherches minutieuses sont faites actuellement sur la côte de la Colombie-Britannique parmi les pêcheurs Indiens, elles feront connaître des faits intéressants et d'une grande

valeur qui nous permettront, nous espérons, de formuler une ligne de conduite définitive pour le département.

Comme les conditions sanitaires parmi les Indiens affectent le bien-être des populations blanches contiguës, cette question de santé prise dans son ensemble est d'une extrême importance et le département ne l'a jamais négligée. Les déboursés qui ont été faits en faveur des Indiens tuberculeux, l'ont été dans le but d'arrêter le progrès de la maladie et de diminuer les souffrances qu'elle occasionne. Le coût de l'adoption d'un système, sur une grande échelle, pour l'enrayement de la tuberculose parmi les Indiens serait très élevé sans aucun doute, mais d'ici à ce qu'il soit possible de faire disparaître l'embarras financier qui existe actuellement nous ne pouvons espérer prendre aucune mesure radicale pour éliminer la tuberculose.

Le corps de gardes-malades mobiles, organisé il y a quelques années, a fait preuve de grande valeur. Ces gardes-malades font des tournées d'inspection régulières dans les diverses agences de plusieurs provinces, et elles ont comme partie de leur devoir la tâche de faire un examen attentif de tous les enfants aux écoles indiennes, de même que de visiter les habitations sur les réserves, d'y donner des soins et des conseils. De simples conversations sur des habitudes sanitaires, la diète et la manière de disposer un foyer sont données par les gardes-malades et les femmes indiennes acceptent avec reconnaissance leurs conseils concernant les soins à donner aux bébés.

Des cliniques d'enfants sont tenues où cela est possible, et sur quelques réserves, en outre des cliniques mensuelles, des concours de bébés sont ouverts dans le but de stimuler l'intérêt des parents dans l'application de bonnes méthodes pour le soin des enfants. Les femmes indiennes et les jeunes filles sont encouragées par les gardes-malades et les matrones mobiles à cultiver des jardins, et elles leur montrent également la manière de mettre des fruits et des légumes en conserve pour les mois d'hiver. Par ces simples indications sur la manière de vivre, ainsi que par les soins prodigués par les agents et les officiers sanitaires, la santé des Indiens devra infailliblement s'améliorer. Quoique nous réalisions que leurs conditions laissent encore beaucoup à désirer, il ne faut pas oublier que pour juger l'avancement d'un peuple qui évolue, on ne doit pas seulement regarder les hauteurs qu'ils ont atteintes, mais bien tout le progrès qu'ils ont accompli.

## AGRICULTURE ET ÉLEVAGE CHEZ LES INDIENS DES PRAIRIES

### AGRICULTURE

Il y a en ce moment dans les trois provinces des prairies environ 2,500 Indiens se livrant à l'agriculture et selon les relevés faits le printemps dernier ils auront en culture environ 106,007 acres, de la manière suivante:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Blé | 37,531 |
| Avoine | 24,843 |
| Orge | 5,738 |
| Autres céréales | 520 |
| En friche | 6,930 |
| Jachère d'été | 30,444 |
| Total | 106,007 |

### BESTIAUX

En ce qui regarde l'élévage, selon les derniers rapports, les Indiens ont 20,981 bêtes à cornes dans les trois provinces: 4,106 au Manitoba, 8,188 en Saskatchewan et 8,687 dans l'Alberta.

On s'attend à ce que 5,000 veaux s'ajoutent aux troupeaux par augmentation naturelle durant l'année courante, ce qui amènerait le total à peu près à 26,000 têtes. Un progrès constant a été maintenu pendant ces dernières années et l'importance de l'industrie est rappelée à la mémoire des agents et des instruc-

teurs agronomes à chaque occasion propice. L'élevage des bestiaux est aussi important que la culture du grain et ceci est particulièrement vrai pour l'Indien parce que le chemin de l'émancipation est à travers l'agriculture et il ne peut y avoir de prospérité permanente en agriculture sans troupeaux.

Il y a des réserves dans ce territoire sur lesquelles la culture du grain ne sera jamais pratique. Lorsque la chasse, la pêche et le trappage auront cessé de donner leur subsistance aux Indiens, il deviendra nécessaire de les initier à l'élevage des bestiaux, mais il leur faudra des instructions, une grande surveillance et, dans certains cas, une assistance pécuniaire.

Pour résumer la situation agricole, nous pouvons dire que les Indiens sont mieux pourvus en maisons, machines aratoires, outillages, ainsi qu'en bestiaux et chevaux qu'ils ne l'ont jamais été auparavant. Ils sont aussi mieux dirigés dans leurs travaux sur les fermes et l'avenir semble des plus encourageants.

## L'AGRICULTURE SUR LES RÉSERVES DE L'ONTARIO

*Foires d'automne.*—Des foires d'automne ont été organisées sur plusieurs réserves dans la province d'Ontario, et les Indiens ont pris une part considérable à la préparation des exhibits de grains, de fruits, de légumes et de bestiaux. Les expositions indiennes ont créé un intérêt marqué pour l'amélioration du bétail, du grain et des légumes. Les expositions des réserves de l'Ile Walpole, Moravian, Deseronto, Six Nations, Chemong, Saugeen, Cap Croker et Rama ont eu beaucoup de succès et une exposition internationale où les Indiens américains et canadiens de St-Régis prirent part a eu lieu à Hogansburg.

*Concours de récoltes sur champ.*—Des concours de récoltes sur champ ont été tenus sur les réserves suivantes: Deseronto, Caradoc, Ile Walpole, Moravian, Cap Croker, Saugeen, New Credit. Les champs cultivés pour ces concours cette année paraissent en bonne voie. Quelques-uns des concours ont pris place durant la sécheresse de l'été. Plusieurs des champs d'avoine jugés peuvent être favorablement comparés aux autres concours tenus dans la province d'Ontario.

*Expositions scolaires.*—Des expositions scolaires ont eu lieu l'année dernières sur les réserves de l'Ile Walpole, Cap Croker, Caradoc, Moravian, Six Nations, Tyendinaga et Rama. Les élèves des écoles ensemencèrent eux-mêmes à leurs demeures, et prirent soin de leurs légumes durant les mois d'été. Ils font aussi leur propre sélection pour l'exposition. C'est là une manifestation d'une valeur considérable au point de vue de l'éducation. Les enfants apprennent à connaître les meilleures espèces de légumes à cultiver. Ils sont en même temps encouragés à donner plus de soins à leurs jardins. A l'exposition scolaire des Six Nations, il y avait un exhibit de trente veaux du printemps et de quinze poulains à la mamelle, et plusieurs autres expositions du même genre ont donné des résultats satisfaisants.

*Concours de labour.*—Les concours de labour ont eu lieu sur les réserves suivantes durant l'année: Ile Walpole, Sarnia, Cap Croker, Moravian, Caradoc, Six Nations, Alnwick et Deseronto. Les laboureurs indiens ont eu beaucoup de succès dans ces concours de l'année dernière, ayant remporté deux premiers prix provinciaux et quinze prix des comtés, et ces prix furent gagnés dans des concours ouverts à tous les meilleurs laboureurs de race blanche d'Ontario.

*Réunions agricoles.*—Une série de réunions agricoles ont eu lieu pendant l'hiver dernier sur les réserves suivantes: Deseronto, Cap Croker, Six Nations, Caradoc, Ils Walpole, Sarnia et Moravian. Les Indiens ont porté un très grand intérêt à ces réunions, les salles étaient chaque fois remplies. Tous les Indiens qui y assistèrent se montrèrent anxieux de recevoir le plus d'informations possibles, et firent de nombreuses questions sur le bétail, la culture et la moisson.

*Conditions générales.*—Les conditions générales de l'agriculture sur les réserves de l'Ontario se sont beaucoup améliorées depuis cinq ou six ans. Il y a beaucoup plus d'Indiens cultivant la terre maintenant qu'il y en avait quelques années passées. L'élevage sur certaines réserves a plus que doublé.

## AFFAIRES CONCERNANT LES ESQUIMAUX

Durant la session parlementaire de 1922-23 un amendement à la Loi des sauvages plaça les Esquimaux sous l'égide du surintendant des Affaires Indiennes. Ces peuplades, d'après les meilleures sources de renseignements sur leur recensement, comprennent environ 6,000 individus, qui n'étaient pas encore, avant cette ordonnance, sous la garde d'aucun département du gouvernement. Le département des Affaires Indiennes leur distribuait cependant des secours chaque année, et dans différentes occasions, lorsque la chose était possible, les aidait en ce qui concerne l'éducation de leurs enfants et leur donnait des soins médicaux.

Les Esquimaux sont persemés sur toute l'étendue des régions Nord du Canada et ce n'est qu'une fois l'an que des provisions peuvent leur être apportées à quelques centres de distribution d'où elles sont réparties avec des traîneaux conduits par des équipes de chiens. Le bateau à vapeur du gouvernement, l'Arctic, qui est envoyé tous les ans par la branche des Territoires du Nord-Ouest du département de l'Intérieur aux Terres de Baffin et aux postes du détroit d'Hudson dans l'Ungava, a rendu des services des plus appréciables dans le transport des provisions à ces différents centres, et les bateaux de la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson, qui font aussi des voyages annuels à ces endroits isolés du pays, desservent certaines régions de l'Ungava et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest

Dans les Terres de Baffin, les campements des Esquimaux sont généralement situés au sud et à l'est dans l'anse Cumberland de la baie Frobisher et près des postes de commerce le long de la côte du détroit d'Hudson. Les Esquimaux d'Ungava habitent le long de la côte du détroit d'Hudson, à l'ouest à partir de Port Burwell et au sud jusqu'à la rivière Great Whale sur le littoral de la côte est de la baie d'Hudson. Sur la côte ouest de la baie, on trouve des Esquimaux jusqu'à Fort Churchill, mais il y en a en plus grand nombre plus au nord aux alentours de l'anse Chesterfield, du lac Baker, et dans les régions comprenant les péninsules de Melville, Boothia et Adélaide. Il y en a aussi un bon nombre dans le district de King William et sur quelques autres des îles situées en face de la côte Arctique, car les Esquimaux se tiennent naturellement près de la mer, de laquelle ils tirent leur principale nourriture. On trouve encore des groupes éparpillés de naturels aux abords du golfe Coronation et dans les régions au sud, le long de la rivière Western Backs, ainsi que des rivières Coppermine et Tree, et en descendant jusqu'à la rive nord du lac Grand-Ours: toutefois, on rencontre dans le Delta de MacKenzie des naturels qui ont été en rapports plus fréquents avec la civilisation, et qui ont acquis une manière de vivre supérieure à celle des autres Esquimaux du Canada.

Les aborigènes de la région du golfe Coronation ont souffert considérablement durant les années dernières, principalement à cause du fait que les grandes bandes de caribous qui erraient dans la direction du golfe Coronation jusqu'à l'île Victoria ont changé de route. Ces Esquimaux n'ont malheureusement pas encore trouvé le nouvel habitat de ces troupeaux de caribous qui leur donnaient jadis la nourriture en même temps que le vêtement. Le département les encourage fortement à diriger leur attention vers la pêche et à faire sécher leurs poissons en prévision des longs hivers qu'ils ont à endurer. Des rêts leur ont été apportés, de même que les matériaux nécessaires à la confection de filets, et par l'entremise des membres de la Police Royale Montée, qui stationnent dans ce territoire, ils apprennent à se servir de ces agrès de pêche ainsi que la

manière de conserver le poisson pour leur usage ultérieur. Des filets ont été envoyés dans l'anse Chesterfield pour être utilisés à cet endroit et dans les lacs Baker lesquels sont très poissonneux à ce qu'on dit. Outre ces filets des harpons et une certaine quantité de munitions leur sont distribués à ces endroits, de même que dans la Terre de Baffin et dans l'Ungava. Dans l'Ungava, un grand nombre de ces Esquimaux vivent sur un territoire qui est maintenant pratiquement déserté par les animaux à fourrure sur lesquels ils dépendaient pour vivre, et de nouveaux moyens de subsistance devront leur être fournis.

Des rations ont été envoyées aux postes de la Police Royale Montée et aux missionnaires des régions arctiques afin d'être distribuées en secours aux naturels qui pourraient en avoir besoin à certains moments. Le médecin du vapeur Arctic a fait savoir au département que des comestibles contenant une large proportion de vitamines étaient absolument nécessaires à la population du nord extrême, et lorsque les provisions furent envoyées on insista sur ce point d'une manière toute spéciale. Par une coïncidence toute fortuite le département obtint de la branche des Parcs Canadiens Nationaux une provision de pemmican, lequel est fabriqué avec de la viande de buffle, qui constitue une nourriture solide et de goût agréable tout en étant particulièrement propice à l'usage de ces habitants du nord. Nous croyons que ceci, de même que certaines substances particulièrement nutritives qui sont distribuées aux postes de secours, aideront à améliorer la situation dans les districts où le manque de nourriture locale les avait réduits presqu'à la famine. Ces secours ne seront pas nécessaires indéfiniment, car l'encouragement qui est donné à la pêche changera petit à petit leur manière de vivre et contribuera dans une large mesure à leur bien-être.

Il n'a pas été possible jusqu'ici d'entreprendre des œuvres d'éducation dans ces régions d'accès difficile, mais le département a aidé les écoles des missions pour les Esquimaux d'Aklavik, Shingle Point et de l'île Hershell dans le district de MacKenzie, et l'école de Lake Harbour dans la Terre de Baffin.

On fait rapport au département que la plupart des naturels des endroits éloignés n'ont aucune conception des lois de leur pays, et ils croient tout légitime qu'un homme, pour protéger sa propriété ou venger une injure, tue celui qui l'offense ainsi. Des affiches conçues en termes simples ont été préparées dans les différents dialectes esquimaux les plus répandus dans les territoires arctiques, à l'est et à l'ouest, leur expliquant la loi dans semblables cas: ces affiches ont été distribuées dans les endroits recommandés par la Police Montée et les missionnaires, dans le but d'instruire graduellement ces indigènes et leur faire adopter un code qui jusqu'ici était tout à fait étranger à leurs mœurs.

Le gouvernement ne s'est pas occupé de leur donner des secours médicaux sur une grande échelle, car nous sommes informés que la maladie est assez rare, chose étonnante, à travers tout le nord, et les plus grandes difficultés physiques dont les Esquimaux ont à souffrir sont causées par les périodes de famine qui suivent les mauvaises saisons de chasse. L'un des employés du service médical du département demeure à Fort McPherson, et s'occupe des Esquimaux localisés dans le delta MacKenzie. Le département a pris l'habitude d'apporter des provisions de drogues et de remèdes simples aux missionnaires, à la Police Montée, et aux marchands de l'arctique, qui font un excellent travail pour soulager les maux ordinaires des indigènes et font aussi connaître les cas nécessitant un traitement spécial. Le médecin du vapeur du gouvernement, l'*Arctic*, de même que ceux des bateaux de la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson, ont donné leurs soins à plusieurs patients pendant leur tournée annuelle dans le nord, car c'est la coutume des agents de police, des marchands et des missionnaires de transporter jusqu'aux bateaux ceux qui ont besoin d'être soignés.

On ne pourrait trop louer l'aide donnée par la Police Royale Canadienne Montée, dont les rapports servent de base à l'administration des Affaires des Esquimaux. Quoique leurs postes soient très éloignés, leur système de patrouille à travers les pays froids du nord relie tous les groupes dispersés d'indigènes et

nous fait connaître les conditions prévalantes dans ces différents districts. Les missionnaires qui ont choisi ce territoire comme leur champ d'action, et les officiers de diverses compagnies de commerce ont rendu des services inestimables au département.

## ÉDUCATION

Un effort tout spécial a été fait durant l'année dernière pour obtenir le plus d'efficacité possible dans les externats et les pensionnats à l'usage des enfants Indiens. Plusieurs professeurs parfaitement qualifiés ont été employés et une grande quantité de matériel accessoire à cet enseignement a été acheté afin de donner une meilleure éducation à la jeune génération des pupilles du département. Les crédits parlementaires pour l'année fiscale terminée le 31 mars 1926 furent de $1,918,000—presqu'autant que le montant de 1923-24 qui est le record des dépenses faites pour l'éducation des Indiens.

L'activité des pensionnats a été particulièrement encourageante. Les quatre confessions religieuses du Canada qui sont associées avec nous pour diriger ces institution, ont toutes adopté une mesure de centralisation de contrôle laquelle aide naturellement à leur efficacité. Ce genre d'école donne l'instruction académique et manuelle; et le but est de donner aux jeunes Indiens, garçons et filles, des connaissances telles qu'en graduant ils soient préparés à retourner dans leur milieu respectif et y vivre pratiquement. 6,327 élèves furent inscrits aux pensionnats durant l'année. En comparant ce nombre avec celui de 1920-21, qui était de 4,783 élèves maintenus et éduqués, l'augmentation indique l'importance de cette partie du programme du département en matière d'éducation. La présence moyenne à ces institutions durant l'année a été de 89.42 pour cent du nombre d'inscrits. Parmi les pupilles du département qui reçoivent l'instruction académique et manuelle, 5,658 résident dans des institutions contrôlées par des communautés chrétiennes.

La coopération des confessions religieuses dans la conduite de ces écoles est indiquée par la table suivante:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Catholique romaine.. .. .. | 40 | pensionnats; | inscrits | 3,514 |
| Eglise anglicane.. .. .. .. | 20 | " | " | 1,448 |
| Méthodiste.. .. .. .. .. .. | 7 | " | " | 794 |
| Presbytérienne.. .. .. .. .. | 7 | " | " | 571 |
| Total.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 74 | " | " | 6,327 |

(Comme ces chiffres sont pour l'année fiscale terminée le 31 mars 1926, il n'est pas tenu compte d'une union récente entre différentes confessions religieuses).

L'inscription aux pensionnats par provinces durant l'année fiscale a été la suivante:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ontario.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 12 | institutions; | 1,094 | élèves. |
| Manitoba.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 10 | " | 1,024 | " |
| Saskatchewan.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 12 | " | 1,290 | " |
| Alberta.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 19 | " | 1,180 | " |
| Territoires du Nord-Ouest.. .. | 3 | " | 167 | " |
| Colombie-Britannique. .. .. .. | 16 | " | 1,506 | " |
| Yukon.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2 | " | 66 | " |
| Total.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 74 | " | 6,327 | " |

Il y avait au cours de l'année 254 externats et 16 écoles mixtes en fonctions. Les externats sont situés sur les réserves et sont exclusivement à l'usage des enfants Indiens. Les écoles mixtes sont conduites et financées conjointement par le département des Affaires Indiennes et les commissions scolaires locales et

sont fréquentées par des enfants Indiens et de race blanche. Les externats furent fréquentés par 8,455 jeunes Indiens durant l'année fiscale 1925-26. Cette partie du travail d'éducation du département devient de plus en plus importante d'année en année en même temps que des professeurs ayant de meilleures qualifications sont employés. Les matronnes et les gardes-malades mobiles ont accompli un travail spécial parmi les élèves des externats et les classes sont devenues plus attrayantes. L'assiduité moyenne a été de 58.42 pour cent de l'inscription.

L'inscription aux externats par provinces pour l'année fiscale a été la suivante:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ile du Prince-Edouard | 1 | externat | 26 | élèves |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | 13 | " | 318 | " |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 10 | " | 274 | " |
| Québec | 35 | " | 1,598 | " |
| Ontario | 82 | " | 2,736 | " |
| Manitoba | 46 | " | 1,239 | " |
| Saskatchewan | 25 | " | 602 | " |
| Alberta | 4 | " | 103 | " |
| Territoire du Nord-Ouest | 5 | " | 87 | " |
| Colombie-Britannique | 44 | " | 1,346 | " |
| Yukon | 5 | " | 126 | " |
| Total | 270 | externats | 8,455 | " |

La solution du problème de l'assiduité aux écoles est des plus difficiles, mais il y a eu cependant du progrès dans ce sens. Le tableau suivant indique l'inscription et l'assiduité moyenne aux deux genres d'écoles durant les onze dernières années fiscales. Le pourcentage général de l'assiduité a atteint un niveau plus élevé et indique un regain d'intérêt en ce qui concerne l'instruction parmi les communautés indiennes. Le nombre des écoles des deux types n'est pas donné, car il ne varie que de très peu d'année en année. Il y a dix ans il y avait deux pensionnats de plus et un externat de moins qu'en 1925-26.

| Année fiscale | Pensionnats | | Externats | | Total | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Inscription | Assiduité moyenne | Inscription | Assiduité moyenne | Inscription | Assiduité moyenne | Pourcentage d'assiduité |
| 1915-16 | 4,661 | 4,029 | 8,138 | 4,051 | 12,799 | 8,080 | 63·13 |
| 1916-17 | 4,520 | 4,149 | 7,658 | 4,136 | 12,178 | 8,285 | 68·03 |
| 1917-18 | 4,692 | 4,081 | 7,721 | 3,797 | 12,413 | 7,878 | 63·46 |
| 1918-19 | 4,640 | 4,014 | 7,312 | 3,587 | 11,952 | 7,601 | 63·59 |
| 1919-20 | 4,719 | 4,133 | 7,477 | 3,516 | 12,196 | 7,649 | 62·71 |
| 1920-21 | 4,783 | 4,143 | 7,775 | 3,931 | 12,558 | 8,074 | 64·29 |
| 1921-22 | 5,031 | 4,360 | 7,990 | 4,308 | 13,021 | 8,668 | 66·56 |
| 1922-23 | 5,347 | 4,695 | 8,376 | 4,411 | 13,723 | 9,106 | 66·35 |
| 1923-24 | 5,673 | 4,856 | 8,199 | 4,332 | 13,872 | 9,188 | 66·23 |
| 1924-25 | 6,031 | 5,278 | 8,191 | 4,601 | 14,222 | 9,879 | 69·46 |
| 1925-26 | 6,327 | 5,658 | 8,455 | 4,940 | 14,782 | 10,598 | 71·69 |

Les écoles indiennes adoptent le cours d'études de la province où elles sont situées. Une importance spéciale est donnée à l'étude des langues, la lecture, la science domestique, le travail manuel, l'agriculture et la culture physique. Les officiers du département font de fréquentes inspections en outre des examens qui sont faits par les inspecteurs des écoles publiques ou séparées.

Le département a continué à donner une attention toute particulière à la santé des enfants indiens, spécialement ceux des pensionnats. L'an dernier il y eut une inspection médicale très étendue et un grand effort a été accompli pour aider l'éducation physique. Les vaches à lait aux pensionnats furent

examinées et la diète des enfants suivie avec soin. Les matronnes, les gardes-malades mobiles et les aides de la Croix-Rouge se sont concertées pour sauvegarder la santé des Indiens aux écoles.

Les matières faisant partie des études aux écoles de hautes-études sont maintenant enseignées à plusieurs des pensionnats et des externats.

Les élèves les plus avancés aux pensionnats situés près des collèges municipaux bénéficient d'un entraînement secondaire en concourant avec les enfants de race blanche. Il y a en outre cent vingt étudiants indiens, non mentionnés dans les états tabulaires, qui fréquentent les écoles publiques, les écoles de hautes-études et les collèges au Canada. Dans la plupart de ces cas, le département les assiste à même un vote parlementaire à cet effet. Une somme de $19,386.38 a été dépensée durant l'année passée dans ce but. L'idée est de donner des gratifications aux plus méritants des gradués des pensionnats et des externats indiens. Lorsque les représentants des confessions religieuses et du département considèrent qu'un gradué est méritant, le département donne une gratification quand la bonne intention de l'élève est évidente et pourvu qu'une bonne surveillance puisse être obtenue durant la période d'études avancées. Cette gratification n'est continuée que lorsque les rapports reçus sont satisfaisants. On a aussi continué la pratique d'assister les anciens élèves des pensionnats qui se destinent à l'agriculture ou qui s'établissent un foyer. Des gratifications pour du bétail, des machines aratoires, des bâtisses et des meubles ont été accordées à des gradués de mérite. Une somme de $4,386.40 a été dépensée à même les crédits de l'éducation indienne, pour cette fin durant l'année.

En comparaison des années précédentes, il y a eu cette année augmentation d'un pensionnat et de dix externats. Un nouveau pensionnat près de McIntosh, Ont., a été complété et ouvert à l'admission des élèves. Les externats additionnels ont été établis ou réouverts sur les réserves où ce genre d'école promettait quelque succès. Les autres constructions importantes ont été celles de pensionnats commencés près de Sioux Lookout, Ont., Sturgeon Landing, Sask., et Morley, Alberta; les nouvelles bâtisses au pensionnat de la réserve de Duck Lake, dans la Saskatchewan, ont été terminées; et on a remplacé les bâtisses des pensionnats près de Onion Lake, Sask., et de la réserve du Sang, Alberta.

Les dépenses faites pour l'éducation des Indiens à même les crédits parlementaires votés à cette fin, pour l'année fiscale se terminant le 31 mars 1926, se sont élevées à $1,918,441.53, comme suit:—

TABLEAU INDIQUANT LES DÉPENSES FAITES POUR L'ÉDUCATION DES INDIENS, À MÊME LES CRÉDITS PARLEMENTAIRES 1924-1925

| Provinces | Externats | Pensionnats | Anciens élèves | Salaires et voyages | Education | Transport, etc. | Papeterie | Divers | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | 9,989 75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,775 20 | 0 65 | 368 51 | ..... | 19,134 11 |
| Ile du Prince-Edouard | 690 44 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 466 00 | ..... | 25 23 | ..... | 1,181 67 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 15,071 27 | ..... | ..... | 877 98 | 905 63 | 1 10 | 492 04 | ..... | 17,348 02 |
| Québec | 62,334 44 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,451 15 | 3 65 | 2,314 81 | ..... | 68,104 05 |
| Ontario | 52,828 10 | 231,682 14 | ..... | 390 15 | 4,917 75 | 142 86 | 7,470 93 | 857 99 | 298,289 92 |
| Manitoba | 58,987 21 | 185,031 97 | 398 40 | 226 55 | 87 11 | 1,566 39 | 3,779 08 | 6,644 27 | 256,720 98 |
| Saskatchewan | 40,658 40 | 404,314 83 | 3,494 61 | ..... | 414 94 | 855 37 | 4,228 63 | 232 51 | 454,19[illegible] 29 |
| Alberta | 6,277 83 | 362,668 37 | 197 50 | ..... | ..... | 579 19 | 4,413 62 | 500 00 | 374,636 51 |
| Colombie-Britannique | 58,915 90 | 310,443 00 | 295 89 | 4,426 60 | 368 60 | 384 36 | 5,988 04 | 107 70 | 380,930 09 |
| Territoires du Nord-Ouest | 1,162 90 | 29,085 92 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 165 55 | 550 90 | ..... | 30,965 27 |
| Yukon | 2,888 25 | 13,825 98 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46 91 | 170 48 | ..... | 16,931 62 |
| | 309,804 49 | 1,537,052 21 | 4,386 40 | 5,921 28 | 19,386 38 | 3,746 03 | 29,802 27 | 8,342 47 | 1,918,441 53 |

En outre de ce qui précède, certaines bandes d'Indiens, dont les fonds sont suffisants pour en couvrir les déboursés, ont contribué la somme de $66,901.56 pour les fins d'éducation. Les contributions dérivées des intérêts ont été employées aux dépenses, salaires des professeurs, petites réparations et subventions diverses. Les contributions tirées du capital ont servi à des réparations urgentes aux bâtisses des externats sur la réserve des Six Nations. Pour l'année fiscale terminée le 31 mars 1926, les montants suivants ont été distribués à cette fin:—

| — | Capital | Intérêt |
|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. |
| 1. Bande de Batchewana | ..... | 2,578 47 |
| 2. Chippewas de Beausoleil | ..... | 715 40 |
| 3. " Nawash | ..... | 2,890 49 |
| 4. " Rama | ..... | 826 96 |
| 5. " Sarnia | ..... | 889 74 |
| 6. " Saugeen | ..... | 2,718 29 |
| 7. " Snake Island | ..... | 384 82 |
| 8. " Thames | ..... | 880 02 |
| 9. " Walpole Island | ..... | 157 50 |
| 12. Bande de Garden River | ..... | 2,163 38 |
| 13. Henvey Inlet | ..... | 763 48 |
| 14. Lac Nipissing | ..... | 1,341 25 |
| 15. Manitoulin (non cédée) | ..... | 1,454 42 |
| 17. Mississaugas d'Alnwick | ..... | 1,050 85 |
| 18. " de New Credit | ..... | 1,112 82 |
| 19. " de Rice | ..... | 312 00 |
| 20. " de Lac Mud | ..... | 403 43 |
| 22. Mohawks de la Baie de Quinté | ..... | 3,186 75 |
| 23. Moravians de la Thames | ..... | 1,179 28 |
| 30. Bande de l'Ile Parry | ..... | 689 15 |
| 32. Bande de la rivière Serpent | ..... | 695 00 |
| 33. Six Nations de la Grande-Rivière | 10,905 50 | 21,081 50 |
| 34. Bande de Shawanaga | ..... | 702 85 |
| 50. Bande de la Rivière Désert | ..... | 605 00 |
| 68. Bande de Tobique | ..... | 63 75 |
| 79. Chippewas de Kettle et Stony Point | ..... | 946 69 |
| 82. Bande de Whitefish Lake | ..... | 1,129 99 |
| 123. Bande de Gibson | ..... | 261 28 |
| 137. Bande de Bersimis | ..... | 157 00 |
| 182. Bande de Dokis | ..... | 351 50 |
| 246. Sheguiandah | ..... | 561 45 |
| 247. Sheshegwaning | ..... | 1,460 25 |
| 249. Sucker Creek | ..... | 892 00 |
| 251. Bande de West Bay | ..... | 1,378 05 |
| 369. Bande de l'Ile Seabird | ..... | 11 25 |
| Total | 10,905 50 | 55,996 06 |

## TERRES ET FORÊTS

Dans la deuxième partie de ce rapport on trouvera un état tabulaire des ventes de terres remises arpentées, durant l'année fiscale terminée. Pendant la période couverte par ce rapport, du 31 mars 1925 au 31 mars 1926, le nombre de patentes émises s'est élevé à 222 et des concessions de la Couronne au nombre de 27 ont été préparées et adressées aux régistrateurs des comtés et districts dans lesquels les terres patentées sont situées; et quatre émissions ont été faites au secrétaire provincial d'Ontario concernant des terres patentées dans les limites de cette province.

### BILLETS DE LOCATION

Des billets de location accordant des titres à des propriétaires individuels, selon les dispositions de la Loi des Sauvages, pour des terres situées sur des réserves, ont été émis au nombre de 77, et le 31 mars dernier il y avait 2,624 de ces billets de location en cours.

### BAUX

Selon les dispositions de l'article 11 des règlements concernant la direction des terres indiennes, des beaux ont été accordés à des blancs à la demande des propriétaires indiens, au nombre de 115, et au 31 mars dernier il y avait 1,294 de ces baux en cours.

### ÉMANCIPATION

Il y a eu durant l'année, tel que prévu par l'article 122A de la Loi des Sauvages, 34 Indiens chefs de famille, d'émancipés; comprenant un total de 89 individus: hommes, femmes et enfants. Le nombre total des Indiens émancipés jusqu'au 31 mars 1926, selon les prévisions de cet article de la loi, s'élève à 1,291.

Durant l'année passée il y a eu quatre cas d'émancipation selon l'article 107 de la Loi des Sauvages, par lequel l'Indien émancipé obtient le titre du terrain qu'il occupait sur la réserve, en même temps que sa part du capital de la bande ainsi que des autres fonds.

### FORÊTS

La quantité de bois coupé sur les réserves indiennes dans le Dominion a excédé durant la saison 1925-26 celle de l'année précédente. La grande demande de bois dur par les provinces de l'est, de même qu'une certaine amélioration dans l'industrie du bois à travers le Dominion, a été la cause de l'augmentation dans la production. Une diminution de 20 pour cent dans la production des conifères de l'ouest a été plus que compensée par une augmentation de 40 pour cent des bois durs de l'est.

La quantité et les espèces de bois coupé sur les réserves indiennes pour la vente durant l'année sont les suivantes:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sapin (Douglas) | 19,221,939 | mes. planche |
| Pin jaune | 1,885,462 | " |
| Pin blanc | 1,522,281 | " |
| Pin rouge (ou de Norvège) | 987,421 | " |
| Pin gris | 207,456 | " |
| Epinette (différentes espèces) | 3,510,737 | " |
| Pruche (Ouest | 3,926,481 | " |
| Pruche (Est) | 2,972,424 | " |
| Cèdre. (Rouge) | 7,210,426 | " |
| Cèdre (blanc) | 2,305,405 | " |
| Tamarac | 287 | " |
| Sapin baumier | 166,256 | " |
| Erable | 1,615,805 | " |
| Hêtre | 648,921 | " |
| Frêne | 44,903 | " |
| Orme | 119,945 | " |
| Bouleau | 1,318,021 | " |
| Chêne | 52,042 | " |
| Tilleul | 713,779 | " |
| Peuplier | 197,865 | " |
| Cotonnier | 872,010 | " |
| Bois de corde | 11,722½ | cordes |
| Bois de pulpe (pruche et sapin.) | 48,076½ | " |
| Billes à bardeaux (cèdre) | 3,884¾ | " |
| Bois à estacade (divers) | 29,563 | pds cubes |
| Traverses (différentes espèces) | 248,531 | |
| Poteaux (cèdre) | 151,818 | |
| Piquets (cèdre) | 1,105 | |
| Pilotis | 92,757 | pds mes. lin. |

La grande quantité de bois coupé pour vendre, estimée en mesure de planche, a été approximativement quatre-vingt-dix millions de pieds, et de plus les Indiens ont coupé pour leur propre usage environ sept millions de pieds de bois (mesure de planche), soit pour bâtir ou clôturer, et vingt mille cordes de bois de chauffage sans compter une assez grande quantité non contrôlée de bois de toutes sortes employé à faire des manches de hache, paniers, bâtons de crosse, etc.

Les ventes de bois suivantes ont été faites durant l'année:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Réserve Gros Cap, Ontario | Dépôt | $ 200 00 |
| Réserve n° 27A, Saskatchewan | " | 525 00 |
| Réserve Kitlope n° 2, Colombie-Britannique | " | 280 00 |
| Réserve Bas-Kootenay n° 1, Colombie-Britannique | " | 100 00 |
| Réserve New-Brunswick House, Ontario | " | 1,469 50 |
| Réserve Weymontachi, Québec | Bonus additionel | 1,000 00 |

Les montants perçus l'ont été comme suit:

| | |
|---|---|
| Comptes courants | $ 29,171 96 |
| Licences et royautés | 105,516 40 |
| Droits sur permis | 32,609 16 |
| Droits d'empiètements | 1,139 88 |
| Amendes | 128 00 |
| Intérêts | 324 69 |
| Loyers et droits | 2,326 15 |
| Dépôts | 2,574 50 |
| Bonis | 1,000 00 |
| Total | $ 174,790 74 |

Il y avait trente licences, pour la coupe du bois en cours le 30 avril 1926, soit une de moins que l'année précédente; l'une ayant été cancellée, trois périmées, trois remises, et cinq nouvelles licences accordées.

Les dépenses faites pour la protection des forêts sur les réserves indiennes s'élevèrent à $10,216.34, duquel montant $4,477.37 ont été utilisés à éteindre des feux de forêt. Un total de 43 incendies a été rapporté, parmi lesquels 38 ont été éteints sans avoir fait de dommage appréciable au bois. La superficie brûlée a été de 7,350 acres, avec une perte de 2,500,000 pieds de bois.

Des relevés du bois et des terrains ont été faits sur trois réserves durant le cours du travail d'administration et ces rapports ont été ajoutés aux ressources forestières des Indiens.

Il est constamment démontré aux Indiens de bonnes manières d'utiliser et de développer leurs ressources forestières avec le meilleur avantage possible; et il est sans cesse rappelé à leur mémoire que la forêt en plus de l'emploi lucratif qu'elle procure est aussi un endroit où vivent le gibier et les animaux à fourrure.

## BÂTISSES

Voici un sommaire des édifices construits durant l'exercice 1925-26.

### PENSIONNATS INDIENS

Un nouveau pensionnat a été bâti au Lac Onion, Saskatchewan.

Un nouveau pensionnat a été érigé sur la réserve du Sang.

Une partie du nouveau pensionnat de Sturgeon Landing, Saskatchewan, a été bâtie.

On a commencé l'érection des pensionnats de Morley, Alberta; et Sioux Lookout, Ontario.

### AUTRES CONSTRUCTIONS

Une installation pour l'éclairage électrique a été faite au pensionnat indien de McIntosh.

Une bâtisse pour travail manuel a été bâtie à Coqueleetza, Colombie-Britannique.

Une bâtisse du même genre a été érigée à Fraser Lake, Colombie-Britannique.

Un bureau pour l'agent et le médecin a été construit à Restigouche, Québec.

Un bureau a été construit pour l'agent à Muncey, Ontario et un autre à Pointe-Bleue, Québec.

Six maisons ont été érigées pour les Indiens à Sydney, Nouvelle-Ecosse.

Le département a aussi contribué une certaine partie du coût de la construction de la nouvelle aile indienne à l'hôpital de Lady Minto à Chapleau, Ontario.

### EXTERNATS

Une externat avec résidence a été construit à Oka, Qué.

Un autre externat avec résidence a été construit à Kettle Point, Ont.

Une résidence pour l'instituteur a été construite à Onéida.

Un nouvel externat et résidence a été bâti à l'école n° 6 sur la réserve des Six Nations.

Une classe et une résidence ont été ajoutées à l'école n° 11 de la réserve des Six Nations.

Un nouvel externat a été bâti à Massett, C.-B.

## PONTS DRAINS, IRRIGATION, ROUTES ET QUAIS.

Le travail de génie civil a principalement consisté en construction et maintien de ponts, routes, quais, estacades, drains, irrigations et systèmes d'aqueduc.

### PONTS

Des ponts ont été construits ou réparés sur les réserves suivantes: Doncaster, Qué.; Maniwaki, Qué.; Capilano, C.-B.; Massett, C.-B.; Peguis, Man.; Ile Manitoulin, Ont., et Millbrook, N.-E.

### DRAINS

Des drains ont été construits ou améliorés sur les réserves suivantes: Six Nations, Ont., en coopération avec la cité de Brantford, Ont.; Cap Croker, Ont.; Côté, Sask.; Sechelt, C.-B.; Bella Coola, C.-B., et Timiskaming-Nord, Qué.

### QUAIS ET ESTACADES

Des travaux de protection ont été faits en coopération avec le gouvernement provincial de la Colombie-Britannique à Port Essington, C.-B., sur la route principale le long de la rivière Skeena, ainsi que le long de la rivière Cowichan, sur la réserve Cowichan, C.-B.

Des réparations ont été faites au quai de l'Ile Parry, Ontario.

### IRRIGATION

Des systèmes d'irrigation ont été installés ou réparés dans le but d'améliorer les terres en culture sur les réserves suivantes: Kamloops, C.-B.; Fontaine, C.-B.; Réserve Lac Williams n° 1; Shackin, C.-B.; Bridge River n° 2, C.-B., et Soda Creek, Réserve n° 1, C.-B.

### SYSTÈME D'AQUEDUC

Le système d'aqueduc hydro-électrique pour l'usage domestique et la protection contre l'incendie au pensionnat de McIntosh, Ontario, a été complété.

### SYSTÈME D'ÉGOUT

Un système d'égout a été construit au nouveau pensionnat indien de Kamloops.

### ROUTES

Des routes sont en cours de construction sur les réserves suivantes:

Chemin Caughnawaga—Saint-Isidore sur la réserve de Caughnawaga, Qué.

Route provinciale à travers la réserve indienne de Tyendinaga, Ont.

Chemin Cockshutt-Willow Grove sur la réserve Six Nations, Ont.

Chemin Ottawa-Maniwaki sur la réserve Maniwaki, Qué.

Les principales routes des réserves suivantes ont été améliorées: Golden Lake; Tyendinaga, Six Nations, Onéida, Caradoc, Moravian, Ile Walpole, Saugeen, West Bay, Manitoulin, Alnwick, Ile Christian, dans la province d'Ontario; Salmon River, Eskasoni, New Germany, Whycocomagh et Malagawatch, dans la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse; Blackfoot, province de l'Alberta; Ile Seabird, Lytton, province de la Colombie-Britannique; Côté, dans la Saskatchewan; Péguis, dans le Manitoba; Abénakis, Restigouche, Ouiatchouan, Caughnawaga, Doncaster et Saint-Régis, dans la province de Québec.

Des systèmes d'éclairage électrique ont été installés sur les villages indiens de Cap Mudge et de Squamish, dans la Colombie-Britannique.

### ARPENTAGES

*Nouvelle-Ecosse.*—Arpentage et subdivision de la réserve indienne de Sydney.

*Nouveau-Brunwick.*—Les limies des réserves de Eel Ground n° 2 et de Richibucto n° 15 ont été retracées.

*Québec.*—Des enquêtes et des arpentages pour rétablir les lots 197, 198, 208, 195 et 166A ont été faites à Caughnawaga.

*Ontario.*—Les travaux de rectification d'arpentage et de réévaluation des Iles de la Baie Georgienne ont été continués.

Le site d'une école a été arpenté à Kettle Point.

Une portion de la réserve N° 38A à Kenora a été arpentée pour l'école Cecelia Jeffery et une route a été tracée sur ce morceau de terrain.

Un arpentage de rectification a été fait sur la cité de Kimberley.

Une location a été établie sur la réserve de Rama.

Une portion de la réserve de Whitefish Bay N° 32A a été subdivisée pour les besoins des Indiens.

*Manitoba.*—Une partie de la réserve de Lizard Point N° 62 a été subdivisée pour les Indiens.

Des réserves ont été arpentées à Island Lake pour la bande Island Lake.

*Colombie-Britannique.*—Sept groupes d'arpenteurs sont allés sur le terrain pour arpenter de nouvelles réserves en conformité avec le rapport de la Commission Royale. 121 morceaux de terrain ont été arpentés. Parmi ceux-ci, il y en avait 66 dans l'agence de Stuart Lake; 6 dans l'agence de New Westminster; 19 dans celle de Lytton, en dehors de la ceinture du chemin de fer; 12 dans l'agence de Bella-Coola, et 18 dans celle de Kwawkwewlth.

Un travail de réarpentage et de subdivision a été fait sur la réserve indienne de Seymour Creek N° 2.

*Yukon.*—De nouvelles réserves ont été localisées et arpentées près de Carmacks.

## SOMMAIRE DES AFFAIRES INDIENNES DANS LES DIVERSES PROVINCES, BASÉ SUR LES RAPPORTS DES AGENTS ET DES INSPECTEURS DU DÉPARTEMENT, POUR L'ANNÉE FISCALE TERMINÉE LE 31 MARS 1926.

L'administration locale des terres des Indiens sur les réserves disséminées dans toute l'étendue du Dominion se fait par l'intermédiaire des agences du département, dont le nombre total est de 114. Le nombre de bandes d'Indiens compris dans chaque agence varie d'une à plus de trente. Le personnel d'une agence comprend généralement un certain nombre de membres en sus de l'agent, tels qu'un médecin, un commis, un instructeur agricole, une matronne ambulante,

un constable, un garçon de ferme, etc., suivant les besoins spéciaux de chaque agence.

Dans plusieurs agences de moindre importance et dans les anciennes provinces, là où les Indiens sont plus avancés en civilisation, le travail est comparativement léger et l'agent constitue uniquement le personnel requis. Les travaux des agences sont revisés par les inspecteurs du départment; chaque inspecteur ayant sous sa surveillance un certain nombre d'agences.

## ONTARIO

*Agences.*—Les agences suivantes se trouvent dans la province d'Ontario: Alnwick, baie de Quinté, Cap Croker, Chapleau, Chippewas, Muncees et Onéidas de la Thames, Christian Island, Fort Frances, îles Georgia et du Lac Serpent, Mississaguas du Crédit, Moravians de la Thames, Parry Sound, Rama, lacs au Riz et à la Vase, Sarnia, Saugeen, Scugog, Six Nations, Sturgeon Falls, Thessalon et île Walpole.

*Origine des Tribus.*—La grande majorité des Indiens de l'Ontario sont des Ojibwas et appartiennent à la tribu des Algonquins. Les Onéidas de la Thames, les Mohawks de la baie de Quinté, les Mohawks du district de Parry Sound, et les Six Nations de Brantford sont de la tribu des Iroquois. Il existe une bande de Pottawatamis à l'île Walpole et des Delawares à l'agence Caradoc; ces derniers appartiennent à la tribu les Algonquins.

*Occupations.*—Les Indiens de l'ouest et du centre de l'Ontario se livrent à l'agriculture sur une grande échelle. Les réserves sont généralement bien situées pour la culture, et les travaux des instructeurs mobiles ont amené une amélioration continuelle des méthodes employées et des résultats obtenus. Le succès obtenu par les soldats de retour du front a été tout à fait remarquable dans cette province, où ils forment des groupes prospères.

Pendant les mois d'été les Indiens trouvent une source de profit dans leur emploi comme canotiers et comme guides. Beaucoup d'entre eux sont occupés à diverses industries et à différents travaux; d'un autre côté, les compagnies de chemin de fer et de navigation en emploient un grand nombre. Règle générale, ils font d'excellents bûcherons et plusieurs d'entre eux sont employés dans les chantiers. Il y a encore un excellent marché pour les raquettes, les canots, les mocassins, et ceux-ci sont d'habitude fabriqués par les autres membres de la tribu qui restent à la maison.

Les femmes ont aussi de nombreuses sources de revenus: les unes sont employées comme domestiques, d'autres subviennent à leurs besoins en fabriquant des paniers et autres objets de fantaisie. Dans certains districts, la cueillette des fruits est importante et leur rapporte des bénéfices considérables.

*Santé.*—La santé des Indiens de l'Ontario a été bonne durant l'année passée. La tuberculose est encore leur pire ennemie, cependant, les efforts du département durant la dernière décade pour enrayer cette maladie ont rapporté leurs fruits, car le nombre de cas est sensiblement moindre cette année que pendant les années passées.

*Habitations.*—La grande majorité des Indiens de l'Ontario possède des maisons très confortables et pouvant soutenir avantageusement la comparaison avec celles des blancs avoisinants. Plusieurs d'entre eux sont propriétaires de maisons en briques ou en pierres, mais dans les régions éloignées les vieilles huttes en billots existent encore en grand nombre.

Dans les districts les plus peuplés, les Indiens suivent l'exemple des blancs et leurs maisons, ainsi que les bâtiments de leurs fermes, ont tout le comfort possible et sont excellentes au point de vue de la construction.

*Nouvel-Ontario.*—Dans les parties éloignées de l'Ontario, la chasse et la pêche sont encore les seuls moyens d'existence des Indiens. Les fourrures ont été très rares et, en conséquence, les prix ont été élevés. La pêche a été moindre cette année à cause du manque de marché et de la baisse des prix. L'emploi des Indiens comme guides et comme canotiers pendant les mois d'été a considérablement augmenté leurs revenus. Quoique l'agriculture ne soit pas développée sur une grande échelle, un grand nombre de bandes cultivent les pommes de terre et les légumes en grande quantité. Beaucoup d'Indiens sont par nécessité plus ou moins nomades et habitent presque toute l'année sous des tentes. Ces conditions changeront avec la pénétration de la civilisation. Leur santé a été assez bonne, mais comme tous leurs congénères ils sont très sensibles à la tuberculose.

## QUÉBEC

*Agences.*—Les agences suivantes sont comprises dans cette province: Bécancour, Bersimis, Caughnawaga, Lac Saint-Jean (Pointe Bleue), Lorette, Maria, Oka, Rivière-Désert, Ristigouche, Sept-Iles, Saint-François, Saint-Régis, Timiskaming et Viger.

*Origine des tribus.*—Les principales tribus qui se trouvent dans Québec sont des Iroquois à Caughnawaga, au lac des Deux-Montagnes (Oka), et à Saint-Régis; les Hurons à Lorette proviennent également de souche iroquoise; les Montagnais qui appartiennent à la famille des Algonquins sont à Bersimis, Mingan, Lac Saint-Jean et Sept-Iles; les Abénaquis, également de souche algonquine, sont à Bécancour et Saint-François; les Micmacs, aussi de souche algonquine, se trouvent à Maria et Ristigouche; les Malécites, aussi de souche algonquine, sont à Viger.

Dans les districts agricoles de la province, les Indiens font preuve de beaucoup d'ingéniosité dans l'agriculture et l'horticulture; on y remarque une amélioration sensible dans leurs méthodes de culture. Dans la péninsule de Gaspé et les régions adjacentes, les Indiens travaillent surtout dans les chantiers et les scieries, mais sur la côte nord du golfe ils font la pêche, la chasse au fusil et au piège, et ces métiers sont encore la source principale de leurs revenus. Dans le nord de la province, la coupe du bois est leur principale occupation. Une des industries les plus importantes des Indiens du Québec est la fabrication des paniers, et un grand nombre d'entre eux passent les mois d'été dans les endroits de villégiature où ils vendent aux touristes, à part leurs paniers, des bâtons de crosse, des raquettes, des mocassins et d'autres objets de fabrication indigène. Quelques Indiens, qui habitent le district du Saguenay, s'emploient comme guides et comme canotiers.

*Santé.*—Généralement parlant, la santé des Indiens dans le Québec a été bonne durant l'année passée.

*Habitations.*—Dans les parties anciennement colonisées de la province, les Indiens possèdent un bon nombre d'excellentes maisons construites en briques ou en pierres. D'habitude ces maisons sont confortables, hygiéniques et fort bien construites. Dans les districts reculés, là où la chasse au fusil et le trappage sont encore leurs occupations principales, les Indiens vivent nécessairement sous des tentes pendant la plus grande partie de l'année.

*La côte nord.*—Le long de la côte nord du golfe Saint-Laurent, les Indiens ont pris un intérêt marqué dans les pêcheries. A Mingan, Natashkwan, Romaine, Sainte-Augustine et Moisie, la pêche se fait sous la surveillance du département. Le saumon et la morue sont les espèces principales de poissons qu'ils apportent sur le marché et ils en retirent des revenus considérables. Le sol n'est pas propice à la culture intensive, toutefois il y a des Indiens qui possèdent de beaux jardins.

### NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK

*Agences.*—Il y a trois agences dans la province du Nouveau-Brunswick, celle du nord-est située à Buctouche, celle du nord située à Perth, et l'agence sud-ouest à Fredericton.

*Origine des tribus.*—La majorité des Indiens du Nouveau-Brunswick appartiennent à la race Micmac, qui est de souche algonquine. On trouve, en outre, quelques bandes de Malécites, aussi de souche algonquine.

*Occupations.*—Dans la division nord-est, les Indiens sont principalement employés à la pêche, à la chasse au fusil et à la trappe. Il se fait aussi un peu d'agriculture et les Indiens s'appliquent davantage à la culture.

L'industrie du bois donne de l'ouvrage à un grand nombre d'Indiens qui sont devenus très habiles dans les chantiers, dans le flottage des billots sur les rivières et le travail dans les scieries. Dans les régions du nord, il se fait peu d'agriculture chez eux et les Indiens s'engagent généralement ailleurs comme garçons de ferme. Dans la division sud, ils se suffisent à eux-mêmes, principalement par la fabrication et la vente d'objets de fantaisie.

### NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE

*Agences.*—Il y a dix-neuf agences dans la province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse: Yarmouth, Digby, Shelburn, Queens, Lunenburg, Annapolis, Kings, Windsor, Shubenacadie, Halifax, Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish-Guysborough, Richmond, Inverness, Victoria, Sydney et Eskasoni.

*Origine des tribus.*—Les Indiens de la Nouvelle-Ecosse sont d'origine algonquine et sont distingués sous le nom de Micmacs.

*Occupations.*—Ces Indiens se livrent à diverses occupations, mais règle générale ils ne se spécialisent dans aucune. Plusieurs d'entre eux cultivent la terre mais d'une manière indifférente, cependant il y a toujours des exceptions chez les Indiens et celles-là réussissent très bien comme fermiers. La majorité de ceux qui vivent près des centres industriels s'engagent comme hommes de peine. La chasse, le trappage et l'emploi comme guides pour les gens de sport sont leurs occupations favorites, surtout chez les jeunes gens. La fabrication des paniers et des mocassins de fantaisie, etc., est entièrement laissée aux femmes. Un emploi profitable chez les Indiens dans plusieurs parties de la Nouvelle-Ecosse est la fabrication de bâtons de hockey; industrie dans laquelle ils sont devenus de véritables experts.

*Santé et hygiène.*—La santé des Indiens en général a été bonne dans cette province durant l'année. Aucune épidémie ne s'est produite parmi eux. La tuberculose fait encore plusieurs victimes chez eux, mais moins cependant qu'auparavant. L'hygiène est fort bien observée par la plupart d'entre eux, et ils comprennent maintenant l'importance de la propreté et de l'air pur pour les préserver des maladies et renforcir leur santé.

*Habitations.*—A part quelques exceptions, les Indiens de la Nouvelle-Ecosse habitent des maisons construites en bois, bien finies à l'extérieur, mais d'un intérieur quelquefois primitif. Chaque groupe, cependant, compte quelques maisons qui sont confortables sous tous les rapports. Les autres constructions appartenant aux Indiens, telles que granges, hangars, etc., sont généralement en bois.

### ÎLE DU PRINCE-ÉDOUARD

*Agence.*—Une seule agence suffit aux besoins du département pour cette province, vu que la population indienne ne s'élève qu'à un total de 292 individus.

*Origine des tribus.*—Les Indiens de cette province appartiennent tous à la tribu des Micmacs, de la famille des Algonquins.

*Occupations.*—Peu d'Indiens dans l'île du Prince-Edouard se livrent à l'agriculture. Leur principale industrie est la fabrication des paniers et la pêche. La pêche des huîtres, qui avait complètement manqué il y a quelques années, est redevenue prospère et a contribué largement à leurs revenus.

MANITOBA

*Agences.*—Les agences suivantes sont situées dans la province du Manitoba: Fisher-River, Clandeboye, Norway-House, Griswold, Portage-la-Prairie et Manitowapah, Pas et Birtle.

*Origine des tribus.*—La majorité des Indiens appartiennent à la race Ojibwas, de la famille des Algonquins. On rencontre des bandes de Cris Swampy aux agences de Norway-House et Fisher-River et dans le district de York-Factory, lesquels sont aussi de la famille des Algonquins. Les Indiens de l'agence de Griswold sont des Sioux; on trouve encore de ces derniers dans les agences de Birtle et Portage-la-Prairie. Il existe une bande de Chippewyans à Fort Churchill qui appartiennent à la famille des Athapascans.

*Occupations.*—Les réserves dans le Manitoba qui sont propices à l'agriculture sur une grande échelle sont situées dans les agences de Birtle, de Griswold et de Portage-la-Prairie. Sur certaines réserves durant les deux dernières années, les moissons ont été en-dessous de la moyenne et les Indiens se sont un peu découragés de leur culture, mais, d'une façon générale, la situation est restée satisfaisante.

Dans les agences du nord de la province, les occupations des Indiens sont la chasse au fusil et au piège, mais la pêche est devenue de plus en plus importante pendant ces dernières années, et leur a rapporté des bénéfices considérables. Les fourrures ont été rares et les prix élevés; le marché pour le poisson s'est aussi amélioré. Tous les Indiens du nord sont des canotiers et des guides experts, et beaucoup d'entre eux trouvent de l'emploi comme tels ou travaillent pour les compagnies de transport et les commerçants de fourrures.

Dans les districts du sud, lesquels sont plus peuplés, les jeunes gens trouvent de l'ouvrage comme journaliers, et, à cause du prix élevé des gages, ils sont devenus très prospères. Les femmes indiennes font des travaux à l'aiguille, des paniers, etc., pour lesquels elles trouvent un marché tout préparé.

*Santé.*—La santé des Indiens de cette province a été bonne; nous avons constaté sous ce rapport une amélioration sensible. Des maisons plus confortables, des habitudes plus hygiéniques dans leurs manières de vivre, ainsi que des revenus plus élevés et plus sûrs, ont contribué largement à ce changement. Non seulement les maisons sont plus confortables, mais elles sont aussi de bien meilleure construction; elles sont souvent fort bien meublées et les Indiens y vivent avec aisance. Quoique dans le nord la vie errante des Indiens ne leur permette pas d'autre type d'habitation que la vieille hutte en billots, celle-ci a été transformée de manière à être plus confortable et, dans bien des cas, elle a été remplacée par des maisons en charpente bien construites.

SASKATCHEWAN

*Agences.*—Les agences suivantes sont situées dans la province de la Saskatchewan: Assiniboine, Battleford, Carlton, Crooked Lake, Duck Lake, Moose Mountain, Onion Lake, Pelly, Qu'Appelle et Touchwood Hills.

*Origine des tribus.*—Les tribus les plus nombreuses que l'on rencontre parmi les Indiens de la Saskatchewan sont les Ojibwas, les Cris Swampy et les Cris

des plaines, qui sont de la grande famille des Algonquins. On trouve, en outre, des Sioux dans les agences de l'Assiniboine, de Moose Mountain, de Qu'Appelle et de Carlton ainsi que sur la réserve de Moose Woods. Dans l'agence d'Onion Lake, il y a une bande de Chippewyans qui est de souche athapascane. Il y a aussi quelques Chippewyans dans le district de l'île-à-la-Croix.

*Occupations.*—Les principales occupations des Indiens de la Saskatchewan sont la culture mixte et l'élevage des bestiaux. Le département a porté une attention toute spéciale à ces Indiens, et cela a eu pour effet d'améliorer leurs méthodes de culture et, en même temps, d'augmenter les récoltes, ce qui a contribué à élever leurs revenus. La plupart d'entre eux possèdent des machines de première classe. Ils ont, règle générale, des bestiaux de la meilleure qualité et des habitations confortables. Dans les districs éloignés, la chasse au fusil et au piège est encore leurs principale source de revenus et le sera jusqu'au moment où la civilisation aura atteint leurs territoires de chasse.

*Santé.*—La santé des Indiens de la Saskatchewan a été généralement bonne et indique une amélioration sensible sur les années précédentes. Le département a créé une institution de gardes-malades qui a son bureau de direction à Regina; ces gardes-malades peuvent être appelées sur n'importe quelle réserve au besoin. Nous espérons qu'avec la surveillance constante qui est faite et qu'en instruisant les Indiens, leur santé continuera à s'améliorer comme par le passé.

*Habitations.*—Les maisons sur les réserves indiennes où l'agriculture est développée, sont d'habitude construites en bois de charpente. Les autres bâtiments sont ordinairement en billots, mais les constructions récentes sont mieux bâties que dans le passé.

ALBERTA

*Agences.*—Les agences suivantes sont situées dans la province de l'Alberta: Blackfoot, Blood, Edmonton, Hobbema, Peigan, Saddle Lake, Sarcee, Stony et Lesser Slave Lake.

*Origine des tribus.*—Les Indiens de l'Alberta sont d'origine algonquine, à l'exception des Sarcees près de Calgary, des Castors et des Esclaves de l'agence du Petit Lac à l'Esclave (Lesser Slave Lake), qui sont de souche athapascane, et la bande de Paul dans l'agence d'Edmonton, qui est de race iroquoise, et des Stonies qui sont des Sioux. Les Algonquins de l'Alberta comprennent la tribu des Pieds-Noirs (Blackfoot), laquelle est subdivisée en trois agences: Blackfoot, Blood et Peigan; on trouve, en outre, des Cris des plaines au Petit Lac à l'Eclave, à Saddle Lake et dans l'agence Hobbema; il y a aussi une bande d'Ojibwas au lac Moberley dans l'agence du Petit Lac à l'Eclave.

*Occupations.*—Les occupations principales des Indiens de l'Alberta sont l'agriculture et l'élevage des bestiaux. Sur presque toutes les réserves situées dans les districts colonisés de la province, il y a de larges troupeaux de bestiaux et de chevaux. Dans les parties de la province situées au nord, la chasse au fusil et au piège est encore leur seule source de revenus; il ne s'y fait presque pas de culture. La construction des bateaux sur les rivières de la Paix et Athabaska, ainsi que les chemins de fer qui se rendent à Peace River Crossing et au fort McMurray ont fait diminuer considérablement les gages des Indiens qui faisaient encore ce trajet, soit pour quelques compagnies qui s'occupaient du transport des marchandises, ou pour les commerçants de fourrures. Les prix que les fourrures ont atteints dans cette province durant l'année ont été plus élevés que pendant les années passées.

*Habitations.*—Dans la partie sud de la province, les maisons d'habitation et les bâtiments sur les fermes sont d'excellentes constructions; sur presque toutes les réserves où l'agriculture est développée sur une grande échelle, les Indiens possèdent des maisons tout à fait modernes, bien bâties et confortables. Dans le nord, leur vie errante les force à demeurer sous des tentes la plus grande partie de l'année.

COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE

*Agences.*—Les agences suivantes sont situées dans la Colombie-Britannique: Babine et Upper Skeena, Bella-Coola, Cowichan, Kamloops, Kootenay, Kwawkewlth, Lytton, New-Westminster, Okanaga, Queen-Charlotte, Stikine, Stuart-Lake, West-Coast, Williams-Lake et Skeena-River.

*Origine des tribus.*—Les Indiens de Bella-Coola, Cowichan, Kamloops, Lytton, New-Westminster et de l'agence Okanagan appartiennent à la tribu des Salish. Les Kootenay habitent l'agence du même nom. Les Kwawkewlth-Nootka demeurent dans les agences de Kwawkewlth et West-Coast; les Haidas sont dans l'île Queen-Charlotte; les Tlingits dans l'agence Stikine; les Tsimshians dans celle de Skeena-River. Les Indiens de l'agence Babine, Stuart-Lake et Williams-Lake appartiennent à la race athapascane.

Il y a, en outre, dans la province 3,000 Indiens nomades qui ne peuvent être classifiés avec exactitude, ni par leur langage ni par leur origine.

*Occupations.*—Les occupations des Indiens de la Colombie-Britannique varient avec leurs lieux d'habitation. Les Indiens qui habitent sur le littoral vivent principalement de la pêche. Dans plusieurs endroits, ils ont leurs propres canots-automobiles, filets et autres engins, tandis que le complément des agrès nécessaires est fourni par les fabricants de conserves. Un grand nombre de femmes sont employées dans les fabriques de conserves, ainsi qu'à la cueillette du houblon, et y gagnent bien leur vie.

Les Indiens de l'île Queen-Charlotte sont propriétaires d'un petit établissement occupé à l'extraction de l'huile des oolachans, qui sert à faire des bougies. Dans l'intérieur de la province, il se fait un peu d'agriculture, particulièrement dans les districts irrigués, où on cultive avec succès du grain, des légumes et des fruits de toutes sortes.

Les Indiens ont fait ici des progrès remarquables sous le rapport de l'agriculture, et sont maintenant bien outillés de machines modernes. Les Indiens de Kootenay, Kamloops, Okanagan et New-Westminster ont des troupeaux considérables de chevaux et des bestiaux. Cependant, les Indiens des régions du nord et des districts éloignés de la province dépendent encore de la chasse, soit au fusil ou au piège, pour leur subsistance; les agents rapportent qu'il y a un progrès appréciable dans leur manière de vivre.

*Habitations.*—Excepté dans les régions les plus reculées, les Indiens se sont bâti des maisons d'excellente construction et confortables, ainsi que leurs dépendances. Leurs progrès ont été dans ce sens plus rapides que chez les autres Indiens du Dominion.

TERRITOIRES DU NORD-OUEST

*Agences.*—Le département a maintenant trois agences dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest, savoir: Fort-Simpson, Fort-Smith et Fort-Resolution.

*Origine des tribus.*—Les principales tribus qui vivent dans le nord extrême sont: les Esclaves, les Lièvres, les Loucheux, les Secanies, les Côtes-de-Chien, les Couteaux-Jaunes, les Chippewyans et les Mangeurs-de-Caribou. Toutes ces tribus sont d'origine athapascane. Il y a quelques Cris dans les environs de Chippewyan;ceux-ci sont de souche algonquine. Les tribus les plus a unord sont les Takudah, qui s'étendent jusqu'aux sources de la rivière MacKenzie, et les Copper-Mines qui demeurent sur les bords de la rivière Copper-Mine. Le territoire occupé par ces deux dernières tribus est contigu à celui habité par les Esquimaux.

Le département a fait en 1921 un traité avec les Indiens des bords de la rivière MacKenzie, qui place sous l'égide du gouvernement du Dominion les derniers Indiens avec qui un traité n'avait pas encore été signé.

Ces Indiens vivent entièrement de chasse et de pêche.

*Occupations.*—Quelques-uns de ces Indiens cultivent des petits jardins où ils récoltent surtout des patates; ils n'ont ni chevaux ni bestiaux, le transport

équipes de chiens en hiver. Ils prennent une grande quantité de poissons blancs pour leur propre consommation et pour nourrir leurs chiens durant l'hiver.

*Santé.*—La tuberculose et la scrofule sont les maladies qui sévissent le plus parmi les Indiens de l'extrême nord. Comme ils sont forcés d'errer de place en place, leur manière de vivre est primitive, et le manque de légumes est une cause de dangers pour leur santé; toutefois leur situation s'améliore graduellement.

### YUKON

*Origine des tribus.*—Les bandes Forty-Mile, Blackstone et Moosehide appartiennent à la tribu des Takudah. Il y a une bande d'Esclaves à Lancing-Creek qui émigrèrent du Fort Good-Hope, sur la rivière MacKenzie; une autre bande d'Esclaves, appelés Nahanies, est établie à la source de la rivière Pelly. Tous ces Indiens sont de souche athapascane. A Mayo, Selkirk, Little Salmon et Carmacks, il y a des bandes qui appartiennent à une tribu connue sous le nom de Stick. Des bandes appartenant à la tribu des Tlingits se trouvent à Whitehorse, à Lac Teslin, à Champagne-Landing et à Carcross.

*Occupations.*—La chasse, la trappe et la pêche sont les principales occupations des Indiens du Yukon, et ils y ont été fort chanceux cette année. Les femmes se font des revenus par la vente des mocassins et d'objets de curiosité de divers genres; les hommes, de leur côté, fabriqunt avec une grande habileté des toboggans et des raquettes. Il n'y a pratiquement aucune culture à cause du climat; quelques Indiens, cependant, cultivent de petits morceaux de terrain en patates et autres légumes.

*Santé.*—La santé des Indiens du Yukon a été généralement bonne. Il n'y a pas eu d'épidémies et, quoique l'amélioration des conditions hygiéniques dans lesquelles ils vivent soit forcément lente à cause de l'éloignement de leur territoire, on y a tout de même constaté quelques progrès.

## FINANCES

A la fin des douze mois terminés le 31 mars 1926, le capital du Fonds Indien de Fiducie, qui s'élevait l'an dernier au montant de $12,124,389.17, s'est élevé jusqu'à la somme de $12,418,460.77.

Les sommes dépensées à même le fonds consolidé du revenu ont été les suivantes: allocation du Parlement pour les fins du département, $3,673,968.78, et les annuités statutaires, $217,031.00.

Le 31 mars dernier, le solde au crédit du compte de l'épargne indienne destinée à la fondation d'annuités et à la répartition des sommes gagnées par les élèves des écoles industrielles, était de $200,493.39. Les dépôts et les intérêts des douze mois se sont élevés à $61,124.15 et les retraits à $27,909.93.

## OBSERVATIONS GÉNÉRALES

En 1924, un recensement complet a été fait, par le département, des Indiens et des Esquimaux au Canada, lequel a été publié dans le rapport annuel. C'était le premier recensement fait depuis 1916 et il indique une légère augmentation dans la population Indienne en comparaison des rapports précédents. Une récapitulation de ce recensement se trouve dans la deuxième partie de ce rapport. On y verra aussi les statistiques concernant la production du grain, des légumes et racines; terres, bâtisses privées et publiques; bestiaux et volailles; effets généraux; valeur des biens-fonds; propriétés personnelles et progrès durant l'année; sources et valeur du revenu; écoles, terres indiennes; liste civile; comptes de crédits et fonds de fiducie.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, monsieur,
Votre obéissant serviteur,

DUNCAN C. SCOTT,
*Sous-surintendant des Affaires Indiennes.*

# PARTIE II

# ÉTATS TABULAIRES

RÉCAPITULATION—Recensement des Indiens et des Esquimaux compilé par inspectorats départementaux et par districts.

| Inspectorats et districts | Nombre dans la bande | Religions | | | | | | | Au-dessous de 6 ans | | De 6 à 15 ans inclusivement | | De 16 à 20 ans inclusivement | | De 21 à 65 ans inclusivement | | De 65 ans et plus | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Anglicane | Baptiste | Méthodiste | Presbytérienne | Catholique romaine | Autres croyances chrétiennes | Croyances aborigènes | Hommes | Femmes | Hommes | Femmes | Hommes | Femmes | Hommes | Femmes | Hommes | Femmes |
| Inspectorat d'Alberta | 5,354 | 1,006 | ..... | 1,371 | ..... | 2,676 | ..... | 301 | 446 | 520 | 559 | 549 | 315 | 273 | 1,204 | 1,181 | 136 | 171 |
| Inspectorats de la Colombie-Britannique | 23,782 | 4,640 | ..... | 3,840 | 459 | 11,373 | 500 | 470 | 1,617 | 1,732 | 2,339 | 2,227 | 1,016 | 998 | 5,132 | 4,877 | 668 | 676 |
| Inspectorats du Manitoba | 15,466 | 5,706 | 51 | 3,702 | 812 | 2,761 | 146 | 2,288 | 1,488 | 1,476 | 1,664 | 1,686 | 1,052 | 838 | 3,041 | 3,285 | 370 | 566 |
| Inspectorat du Nouveau-Brunswick | 1,606 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,606 | ..... | ..... | 113 | 149 | 191 | 165 | 108 | 110 | 366 | 324 | 46 | 34 |
| Inspectorat de la Nouvelle-Ecosse | 1,827 | 2 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 1,818 | ..... | ..... | 150 | 149 | 213 | 204 | 108 | 95 | 421 | 363 | 61 | 63 |
| Inspectorat d'Ontario | 20,429 | 5,231 | 1,115 | 4,517 | 9 | 6,710 | 540 | 954 | 1,325 | 1,261 | 1,907 | 1,933 | 1,238 | 1,237 | 4,472 | 4,471 | 590 | 642 |
| Inspectorat de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard | 315 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 315 | ..... | ..... | 28 | 30 | 34 | 34 | 25 | 17 | 64 | 62 | 11 | 10 |
| Inspectorat du Québec | 13,191 | 101 | ..... | 441 | ..... | 9,067 | 20 | ..... | 625 | 681 | 998 | 1,030 | 547 | 574 | 2,122 | 2,111 | 325 | 352 |
| Inspectorat de la Saskatchewan | 8,059 | 2,233 | ..... | 59 | 895 | 3,511 | 21 | 1,340 | 727 | 735 | 975 | 911 | 356 | 332 | 1,651 | 1,755 | 264 | 353 |
| Inspectorat du Traité n° 8 | 5,782 | 350 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,701 | ..... | 731 | 524 | 525 | 757 | 788 | 386 | 354 | 1,094 | 1,272 | 38 | 44 |
| Inspectorat du Traité n° 9 | 2,777 | 1,857 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 858 | ..... | 62 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| District de l'Ile-à-la-Crosse | 2,210 | 748 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,462 | ..... | ..... | 248 | 251 | 221 | 225 | 151 | 152 | 297 | 404 | 105 | 156 |
| Inspectorat du Traité n° 11 | 2,640 | 463 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,677 | ..... | ..... | 177 | 162 | 298 | 258 | 114 | 121 | 455 | 532 | 9 | 14 |
| Yukon | 1,456 | 1,220 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 136 | ..... | ..... | 128 | 140 | 125 | 128 | 81 | 80 | 295 | 230 | 23 | 24 |
| Total de la population indienne | 104,894 | 23,557 | 1,173 | 13,930 | 2,175 | 48,671 | 1,227 | 6,146 | 7,596 | 7,811 | 10,281 | 10,138 | 5,497 | 5,181 | 20,614 | 20,867 | 2,646 | 3,105 |

Aucuns renseignements n'ont pu être recueillis sur l'âge de 11,158 Indiens, ni sur la religion de 8,015 autres.

| ESQUIMAUX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Territoires du Nord-Ouest—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| De la frontière de l'Alaska à l'est jusqu'à la péninsule Kent (District de Mackenzie) | 1,220 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| De l'embouchure de la riv. Backs à l'est jusqu'à la riv. Wager | 525 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Iles Igloolik | 185 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| De la péninsule Melville à Fullerton | 294 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| De l'anse Chesterfield à Churchill | 664 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 2,888 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| *Terre de Baffin—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Côte Nord | 100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Côte Sud | 870 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Baie Cumberland | 426 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 1,396 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Ungava (Québec)*— De la rivière Great Whale (côte est de la Baie d'Hudson) à Port Bruwell (Détroit d'Hudson) | 900 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| *Labrador* | 1,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total Esquimaux[1] | 6,184 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Grand total des Indiens et des Esquimaux | 111,078 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

[1] Aucun détail sur la religion ou l'âge de 6,184 Esquimaux n'a pu être obtenu.

NOTE.—Le département des Affaires Indiennes est reconnaissant au Dr Knud Rasmussen, Copenhague, Danemark, et à la Police Royale Canadienne Montée pour les statistiques revisées concernant le recensement des Esquimaux du Canada.

RÉCAPITULATION—Recensement des Indiens et des Esquimaux compilé par inspectorats départementaux et par districts—*Fin*

| Province et districts | Nombre dans la bande | Religions | | | | | | | Au-dessous de 6 ans | | De 6 à 15 ans inclusivement | | De 16 à 20 ans inclusivement | | De 21 à 25 ans inclusivement | | De 65 ans et plus | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Anglicane | Baptiste | Méthodiste | Presbytérienne | Catholique romaine | Autres croyances chrétiennes | Croyances aborigènes | Hommes | Femmes | Hommes | Femmes | Hommes | Femmes | Hommes | Femmes | Hommes | Femmes |
| Alberta | 8,990 | 1,355 | ..... | 1,371 | ..... | 5,733 | ..... | 531 | 762 | 854 | 1,086 | 1,070 | 539 | 478 | 1,870 | 1,973 | 159 | 199 |
| Colombie-Britannique | 24,316 | 4,640 | ..... | 3,840 | 459 | 11,764 | 500 | 613 | 1,663 | 1,775 | 2,410 | 2,297 | 1,062 | 1,046 | 5,215 | 4,994 | 675 | 679 |
| Manitoba | 11,673 | 4,459 | 51 | 3,445 | 731 | 2,300 | 146 | 541 | 1,140 | 1,129 | 1,234 | 1,260 | 846 | 669 | 2,238 | 2,417 | 294 | 446 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 1,606 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,606 | ..... | ..... | 113 | 149 | 191 | 165 | 108 | 110 | 366 | 324 | 46 | 34 |
| Territoires du Nord-Ouest | 4,543 | 513 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,171 | ..... | 359 | 365 | 333 | 496 | 490 | 247 | 233 | 861 | 955 | 24 | 39 |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | 1,827 | 2 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 1,818 | ..... | ..... | 150 | 149 | 213 | 204 | 108 | 95 | 421 | 363 | 61 | 63 |
| Ontario | 26,706 | 7,988 | 1,115 | 4,774 | 116 | 8,054 | 540 | 2,766 | 1,643 | 1,582 | 2,306 | 2,329 | 1,428 | 1,390 | 5,211 | 5,273 | 663 | 751 |
| Ile du Prince-Edouard | 315 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 315 | ..... | ..... | 28 | 30 | 34 | 34 | 25 | 17 | 64 | 62 | 11 | 10 |
| Québec | 13,191 | 101 | ..... | 441 | ..... | 9,067 | 20 | ..... | 625 | 681 | 998 | 1,030 | 547 | 574 | 2,122 | 2,111 | 325 | 352 |
| Saskatchewan | 10,271 | 3,279 | ..... | 59 | 869 | 4,707 | 21 | 1,336 | 979 | 989 | 1,188 | 1,131 | 506 | 489 | 1,951 | 2,165 | 365 | 508 |
| Yukon | 1,456 | 1,220 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 136 | ..... | ..... | 128 | 140 | 125 | 128 | 81 | 80 | 295 | 230 | 23 | 21 |
| Total de la population indienne | 104,894 | 23,557 | 1,173 | 13,930 | 2,175 | 48,671 | 1,227 | 6,146 | 7,596 | 7,811 | 10,281 | 10,138 | 5,497 | 5,181 | 20,614 | 20,867 | 2,646 | 3,105 |

Aucuns renseignements n'ont pu être recueillis sur l'âge de 11,158 Indiens, ni sur la religion de 8,015 autres.

| ESQUIMAUX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Territoires du Nord-Ouest—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| De la frontière de l'Alaska à l'est jusqu'à la péninsule Kent (District de Mackenzie) | 1,220 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| De l'embouchure de la riv. Backs à l'est jusqu'à la riv. Wager | 525 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Iles Igloolik (approx.) | 185 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| De la péninsule Melville à Fullerton | 294 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| De l'anse Chesterfield à Churchill | 664 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 2,888 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| *Terre de Baffin—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Côte Nord | 100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Côte Sud | 870 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Baie Cumberland | 426 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 1,396 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Ungava (Québec)*— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| De la rivière Great Whale (côte est de la baie d'Hudson) à Port Burwell (Détroit d'Hudson) | 900 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| *Labrador* | 1,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total d'Esquimaux[1] | 6,184 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Grand total des Indiens et des Esquimaux | 111,078 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

[1] Aucun détail sur la religion ou l'âge de 6,184 Esquimaux n'a pu être obtenu.

NOTE.—Le département des Affaires Indiennes est reconnaissant au Dr Knud Rasmussen, Copenhague, Danemark, et à la Police Royale Canadienne Montée, pour les statistiques revisées contenant le recensement des Esquimaux du Canada.

TABLEAU N° 2.—Rendement en grains, légumes et racines

| Agences | Blé | | Avoine | | Autres grains | | Pois, fèves, etc. | | Pommes de terre | | Autres racines | | Fourrage | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres ensemencées | Boisseaux récoltés | Acres ensemencées | Boisseaux récoltés | Acres ensemencées | Boisseaux récoltés | Acres ensemencées | Boisseaux récoltés | Acres ensemencées | Boisseaux récoltés | Acres ensemencées | Boisseaux récoltés | Foin cultivé | Foin sauvage | Autre fourrage |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | tonnes | tonnes | tonnes |
| ALBERTA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blackfoot | 4,552 | 50,000 | 1,631 | 13,800 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 730 | 7 | 40 | ... | 582 | 948 |
| Blood | 7,548 | 89,508 | 1,370 | 3,497 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 30 | 5,000 | 2 | 100 | ... | 2,970 | 435 |
| Edmonton | 941 | 24,019 | 1,968 | 66,330 | 708 | 19,137 | ... | ... | 17 | 1,475 | 10 | 965 | 93 | 1,116 | 434 |
| Hobbema | 768 | 11,017 | 3,138 | 45,082 | 506 | 3,136 | ... | ... | 62 | 5,386 | 23 | 1,599 | 684 | 4,019 | 1,050 |
| Lesser Slave Lake | 30 | 400 | 602 | 2,940 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 91 | 6,185 | 15 | 1,245 | ... | 1,946 | 594 |
| Peigan | 1,398 | 12,005 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 500 | 5 | 600 | ... | 700 | 47 |
| Saddle Lake | 612 | 11,327 | 916 | 25,476 | 2 | 40 | ... | ... | 20 | 1,797 | 12 | 176 | ... | 3,720 | 24 |
| Sarcee | ... | ... | 578 | 12,085 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 440 | 5 | 115 | ... | 264 | 301 |
| Stony | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 250 | 10 | 300 | 600 | 1,100 | ... |
| Total | 15,849 | 198,366 | 10,203 | 169,210 | 1,231 | 22,313 | ... | ... | 255 | 21,763 | 89 | 5,140 | 1,377 | 16,417 | 3,833 |
| COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Babine | ... | ... | 96 | 265 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 132 | 18,340 | 54 | 7,800 | 902 | 308 | 265 |
| Bella Coola | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 850 | 1 | 75 | 55 | 310 | ... |
| Cowichan | 53 | 1,675 | 415 | 16,855 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 255 | 6,235 | ... | ... | 1,457 | ... | ... |
| Kamloops | 537 | 10,740 | 940 | 26,340 | 148 | 2,960 | 228 | 4,560 | 810 | 105,300 | 557 | 16,710 | 6,910 | 790 | 535 |
| Kootenay | 34 | 620 | 585 | 120 | 44 | ... | 7 | ... | 19 | 4,426 | 3 | 115 | 1,309 | 875 | 45 |
| Kwawkewlth | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lytton | 173 | 4,090 | 208 | 5,405 | 29 | 650 | 306 | 10,890 | 252 | 48,020 | 16 | 360 | 1,229 | 2 | 25 |
| New Westminster | 10 | 270 | 332 | 17,200 | 13 | 380 | 77 | 1,345 | 172 | 12,220 | 39 | 3,555 | 465 | 247 | ... |
| Okanagan | 1,010 | 17,200 | 565 | 11,800 | 155 | 3,400 | 87 | 2,200 | 205 | 8,350 | 175 | 24,750 | 2,150 | 1,290 | 275 |
| Queen Charlotte | ... | ... | 3 | 60 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 900 | 10 | 720 | 7 | 3 | ... |
| Skeena River | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 545 | 236 | 23,470 | 15 | 1,405 | 16 | 40 | ... |
| Stikine | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58 | ... |
| Stuart Lake | ... | ... | 229 | 1,100 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 35 | 3,478 | 11 | 1,750 | 456 | 1,817 | 366 |
| Vancouver | ... | ... | 25 | 1,150 | 6 | 220 | 12 | 380 | 55 | 7,730 | 11 | 1,375 | 72 | 55 | ... |
| West Coast | ... | ... | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 3 | 160 | 2 | 74 | 13 | 1 | ... |
| Williams Lake | 93 | 1,360 | 272 | 6,460 | 10 | 100 | 4 | 60 | 177 | 8,795 | 62 | * | 1,065 | 3,400 | ... |
| Total | 1,910 | 35,955 | 3,682 | 86,755 | 415 | 7,710 | 728 | 19,987 | 2,397 | 248,274 | 956 | 58,689 | 16,106 | 9,196 | 1,511 |
| MANITOBA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birtle | 245 | 3,828 | 995 | 21,696 | 704 | 12,098 | 1 | 92 | 7 | 873 | ... | ... | ... | 1,334 | 92 |
| Clandeboye | 12 | 110 | 139 | 5,595 | 16 | 340 | ... | ... | 92 | 10,205 | 19 | 1,225 | ... | 2,637 | ... |
| Fisher River | ... | ... | 397 | 12,745 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 | 3,382 | ... | ... | ... | 5,423 | 216 |
| Griswold | 655 | 9,000 | 646 | 10,660 | 1,579 | 25,490 | 8 | 206 | 10 | 864 | 4 | 100 | ... | 987 | 19 |
| Manitowapah | 1 | 15 | 14 | 330 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 69 | 5,608 | 7 | 324 | ... | 5,921 | ... |
| Norway House | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 73 | 2,100 | ... | 22 | ... | 285 | ... |
| Pas | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 55 | 2,355 | ... | ... | ... | 1,920 | ... |
| Portage la Prairie | 893 | 15,229 | 910 | 23,635 | 1,254 | 24,045 | 79 | 842 | 16 | 630 | 5 | 150 | ... | 763 | 249 |
| Total | 1,806 | 28,182 | 3,101 | 74,661 | 3,553 | 61,973 | 88 | 1,152 | 355 | 26,017 | 35 | 1,821 | ... | 19,270 | 576 |

*Coupée verte.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Nouveau-Brunswick** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Division nord | 6 | 65 | 40 | 440 | 15 | 160 | 4 | 30 | 12 | 430 | 4 | 210 | 405 | ..... | ..... |
| Division nord-est | 5 | 68 | 82 | 1,435 | 8 | 105 | 2 | 30 | 49 | 5,600 | 10 | 1,300 | 113 | 26 | 8 |
| Division sud-ouest | ..... | ..... | 2 | 50 | 1 | 30 | 2 | 45 | 9 | 565 | ½ | 25 | 8 | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 11 | 133 | 124 | 1,925 | 24 | 295 | 8 | 105 | 70 | 6,595 | 14½ | 1,535 | 526 | 26 | 8 |
| **Nouvelle-Écosse** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annapolis | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 12 | 4 | 251 | 1 | 12 | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| Antigonish et Guysboro | 1 | 20 | 5 | 75 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 25 | 6 | 310 | 3 | 62 | 32 | 11 | 7 |
| Cap Breton (Eskasoni) | ..... | ..... | 5 | 70 | 2 | 35 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 270 | 3 | 85 | 50 | 25 | 20 |
| Cap Breton (Sydney) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Colchester | ..... | ..... | 1 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 150 | ..... | 10 | 7 | ..... | 3 |
| Cumberland | ..... | ..... | *1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 150 | 1 | 60 | 6 | ..... | ..... |
| Digby | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 70 | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... |
| Halifax | ..... | ..... | 9 | 130 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 4 | 15 | 305 | 2 | 100 | 28 | 12 | 3 |
| Hants (Indian Brook) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hants (Windsor) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ½ | 6 | 2 | 100 | 1 | 20 | 8 | 4 | ..... |
| Inverness | ..... | ..... | 3 | 56 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 9 | 11 | 810 | 1 | 70 | 15 | 59 | 6 |
| Kings | ..... | ..... | 2 | 40 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 70 | 1 | 50 | 6 | 4 | ..... |
| Lunenburg | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 6 | 12 | 500 | 1 | 18 | 30 | 22 | ..... |
| Pictou | ½ | 3 | 1 | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 302 | 1 | 14 | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Queens | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ½ | 10 | ½ | 35 | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... |
| Richmond | ..... | ..... | 20 | 350 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 10 | 13 | 150 | 1 | 20 | 25 | 3 | ..... |
| Shelburne | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 60 | ..... | 15 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Victoria | ..... | ..... | 5 | 55 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 4 | 17 | 260 | 1 | 12 | 95 | 6 | ..... |
| Yarmouth | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 1½ | 23 | 52 | 825 | 3 | 50 | 15 | 98 | 103½ | 3,793 | 17 | 548 | 317 | 148 | 39 |
| **Ontario** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alnwick | 17 | 515 | 105 | 2,630 | 145 | 3,300 | 1 | 3 | 15 | 1,025 | 5 | 1,290 | 145 | ..... | 25 |
| Cap Croker | 35 | 515 | 198 | 3,552 | 29 | 366 | 34 | 507 | 50 | 2,800 | 8 | 275 | 360 | 150 | 130 |
| Caradoc | 350 | 8,750 | 1,250 | 31,250 | 620 | 18,600 | 150 | 4,500 | 485 | 24,250 | 300 | 7,500 | 3,100 | 220 | 580 |
| Chapleau | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 650 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Christian Island | 58 | 176 | 169 | 4,126 | ..... | ..... | 17 | 120 | 34 | 230 | ..... | ..... | 120 | ..... | ..... |
| Fort Frances | 1 | 12 | 55 | 439 | 8 | 100 | ..... | ..... | 15 | 1,135 | 1 | 30 | 584 | 111 | ..... |
| Fort William | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 42 | 1,624 | 20 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Georgina Island | ..... | ..... | 40 | 1,600 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 400 | ..... | ..... | 30 | 20 | 20 |
| Golden Lake | 3 | 25 | 10 | 150 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 150 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 20 | 4 |
| Gore Bay | 12 | 230 | 122 | 5,930 | 34 | 502 | 32 | 574 | 87 | 3,515 | 13 | 1,000 | 268 | 14 | 153 |
| Kenora | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 57 | 4,450 | 12 | 250 | 5 | 362 | ..... |
| Manitowaning | 182 | 1,650 | 402 | 9,575 | 80 | 1,615 | 107 | 995 | 562 | 12,330 | 87 | 638 | 1,695 | 118 | 401 |
| Moravian | 125 | 1,305 | 210 | 3,500 | 250 | 4,000 | 25 | 250 | 28 | 950 | 11 | 550 | 150 | 35 | 260 |
| New Credit | 110 | 1,485 | 645 | 13,610 | 92 | 1,785 | 5 | 90 | 6 | 807 | 1 | 80 | 368 | ..... | 390 |
| Parry Sound | ..... | ..... | 62 | 1,015 | 17 | 140 | 5 | 120 | 36 | 435 | 9 | 315 | 360 | ..... | ..... |
| Rama | 18 | 400 | 37 | 850 | 5 | 125 | 5 | 125 | 25 | 625 | 2 | 60 | 150 | 15 | 10 |
| Rice Lake | 67 | 2,000 | 255 | 7,900 | 54 | 1,250 | 9 | 230 | 37 | 3,200 | 31 | 7,500 | 190 | 20 | 75 |
| Sarnia | 265 | 4,140 | 655 | 19,650 | 160 | 3,025 | 76 | 585 | 165 | 13,900 | 28 | 1,180 | 88 | 300 | 66 |
| Saugeen | 15 | 200 | 260 | 7,800 | 25 | 450 | 15 | 375 | 75 | 3,150 | 10 | 170 | 170 | 5 | 140 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 4 | 60 | 130 | 5,375 | ..... | ..... | 18 | 240 | 127 | 6,360 | 14 | 610 | 131 | 175 | ..... |

*Coupée verte.

TABLEAU N° 2.—Rendement en grains, légumes et racines—*Fin*

| Agences | Blé | | Avoine | | Autres grains | | Pois, fèves, etc. | | Pommes de terre | | Autres racines | | Fourrage | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Acres ensemencées | Boisseaux récoltés | Acres ensemencées | Boisseaux récoltés | Acres ensemencées | Boisseaux récoltés | Acres ensemencées | Boisseaux récoltés | Acres ensemencées | Boisseaux récoltés | Acres ensemencées | Boisseaux récoltés | Foin cultivé | Foin sauvage | Autre fourrage |
| ONTARIO—*Fin* | | | | | | | | | | | | | tonnes | tonnes | tonnes |
| Savanne | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 35 | 2,750 | 13 | 255 | ... | 80 | ... |
| Scugog | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 100 | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... |
| Six Nations | 1,370 | 19,600 | 6,400 | 189,600 | 1,621 | 32,000 | 62 | 1,100 | 110 | 3,600 | 650 | 8,500 | 3,200 | ... | 8,200 |
| Sturgeon Falls | ... | ... | 40 | 800 | 15 | 450 | 7 | 150 | 22 | 2,100 | 9 | 290 | 50 | 30 | ... |
| Thessalon | ... | ... | 69 | 621 | ... | ... | 23 | 230 | 89 | 3,100 | 4 | 170 | 140 | 58 | ... |
| Tyendinaga | 50 | 1,000 | 1,500 | 45,000 | 600 | 18,000 | 60 | 1,200 | 70 | 2,500 | 3 | 350 | 3,000 | 15 | 3,000 |
| Total | 2,682 | 42,063 | 12,614 | 354,973 | 3,755 | 85,708 | 651 | 11,394 | 2,195 | 96,136 | 1,231 | 31,005 | 14,320 | 1,748 | 13,454 |
| ILE DU PRINCE-ÉDOUARD | 11 | 85 | 43 | 705 | ... | ... | 18 | 1,800 | 18 | 1,800 | 1 | 25 | 61 | 44 | |
| QUÉBEC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bécancour | ... | ... | 12 | 300 | 7 | 70 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 60 | 1 | 30 | ... | ... | ... |
| Bersimis | ... | ... | 8 | 48 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 10 | 9 | 425 | 1 | 5 | 85 | ... | ... |
| Cacouna | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Caughnawaga | 8 | 125 | 400 | 6,000 | 150 | 2,000 | 10 | 100 | 200 | 8,000 | 10 | 200 | 800 | ... | ... |
| Jeune Lorette | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Maniwaki | ... | ... | 159 | 3,305 | 5 | 25 | 3 | 38 | 30 | 2,577 | 7 | 810 | 323 | 23 | 73 |
| Maria | 4 | 30 | 26 | 208 | 6 | 45 | ... | ... | 3 | 78 | 1 | 12 | 10 | 40 | ... |
| Mingan | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ½ | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oka | 25 | 300 | 125 | 3,000 | 50 | 500 | 15 | 400 | 30 | 500 | ... | ... | 300 | 20 | 175 |
| Pierreville | ... | ... | 30 | 300 | 10 | 160 | 4 | 20 | 25 | 180 | ... | ... | 50 | 75 | ... |
| Pointe Bleue | 64 | 722 | 617 | 6,980 | 260 | 2,450 | 40 | 700 | 260 | 6,580 | 15 | 180 | 450 | 18 | 90 |
| Restigouche | ... | ... | 190 | 1,800 | ... | ... | 1 | 8 | 66 | 274 | ... | ... | 46 | 3 | 9 |
| Sept-Iles | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| St-Régis | 130 | 2,150 | 485 | 7,785 | 71 | 689 | 77 | 1,120 | 350 | 6,500 | 33 | 1,562 | 400 | 450 | 600 |
| Timiskaming | 16 | 225 | 170 | 4,000 | 1 | 20 | ... | ... | 13 | 1,400 | 1 | 40 | 200 | ... | 75 |
| Total | 247 | 3,552 | 2,222 | 33,726 | 562 | 5,969 | 153 | 2,400 | 987½ | 26,589 | 69 | 2,839 | 2,664 | 629 | 1,022 |
| SASKATCHEWAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assiniboine | 568 | 7,729 | 351 | 5,564 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 207 | 1 | 96 | ... | 1,168 | 31 |
| Battleford | 2,002 | 29,079 | 1,465 | 20,519 | 10 | 175 | ... | ... | 31 | 1,326 | 17 | 336 | ... | 3,214 | 876 |
| Carlton | 1,315 | 33,576 | 1,068 | 35,808 | 52 | 587 | ... | ... | 33 | 1,682 | 14 | 426 | ... | 3,674 | 146 |
| Crooked Lakes | 1,460 | 22,129 | 1,691 | 25,316 | 191 | 3,045 | ... | ... | 21 | 716 | 10 | 208 | ... | 2,604 | 332 |
| Duck Lake | 1,318 | 34,072 | 865 | 29,737 | 31 | 695 | ... | ... | 22 | 2,532 | 1 | 11 | ... | 3,952 | 144 |
| File Hills Agency | 169 | 2,342 | 477 | 5,172 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 405 | ... | ... | ... | 840 | 80 |
| File Hills Colony | 1,050 | 16,767 | 1,557 | 26,791 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 960 | ... | ... | ... | 516 | 162 |
| Ile-à-la-Crosse | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Moose Mountain | 234 | 6,747 | 354 | 7,900 | 379 | 7,788 | ... | ... | 20 | 400 | ... | ... | 308 | 322 | ... |
| Moose Woods | 62 | 1,132 | 79 | 2,583 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 164 | 2 | 110 | ... | 1,078 | 22 |
| Onion Lake | 343 | 5,674 | 860 | 16,423 | 4 | 60 | ... | ... | 20 | 1,133 | 6 | 349 | ... | 4,886 | 142 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pelly | 1,066 | 19,127 | 1,564 | 42,753 | 365 | 7,566 | ..... | ..... | 15 | 940 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,206 | 33,600 gerbes |
| Qu'Appelle | 2,998 | 43,141 | 1,667 | 14,740 | 105 | 1,535 | ..... | ..... | 11 | 1,350 | 1 | 65 | ..... | 2,542 | 378 |
| Touchwood | 1,390 | 21,670 | 1,198 | 23,375 | 217 | 4,813 | ..... | ..... | 18 | 530 | 8 | 148 | ..... | 2,661 | 313 |
| Wood Mountain Reserve | 14 | 280 | ..... | ..... | 75 | 1,000 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 125 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200 | ..... |
| Total | 13,989 | 243,466 | 13,196 | 256,681 | 1,429 | 27,264 | ..... | ..... | 213 | 12,470 | 60 | 1,749 | 308 | 28,863 | 2,626 |

## RÉCAPITULATION

| Provinces | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta | 15,849 | 198,366 | 10,203 | 169,210 | 1,231 | 22,313 | ..... | ..... | 255 | 21,763 | 89 | 5,140 | 1,377 | 16,417 | 3,833 |
| Colombie-Britannique | 1,910 | 35,955 | 3,682 | 86,755 | 415 | 7,710 | 728 | 19,987 | 2,397 | 248,274 | 956 | 58,689 | 16,106 | 9,196 | 1,511 |
| Manitoba | 1,806 | 28,182 | 3,101 | 74,661 | 3,553 | 61,973 | 88 | 1,152 | 355 | 26,017 | 35 | 1,821 | ..... | 19,270 | 576 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 11 | 133 | 124 | 1,925 | 24 | 295 | 8 | 105 | 70 | 6,595 | 14½ | 1,535 | 526 | 26 | 8 |
| Territoires du Nord-Ouest | 1½ | 23 | 52 | 825 | 3 | 50 | 15 | 98 | 103½ | 3,793 | 17 | 548 | 317 | 148 | 39 |
| Nouvelle-Eocsse | 2,682 | 42,063 | 12,614 | 354,973 | 3,755 | 85,708 | 651 | 11,394 | 2,195 | 96,136 | 1,231 | 31,005 | 14,320 | 1,748 | 13,454 |
| Ontario | 11 | 85 | 43 | 705 | ..... | ..... | 18 | 1,800 | 18 | 1,800 | 1 | 25 | 61 | 44 | ..... |
| Ile du Prince-Edouard | 247 | 3,552 | 2,222 | 33,726 | 562 | 5,969 | 153 | 2,400 | 987½ | 26,589 | 69 | 2,839 | 2,664 | 629 | 1,022 |
| Québec | 13,989 | 243,466 | 13,196 | 256,681 | 1,429 | 27,264 | ..... | ..... | 213 | 12,470 | 60 | 1,749 | 308 | 28,863 | 2,626 |
| Saskatchewan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 36,506½ | 551,825 | 45,237 | 979,461 | 10,972 | 211,282 | 1,661 | 36,936 | 6,594 | 443,437 | 2,472½ | 103,351 | 35,679 | 76,341 | 23,069 |

TABLEAU N° 3.—Terrains, propriétés et édifices privés et publics

| Agences | Superficie totale de la réserve (Acres) | Boisée | Défrichée, mais non cultivée | Actuellement cultivée | Acres clôturés | Propriétés privées | | | | | | | Propriétés publiques | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Habitations, pierre, brique et charpente | Autres habitations | Dépendances, etc. | Charrues, herses, semoirs, etc. | Faucheuses, moissonneuses, lieuses, batteuses, etc. | Charriots, charrettes et voitures | Outils et instruments | Eglises | Maisons du conseil | Maisons d'école | Moulins à scie | Autres constructions | Machines motrices et machineries |
| ALBERTA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blackfoot | 175,580 | 3,300 | 141,076 | 31,204 | 68,396 | 139 | 92 | 623 | 540 | 313 | 320 | 626 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22 | 185 |
| Blood | 354,086 | 4,700 | 332,419 | 16,967 | 60,000 | 89 | 300 | 500 | 390 | 250 | 560 | 3,000 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 67 | 75 |
| Edmonton | 82,101 | 33,431 | 43,615 | 5,055 | 39,521 | 32 | 138 | 211 | 271 | 190 | 234 | 1,243 | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 9 | 6 |
| Hobbema | 76,420 | 70,035 | 1,845 | 4,540 | 29,325 | 2 | 191 | 303 | 367 | 260 | 418 | 3,652 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Lesser Slave Lake | 251,415 | 150,684 | 99,984 | 747 | 1,330 | ..... | 267 | 391 | 97 | 84 | 222 | 1,043 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Peigan | 93,142 | 700 | 89,162 | 3,280 | 154,550 | 20 | 77 | 91 | 169 | 120 | 175 | 1,000 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 13 | 48 |
| Saddle Lake | 107,456 | 41,609 | 64,011 | 1,836 | 46,960 | 2 | 169 | 207 | 166 | 139 | 272 | 795 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Sarcee | 69,120 | 40,000 | 28,140 | 980 | 69,120 | 39 | 3 | 34 | 45 | 47 | 104 | 300 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 6 |
| Stony | 88,258 | 40,000 | 48,088 | 170 | ..... | 10 | 134 | 92 | 51 | 67 | 258 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 1,297,578 | 384,459 | 848,340 | 64,779 | 469,202 | 333 | 1,371 | 2,452 | 2,096 | 1,470 | 2,563 | 11,659 | 8 | 7 | 4 | ..... | 113 | 322 |
| COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Babine | 33,359 | 21,722 | 9,553 | 2,084 | 2,106 | 354 | 327 | 401 | 151 | 57 | 244 | 4,570 | 11 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ..... |
| Bella Coola | 17,068 | 16,849 | 133 | 86 | 1,212 | 221 | 180 | 355 | 30 | 13 | 40 | 1,320 | 5 | 6 | 5 | ..... | 10 | ..... |
| Cowichan | 19,878 | 10,783 | 5,456 | 3,639 | 5,603 | 646 | 34 | 294 | 321 | 84 | 440 | 5,255 | 2 | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kamloops | 171,052 | 90,482 | 76,497 | 4,073 | 106,205 | 252 | 322 | 659 | 1,127 | 422 | 524 | 1,480 | 17 | 5 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 6 |
| Kootenay | 42,316 | 16,800 | 23,937 | 1,579 | 2,332 | 50 | 150 | 191 | 242 | 60 | 211 | 331 | 5 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kwawkewlth | 16,305 | 15,881 | 409 | 15 | 25 | 188 | 118 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,160 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | 7 |
| Lytton | 51,382 | 31,250 | 16,704 | 3,428 | 5,464 | 484 | 334 | 540 | 474 | 114 | 380 | 2,956 | 33 | 5 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| New Westminster | 23,957 | 17,637 | 4,931 | 1,389 | 4,910 | 366 | ..... | 208 | 91 | 32 | 105 | 1,129 | 16 | 4 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Okanagan | 146,086 | 79,846 | 61,170 | 5,070 | 51,200 | 220 | 161 | 695 | 560 | 85 | 500 | 1,950 | 10 | 3 | 3 | ..... | 13 | 19 |
| Queen Charlotte | 3,484 | 2,136 | 1,307 | 41 | 27 | 181 | 76 | 94 | 3 | ..... | 2 | 700 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | ..... |
| Skeena River | 71,592 | 70,845 | 469 | 278 | 203 | 503 | 86 | 188 | 3 | ..... | 4 | 572 | 11 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 5 |
| Stikine | 415 | 15 | 399 | 1 | ..... | 11 | 88 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 2,064 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Stuart Lake | 34,594 | 29,471 | 4,216 | 907 | 4,889 | 43 | 265 | 306 | 78 | 54 | 171 | 2,685 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... |
| Vancouver | 17,560 | 16,191 | 838 | 531 | 420 | 268 | 73 | 133 | 21 | 3 | 13 | 695 | 7 | 4 | 4 | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| West Coast | 12,364 | 11,897 | 383 | 84 | 152 | 408 | 202 | 4 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 230 | 5 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Williams Lake | 73,007 | 28,862 | 41,612 | 2,533 | 45,184 | 23 | 332 | 227 | 181 | 148 | 245 | 955 | 14 | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 |
| Total | 734,419 | 460,667 | 248,014 | 25,738 | 229,932 | 4,218 | 2,748 | 4,295 | 3,285 | 1,072 | 2,886 | 29,052 | 155 | 47 | 48 | 6 | 49 | 46 |
| MANITOBA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birtle | 52,809 | 31,213 | 17,991 | 3,605 | 11,062 | 23 | 123 | 264 | 214 | 128 | 351 | 2,110 | 4 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 6 |
| Clandeboye | 64,896 | 54,124 | 10,264 | 508 | 914 | 6 | 397 | 160 | 56 | 17 | 44 | 360 | 10 | ..... | 14 | ..... | 7 | ..... |
| Fisher River | 94,204 | 93,066 | 642 | 496 | 3,520 | ..... | 254 | 324 | 162 | 144 | 247 | 749 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 14 | 2 |
| Griswold | 12,294 | 900 | 8,002 | 3,392 | 1,672 | 36 | 53 | 141 | 176 | 102 | 267 | 620 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 5 | ..... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manitowapah | 94,477 | 46,194 | 48,022 | 261 | 1,696 | 7 | 333 | 398 | 78 | 158 | 321 | 1,460 | 10 | ..... | 9 | ..... | 21 | ..... |
| Norway House | 66,474 | 60,745 | 5,655 | 74 | 71 | 5 | 455 | 55 | 7 | ..... | 12 | 440 | ..... | 2 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pas | 54,881 | 44,631 | 10,195 | 55 | 409 | 43 | 379 | 146 | 30 | 29 | 33 | 400 | 13 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 10 | ..... |
| Portage la Prairie | 22,452 | 3,800 | 13,456 | 5,196 | 5,975 | 2 | 124 | 167 | 94 | 79 | 165 | 450 | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 11 | 6 |
| Total | 462,487 | 334,673 | 114,227 | 13,587 | 25,319 | 122 | 2,118 | 1,655 | 817 | 657 | 1,440 | 6,589 | 46 | 6 | 47 | 3 | 69 | 14 |
| NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Division nord | 6,506 | 6,066 | 247 | 193 | 230 | 59 | 12 | 22 | 9 | 3 | 18 | 55 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Division nord-est | 26,952 | 26,040 | 756 | 156 | 911 | 227 | 37 | 136 | 66 | 22 | 82 | 570 | 5 | 1 | 5 | ..... | 9 | ..... |
| Division sud-ouest | 1,049 | 970 | 53 | 26 | 72 | 59 | ..... | 26 | 4 | ..... | 5 | 350 | ..... | 2 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 34,507 | 33,076 | 1,056 | 375 | 1,213 | 345 | 49 | 184 | 79 | 25 | 105 | 975 | 6 | 4 | 11 | ..... | 10 | 1 |
| TERRITOIRE DU NORD-OUEST | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Résolution | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 255 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annapolis | 627 | 608 | 13 | 6 | 9 | 20 | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Antigonish et Guysboro | 634 | 309 | 240 | 85 | 200 | 39 | 13 | 11 | 4 | ..... | 9 | 87 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cap Breton (Eskasoni) | 2,800 | 2,000 | 450 | 350 | 900 | 25 | 12 | 15 | 14 | 4 | 20 | 85 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cap Breton (Sydney) | 69 | 15 | 45 | 9 | 67 | 25 | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 65 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Colchester | 225 | 150 | 60 | 15 | 50 | 35 | ..... | 10 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 100 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Cumberland | 1,020 | 990 | 25 | 5 | 20 | 19 | ..... | 3 | 2 | ..... | 20 | 40 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Digby | 1,600 | 1,200 | 350 | 50 | 100 | 19 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Halifax | 1,345 | 1,178 | 72 | 95 | 134 | 23 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 47 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hants (Indian Brook) | 2,053 | 1,925 | 121 | 7 | 74 | 11 | ..... | 13 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 50 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Hants (Windsor) | 1,000 | 996 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 9 | 3 | 13 | 2 | ..... | 3 | 200 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Inverness | 2,755 | 2,055 | 624 | 76 | 554 | 44 | 6 | 6 | 20 | 4 | 17 | 175 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Kings | 497 | 438 | 53 | 6 | 15 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 1 | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Lunenburg | 2,953 | 2,713 | 225 | 15 | 130 | 23 | ..... | 20 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 128 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pictou | 275 | 108 | 162 | 5 | 30 | 29 | 13 | 6 | 7 | ..... | 10 | 125 | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Queens | 1,975 | 1,315 | 654 | 6 | 25 | 6 | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 35 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Richmond | 1,281 | 850 | 230 | 201 | 225 | 35 | 10 | 18 | 20 | 2 | 30 | 200 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 2 |
| Shelburne | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 7 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Victoria | 796 | 491 | 245 | 60 | 85 | 21 | 10 | 14 | 10 | 2 | 10 | 150 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Yarmouth | 21 | ..... | 21 | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 21,926 | 17,341 | 3,590 | 995 | 2,619 | 403 | 76 | 166 | 98 | 18 | 162 | 1,577 | 10 | 2 | 12 | ..... | 9 | 3 |
| ONTARIO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alnwick | 3,575 | 900 | 125 | 2,550 | 2,800 | 42 | ..... | 31 | 60 | 25 | 58 | 340 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 1 |
| Cap Croker | 15,586 | 10,034 | 4,838 | 714 | 855 | 34 | 72 | 127 | 165 | 45 | 129 | 600 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Caradoc | 14,357 | 1,925 | 7,862 | 4,570 | 10,050 | 257 | 127 | 394 | 715 | 197 | 545 | 1,550 | 9 | 3 | 6 | ..... | 15 | 3 |
| Chapleau | 45,340 | 45,040 | 290 | 10 | 6 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 275 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Christian Island | 13,264 | 12,364 | 400 | 500 | 570 | 24 | 21 | 30 | 28 | 9 | 31 | 350 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Fort Frances | 81,707 | 80,476 | 466 | 765 | 1,409 | 33 | 135 | 39 | 30 | 9 | 28 | 820 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 3 | 7 |
| Fort William | 42,297 | 41,920 | 305 | 72 | 49 | 86 | 85 | 14 | 7 | ..... | 4 | 290 | 7 | 2 | 6 | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Georgina Island | 3,575 | 3,200 | 315 | 60 | 400 | 15 | 25 | 50 | 48 | 8 | 25 | 150 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Golden Lake | 1,500 | 1,200 | 260 | 40 | 300 | 5 | 20 | 15 | 12 | ..... | 12 | 175 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Gore Bay | 14,570 | 11,929 | 1,716 | 925 | 1,884 | 15 | 116 | 304 | 108 | 27 | 140 | 570 | 4 | 1 | 4 | ..... | 2 | 3 |
| Kenora | 122,753 | 122,396 | 256 | 101 | 200 | ..... | 219 | 129 | 29 | ..... | 83 | 6,525 | 1 | 2 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Manitowaning | 179,685 | 146,782 | 27,554 | 5,349 | 10,584 | 58 | 512 | 1,337 | 493 | 272 | 818 | 3,950 | 11 | 3 | 8 | ..... | 7 | 9 |
| Moravian | 3,028 | 790 | 1,238 | 1,000 | 2,500 | 37 | 36 | 98 | 100 | 35 | 100 | 116 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 1 |
| New Credit | 6,000 | 65 | 1,900 | 4,035 | 6,000 | 68 | 2 | 99 | 150 | 48 | 135 | 500 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 1 |
| Parry Sound | 76,245 | 74,195 | 1,210 | 840 | 1,300 | 38 | 88 | 49 | 78 | 26 | 58 | 165 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Rama | 2,300 | 1,150 | 940 | 210 | 1,250 | 60 | 9 | 41 | 11 | 8 | 19 | 200 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 9 | ..... |
| Rice Lake | 3,860 | 1,900 | 810 | 1,150 | 2,150 | 49 | 13 | 72 | 80 | 36 | 72 | 210 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... |

TABLEAU N° 3.—Terrains, propriétés et édifices privés et publics—*Fin*

| Agences | Superficie totale de la réserve (Acres) | Boisée | Défrichée, mais non cultivée | Actuellement cultivée | Acres clôturées | Propriétés privées | | | | | | | Propriétés publiques | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Habitations, pierre, brique et charpente | Autres habitations | Dépendances, etc. | Charrues, herses, semoirs, etc. | Faucheuses, moissonneuses, lieuses, batteuses, etc. | Charriots, charrettes et voitures | Outils et instruments | Eglises | Maisons de conseil | Maisons d'école | Moulins à scie | Autres constructions | Machines motrices et machineries |
| ONTARIO—*Fin* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sarnia | 50,211 | 41,562 | 7,300 | 1,349 | 14,140 | 209 | 119 | 483 | 445 | 192 | 495 | 1,050 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 8 |
| Saugeen | 9,020 | 3,970 | 4,430 | 620 | 1,800 | 57 | 28 | 131 | 180 | 45 | 150 | 300 | 5 | 1 | 3 | ..... | 5 | ..... |
| Sault-Ste.-Marie | 39,600 | 36,325 | 1,432 | 1,843 | 1,946 | 62 | 91 | 138 | 85 | 18 | 174 | 1,375 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 | ..... | 5 |
| Savanne | 101,267 | 100,669 | 531 | 67 | 185 | ..... | 168 | 55 | 10 | 1 | 14 | 5,700 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Scugog | 800 | 50 | 241 | 509 | 800 | 8 | ..... | 9 | 5 | 3 | 11 | 70 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Six Nations | 43,696 | 8,620 | 8,060 | 27,016 | 43,696 | 550 | 220 | 1,659 | 2,349 | 494 | 1,641 | 9,989 | 15 | 1 | 11 | ..... | 24 | 56 |
| Sturgeon Falls | 64,800 | 64,280 | 20 | 500 | 311 | 59 | 79 | 89 | 40 | 6 | 87 | 500 | 4 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Thessalon | 60,374 | 58,823 | 892 | 659 | 659 | 38 | 83 | 132 | 22 | 9 | 40 | 1,010 | 4 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| Tyendinaga | 17,604 | 7,134 | 2,630 | 7,840 | 13,720 | 237 | ..... | 556 | 450 | 230 | 450 | 825 | 2 | 1 | 4 | ..... | 3 | 3 |
| Total | 1,017,014 | 877,699 | 76,021 | 63,294 | 119,564 | 2,053 | 2,268 | 6,081 | 5,700 | 1,743 | 5,319 | 37,605 | 94 | 29 | 83 | 9 | 96 | 115 |
| ILE DU PRINCE-ÉDOUARD | 1,527 | 726 | 404 | 397 | 397 | 52 | 18 | 25 | 30 | 4 | 10 | 410 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 2 |
| QUÉBEC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bécancour | 122 | 60 | ..... | 62 | 78 | 5 | ..... | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bersimis | 63,197 | 61,530 | 1,581 | 86 | 70 | ..... | 106 | 20 | 7 | ..... | 27 | 365 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Cacouna | 300 | 300 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Caughnawaga | 12,327 | 1,000 | 6,800 | 4,527 | 5,050 | 560 | ..... | 1,200 | 230 | 145 | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1 | 1 | 7 | ..... | 6 | 7 |
| Jeune Lorette | 27 | ..... | 27 | ..... | 20 | 96 | ..... | 22 | ..... | ..... | 41 | 220 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 3 |
| Maniwaki | 44,537 | 42,851 | 221 | 1,465 | 786 | 6 | 65 | 109 | 65 | 41 | 104 | 541 | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Maria | 416 | 150 | 106 | 160 | 50 | 46 | 15 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 130 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mingan | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | ..... | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Oka | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,500 | 100 | ..... | 125 | 75 | 25 | 125 | 1,000 | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 8 |
| Pierreville | 579 | ..... | 354 | 225 | 275 | 74 | ..... | 50 | 15 | 7 | 16 | 225 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pointe Bleue | 3,779 | 2,040 | 480 | 1,259 | 1,369 | 75 | 19 | 149 | 60 | 45 | 180 | 375 | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 6 |
| Restigouche | 8,856 | 8,426 | 127 | 303 | 430 | 98 | 11 | 191 | 32 | 4 | 87 | 280 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| Sept-Iles | 160 | 150 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 60 | ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St-Régis | 7,384 | 190 | 5,436 | 1,758 | 635 | 235 | 33 | 260 | 491 | 198 | 315 | 1,475 | 2 | 1 | 6 | ..... | 12 | 20 |
| Timiskaming | 34,136 | 31,540 | 2,175 | 421 | 410 | 16 | 32 | 46 | 20 | 6 | 36 | 350 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 3 | 3 |
| Total | 175,820 | 148,237 | 17,317 | 10,266 | 10,673 | 1,387 | 281 | 2,210 | 1,000 | 477 | 2,264 | 5,839 | 13 | 7 | 24 | 1 | 31 | 51 |
| SASKATCHEWAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assiniboine | 40,897 | 27,264 | 11,683 | 1,950 | 15,335 | 12 | 33 | 87 | 70 | 61 | 120 | 500 | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | 4 | 5 |
| Battleford | 181,781 | 23,250 | 153,363 | 5,168 | 51,720 | 3 | 351 | 406 | 372 | 330 | 445 | 2,080 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 9 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carlton | 193,153 | 81,824 | 108,847 | 2,482 | 22,479 | ..... | 288 | 406 | 256 | 194 | 316 | 882 | 6 | ..... | 6 | 1 | 15 | 5 |
| Crooke Lakes | 112,442 | 14,050 | 93,269 | 5,123 | 16,100 | 6 | 176 | 300 | 259 | 198 | 265 | 260 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Duck Lake | 119,098 | 25,991 | 90,017 | 3,090 | 20,616 | 10 | 164 | 353 | 285 | 221 | 332 | 565 | 3 | 1 | 3 | ..... | 1 | 7 |
| File Hills Agency | 57,868 | 20,000 | 37,041 | 827 | 11,122 | 5 | 29 | 47 | 36 | 28 | 71 | 290 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| File Hills Colony | 26,631 | 7,000 | 15,554 | 4,077 | 14,500 | 18 | 12 | 112 | 125 | 70 | 98 | 350 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 |
| Ile-à-la-Crosse | 75,230 | 75,140 | 90 | ..... | 22 | ..... | 308 | 124 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 230 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Moose Mountain | 30,088 | 25,035 | 3,633 | 1,420 | 30,088 | 1 | 56 | 76 | 76 | 45 | 121 | 152 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Moose Woods | 4,160 | 1,368 | 2,643 | 149 | 487 | 1 | 20 | 31 | 21 | 33 | 44 | 43 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Onion Lake | 197,834 | 53,218 | 142,663 | 1,953 | 10,700 | 3 | 190 | 144 | 98 | 108 | 341 | 1,875 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| Peily | 55,472 | 19,617 | 32,357 | 3,498 | 7,480 | 9 | 99 | 179 | 147 | 121 | 261 | 770 | 4 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 3 | 3 |
| Qu'Appelle | 63,817 | 6,900 | 45,367 | 11,550 | 31,977 | 43 | 136 | 258 | 273 | 212 | 527 | 900 | 4 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 |
| Touchwood | 117,198 | 60,872 | 52,328 | 3,998 | 49,612 | 7 | 210 | 367 | 338 | 243 | 351 | 1,325 | 3 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 21 | 13 |
| Wood Mountain Reserve | 5,280 | 200 | 4,900 | 180 | 800 | ..... | 13 | 15 | 11 | 9 | 18 | 90 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 1,280,949 | 441,729 | 793,755 | 45,465 | 283,038 | 118 | 2,085 | 2,905 | 2,367 | 1,873 | 3,310 | 10,312 | 25 | 12 | 22 | 4 | 50 | 54 |

## RÉCAPITULATION

| Provinces | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta | 1,297,578 | 384,459 | 848,340 | 64,779 | 469,202 | 333 | 1,371 | 2,452 | 2,096 | 1,470 | 2,563 | 11,659 | 8 | 7 | 4 | ..... | 113 | 322 |
| Colombie-Britannique | 734,419 | 460,667 | 248,014 | 25,738 | 229,932 | 4,218 | 2,748 | 4,295 | 3,285 | 1,072 | 2,886 | 29,052 | 155 | 47 | 48 | 6 | 49 | 46 |
| Manitoba | 462,487 | 334,673 | 114,227 | 13,587 | 25,319 | 122 | 2,118 | 1,655 | 817 | 657 | 1,440 | 6,589 | 46 | 6 | 47 | 3 | 69 | 14 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 34,507 | 33,076 | 1,056 | 375 | 1,213 | 345 | 49 | 184 | 79 | 25 | 105 | 975 | 6 | 4 | 11 | ..... | 10 | 1 |
| Territoire du Nord-Ouest | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 255 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | 21,926 | 17,341 | 3,590 | 995 | 2,619 | 403 | 76 | 166 | 98 | 18 | 162 | 1,577 | 10 | 2 | 12 | ..... | 9 | 3 |
| Ontario | 1,017,014 | 877,699 | 76,021 | 63,294 | 119,564 | 2,053 | 2,268 | 6,081 | 5,700 | 1,743 | 5,319 | 37,605 | 94 | 29 | 83 | 9 | 96 | 115 |
| Ile du Prince-Edouard | 1,527 | 726 | 404 | 397 | 397 | 52 | 18 | 25 | 30 | 4 | 10 | 410 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 2 |
| Québec | 175,820 | 148,237 | 17,317 | 10,266 | 10,673 | 1,387 | 281 | 2,210 | 1,000 | 477 | 2,264 | 5,839 | 13 | 7 | 24 | 1 | 31 | 51 |
| Saskatchewan | 1,280,949 | 441,729 | 793,755 | 45,465 | 283,038 | 118 | 2,085 | 2,905 | 2,367 | 1,873 | 3,310 | 10,312 | 25 | 12 | 22 | 4 | 50 | 54 |
| Totaux | 5,026,227 | 2,698,607 | 2,102,724 | 224,896 | 1,141,957 | 9,031 | 11,269 | 19,973 | 15,472 | 7,339 | 18,059 | 104,018 | 358 | 115 | 252 | 23 | 430 | 608 |

## Tableau n° 4.—Bestiaux et volailles:—Effets généraux

| Agences | Chevaux | | | Bêtes à cornes | | | | | Volailles | Effets généraux | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Etalons | Juments et poulains | Pouliches | Taureaux | Bouvillons et bœufs de travail | Vaches laitières | Jeunes animaux | Autres animaux | | Canots automobiles et à voiles | Bateaux à rames et canots | Carabines et fusils de chasse | Pièges d'acier | Rets | Tentes |
| **Alberta** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blackfoot | 593 | 3,291 | ..... | 25 | 60 | 615 | 971 | 25 | 400 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 65 | 169 |
| Blood | 21 | 5,262 | ..... | 42 | 267 | 934 | 1,079 | 15 | 1,200 | ..... | ..... | 50 | 300 | ..... | 450 |
| Edmonton | ..... | 563 | ..... | 7 | 29 | 282 | 170 | 130 | 1,770 | ..... | 15 | 151 | 768 | 69 | 122 |
| Hobbema | ..... | 1,084 | 192 | ..... | 175 | 245 | 189 | 28 | 920 | ..... | ..... | 202 | 629 | 71 | 151 |
| Lesser Slave Lake | 32 | 1,050 | 192 | 9 | 75 | 134 | 150 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 272 | 697 | 6,297 | 433 | 525 |
| Peigan | 2 | 1,918 | ..... | 29 | 212 | ..... | 737 | 641 | 380 | ..... | ..... | 48 | ..... | ..... | 119 |
| Saddle Lake | 2 | 564 | ..... | 4 | 17 | 304 | 315 | 46 | 505 | ..... | 79 | 178 | 1,975 | 183 | 130 |
| Sarcee | 5 | 665 | ..... | 8 | 38 | 153 | 161 | ..... | 200 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 200 | ..... | 45 |
| Stony | 20 | 1,500 | 250 | ..... | 6 | 297 | 279 | ..... | 200 | ..... | ..... | 162 | 800 | ..... | 200 |
| Total | 675 | 15,897 | 634 | 124 | 879 | 2,964 | 4,051 | 885 | 5,575 | ..... | 366 | 1,508 | 10,899 | 821 | 1,911 |
| **Colombie-Britannique** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Babine | 6 | 552 | 62 | 11 | 268 | 231 | 127 | 14 | 240 | 32 | 127 | 1,316 | 24,800 | 280 | 205 |
| Bella Coola | 4 | 222 | 43 | 7 | 25 | 88 | 59 | ..... | 350 | 182 | 185 | 550 | 4,100 | 105 | 80 |
| Cowichan | ..... | 210 | 38 | 4 | ..... | 146 | 36 | 802 | 9,750 | 217 | 334 | 542 | 24 | 105 | 196 |
| Kamloops | 40 | 3,110 | 382 | 52 | 181 | 1,086 | 400 | 580 | 1,990 | ..... | 58 | 310 | 102 | ..... | 292 |
| Kootenay | 12 | 1,475 | 190 | 10 | 70 | 903 | 417 | 5 | 770 | ..... | 57 | 176 | 460 | ..... | 143 |
| Kwawkewlth | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 233 | 130 | 271 | 280 | 3,250 | 217 | 103 |
| Lytton | 26 | 543 | 173 | 29 | 119 | 97 | 341 | 325 | 1,815 | 16 | 97 | 313 | 5,622 | 64 | 187 |
| New Westminster | 6 | 329 | 50 | 12 | 91 | 257 | 189 | 633 | 3,665 | 47 | 232 | 356 | 1,465 | 98 | 72 |
| Okanagan | 45 | 1,245 | 235 | 55 | 1,280 | 215 | 1,150 | 1,875 | 5,700 | 2 | 70 | 450 | 750 | 34 | 285 |
| Queen Charlotte | ..... | 5 | 1 | 4 | 13 | 51 | 35 | ..... | 280 | 82 | 100 | 160 | 180 | 50 | 60 |
| Skeena River | 4 | 15 | 5 | 3 | ..... | 19 | 6 | 11 | 845 | 255 | 299 | 613 | 4,250 | 308 | 181 |
| Stikine | ..... | 28 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 69 | 403 | 2,796 | 130 | 160 |
| Stuart Lake | 8 | 536 | 122 | 11 | 78 | 214 | 152 | ..... | 130 | 32 | 268 | 642 | 5,590 | 295 | 198 |
| Vancouver | ..... | 29 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 31 | 44 | 101 | 1,442 | 78 | 179 | 266 | 567 | 71 | 49 |
| West Coast | ..... | 4 | ..... | 10 | ..... | 36 | 40 | 10 | 1,214 | 271 | 1,354 | 791 | 2,431 | 216 | 201 |
| Williams Lake | 77 | 2,550 | 538 | 45 | 120 | 30 | 1,595 | 88 | 2,020 | 1 | 40 | 410 | 4,525 | 6 | 246 |
| Total | 228 | 10,853 | 1,841 | 257 | 2,253 | 3,406 | 4,593 | 4,444 | 30,444 | 1,348 | 3,740 | 7,578 | 60,912 | 1,979 | 2,658 |
| **Manitoba** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birtle | 6 | 421 | 19 | 2 | 8 | 54 | 34 | 1 | 1,150 | ..... | ..... | 133 | 1,040 | ..... | 121 |
| Clandeboye | 1 | 80 | 1 | 12 | 82 | 186 | 455 | ..... | 310 | 4 | 537 | 631 | 5,720 | 987 | 463 |
| Fisher River | ..... | 237 | 26 | 16 | 299 | 492 | 404 | 11 | 807 | ..... | 106 | 203 | 3,248 | 399 | 70 |
| Griswold | ..... | 290 | 26 | 2 | 9 | 38 | 43 | ..... | 730 | ..... | 1 | 119 | 1,659 | ..... | 88 |
| Manitowapah | 4 | 531 | 13 | 23 | 11 | 627 | 840 | 43 | 697 | 34 | 300 | 464 | 5,000 | 1,255 | 207 |
| Norway House | ..... | 9 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 30 | 27 | 475 | 10 | 1 | 755 | 970 | 3,150 | 1,950 | 605 |
| Pas | ..... | 141 | 9 | 4 | 48 | 192 | 259 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 530 | 735 | 17,500 | 1,180 | 545 |
| Portage la Prairie | 2 | 280 | 29 | 4 | ..... | 70 | 58 | 29 | 530 | ..... | 10 | 103 | 1,475 | ..... | 63 |
| Total | 13 | 1,989 | 124 | 65 | 465 | 1,689 | 2,120 | 559 | 4,234 | 39 | 2,239 | 3,358 | 38,792 | 5,771 | 2,162 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Division nord | ..... | 12 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 8 | 9 | 3 | 130 | 5 | 13 | 73 | 102 | ..... | 10 |
| Division nord-est | ..... | 19 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 20 | 14 | 3 | 233 | 35 | 119 | 175 | 275 | 182 | 36 |
| Division sud-ouest | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 45 | 1 | 25 | 69 | 810 | 2 | 26 |
| Total | ..... | 35 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 29 | 23 | 6 | 408 | 41 | 157 | 317 | 1,187 | 184 | 72 |
| TERRIT. DU NORD-OUEST | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Résolution | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,155 | 26 | 610 | 650 | 12,200 | 550 | 365 |
| NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annapolis | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 27 | ..... | 6 | 9 | 52 | 3 | 6 |
| Antigonish et Guysboro | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 4 | 7 | 18 | 85 | 1 | 4 | 23 | 52 | 6 | 3 |
| Cap Breton (Eskasoni) | ..... | 10 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 30 | 20 | ..... | 120 | 4 | 8 | 15 | 95 | 4 | 1 |
| Cap Breton (Sydney) | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 25 | ..... | ..... |
| Colchester | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 2 | ..... | 25 | ..... | 2 | 20 | 60 | ..... | 1 |
| Cumberland | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 9 | 25 | 1 | ..... |
| Digby | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 11 | 200 | ..... | 6 |
| Halifax | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 10 | ..... | 80 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 15 | ..... | ..... |
| Hants (Indian Brook) | ..... | 3 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 4 | 3 | ..... | 55 | ..... | ..... | 9 | 110 | ..... | ..... |
| Hants (Windsor) | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 20 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 80 | 3 | 1 |
| Inverness | ..... | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 10 | ..... | 45 | 2 | 13 | 38 | 350 | 5 | 1 |
| Kings | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 15 | ..... | 3 | 10 | 50 | 2 | 4 |
| Lunenburg | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 5 | 7 | 14 | 100 | ..... | 9 | 8 | 20 | 5 | 2 |
| Pictou | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 8 | 40 | 120 | ..... | 1 |
| Queens | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 9 | ..... | 4 | 11 | 61 | 2 | 2 |
| Richmond | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 14 | 10 | ..... | 35 | 3 | 10 | 25 | 75 | 4 | ..... |
| Shelburne | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 25 | ..... | 2 | 10 | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| Victoria | ..... | 6 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 14 | 7 | ..... | 52 | ..... | 6 | 18 | 148 | 1 | ..... |
| Yarmouth | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | ..... | 60 | ..... | 4 | 11 | 109 | 83 | 35 | 693 | 14 | 85 | 286 | 1,638 | 36 | 28 |
| ONTARIO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alnwick | ..... | 37 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 34 | 12 | 5 | 495 | 1 | 41 | 38 | 2,280 | ..... | 7 |
| Cap Croker | 3 | 130 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 117 | 175 | 100 | 600 | 7 | 26 | 30 | 75 | 100 | 6 |
| Caradoc | 1 | 372 | 43 | 8 | 255 | 260 | 180 | 555 | 4,300 | ..... | 5 | 180 | 700 | ..... | 9 |
| Chapleau | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 | 275 | 300 | 3,000 | 150 | 175 |
| Christian Island | 1 | 72 | 5 | ..... | 4 | 27 | 32 | 80 | 600 | 6 | 14 | 35 | 200 | 22 | 15 |
| Fort Frances | 7 | 86 | 7 | 1 | ..... | 11 | 13 | ..... | 250 | 14 | 174 | 193 | 3,858 | 464 | 88 |
| Fort William | ..... | 36 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 20 | 22 | ..... | 531 | 21 | 332 | 487 | 3,107 | 384 | 252 |
| Georgina Island | ..... | 45 | 9 | 1 | ..... | 28 | 40 | ..... | 325 | 5 | 20 | 15 | 150 | 15 | 10 |
| Golden Lake | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 2 | ..... | 200 | 1 | 20 | 40 | 200 | ..... | 25 |
| Gore Bay | ..... | 96 | 2 | 9 | 59 | 40 | 175 | 418 | 12 | 11 | 56 | 229 | 44 | ..... | ..... |
| Kenora | 13 | 120 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 3 | ..... | 15 | 16 | 315 | 355 | 11,200 | 444 | 259 |
| Manitowaning | 3 | 386 | 43 | 4 | ..... | 158 | 101 | 209 | 1,239 | 96 | 119 | 324 | 2,635 | 199 | 88 |
| Moravian | ..... | 84 | 3 | 2 | ..... | 45 | 25 | 50 | 1,400 | ..... | 2 | 28 | 80 | 2 | 6 |
| New Credit | ..... | 121 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 126 | 41 | 86 | 632 | ..... | 1 | 15 | 100 | ..... | ..... |
| Parry Sound | 3 | 64 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 52 | 58 | 33 | 500 | 12 | 64 | 240 | 730 | 24 | 50 |
| Rama | 1 | 16 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 15 | 11 | ..... | 300 | ..... | 30 | 71 | 1,500 | ..... | 25 |
| Rice Lake | ..... | 42 | 3 | 2 | ..... | 78 | 135 | 70 | 1,,00 | 4 | 82 | 105 | 6,200 | ..... | 24 |
| Sarnia | 4 | 415 | 35 | 5 | 65 | 235 | 212 | 205 | 3,200 | 9 | 108 | 230 | 7,200 | 15 | 4 |
| Saugeen | ..... | 134 | 9 | ..... | 8 | 64 | 50 | 38 | 640 | ..... | 5 | 78 | 270 | 10 | 5 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | ..... | 142 | 5 | 7 | 18 | 101 | 40 | ..... | 1,350 | 31 | 90 | 148 | 2,800 | 160 | 40 |
| Savanne | ..... | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 54 | 15 | 327 | 469 | 22,900 | 460 | 286 |
| Scugog | ..... | ,4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | 100 | ..... | 11 | 10 | 800 | ..... | 6 |
| Six Nations | 8 | 860 | 230 | 30 | 650 | 1,390 | 1,980 | 2,700 | 46,000 | ..... | 28 | 216 | 400 | ..... | 5 |

TABLEAU N° 4.—Bestiaux et volailles:—Effets généraux—*Fin*

| Agences | Chevaux | | | Bêtes à cornes | | | | | Volailles | Effets généraux | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Etalons | Juments et poulains | Pouliches | Taureaux | Bouvillons et bœufs de travail | Vaches laitières | Jeunes animaux | Autres animaux | | Canots automobiles et à voiles | Bateaux à rames et canots | Carabines et fusils de chasse | Pièges d'acier | Rets | Tentes |
| ONTARIO—*Fin* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sturgeon Falls | 7 | 65 | 8 | 13 | 12 | 65 | 58 | 20 | 830 | 52 | 185 | 335 | 2,050 | 120 | 165 |
| Thessalon | 2 | 59 | 2 | 3 | ..... | 51 | 32 | 60 | 795 | 30 | 88 | 106 | 1,296 | 91 | 104 |
| Tyendinaga | ..... | 310 | 12 | 40 | 20 | 650 | 200 | 500 | 7,800 | 7 | 30 | 50 | 1,500 | 15 | 3 |
| Total | 53 | 3,720 | 437 | 143 | 1,123 | 3,590 | 3,597 | 5,130 | 73,268 | 363 | 2,448 | 4,327 | 75,275 | 2,675 | 1,657 |
| ILE DU PRINCE-ÉDOUARD | ..... | 16 | 1 | ..... | 16 | 16 | 8 | ..... | 120 | 4 | 8 | 27 | 50 | 25 | ..... |
| QUÉBEC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bécancour | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 11 | 4 | 2 | 30 | ..... | 1 | 3 | 6 | ..... | ..... |
| Bersimis | ..... | 14 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 19 | 7 | ..... | 170 | 11 | 165 | 130 | 2,850 | 14 | 195 |
| Cacouna | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 61 | ..... | 8 | 20 | 243 | ..... | ..... |
| Caughnawaga | 3 | 245 | 80 | 160 | ..... | 1,100 | 160 | 825 | 7,000 | 18 | 40 | 200 | 150 | 6 | ..... |
| Jeune Lorette | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | 315 | ..... | 22 | 57 | 765 | ..... | 9 |
| Maniwaki | 1 | 61 | 1 | 5 | ..... | 73 | 46 | 29 | 387 | ..... | 78 | 135 | 1,966 | 33 | 69 |
| Maria | ..... | 4 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 10 | 4 | 2 | 50 | ..... | 6 | 18 | 320 | ..... | ..... |
| Mingan | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | 35 | 40 | 2,000 | ..... | 30 |
| Oka | ..... | 80 | 25 | 10 | ..... | 75 | 40 | 40 | 600 | ..... | 40 | 40 | 30 | ..... | 5 |
| Pierreville | ..... | 6 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 30 | 15 | 6 | 60 | ..... | 20 | 25 | 60 | ..... | ..... |
| Pointe Bleue | 3 | 75 | 15 | 14 | 10 | 138 | 50 | 125 | 1,200 | 1 | 200 | 500 | 9,000 | 200 | 250 |
| Restigouche | ..... | 21 | ..... | 7 | 6 | 62 | 21 | 35 | 250 | ..... | 23 | 41 | 200 | ..... | 17 |
| Sept-îles | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 330 | 525 | 11,000 | 200 | 250 |
| St-Régis | 6 | 204 | 16 | 29 | 20 | 321 | 260 | 285 | 3,500 | 42 | 203 | 92 | 1,600 | 38 | 11 |
| Timiskaming | ..... | 22 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 16 | 18 | 15 | 250 | 3 | 150 | 300 | 3,000 | 150 | 145 |
| Total | 13 | 738 | 138 | 234 | 36 | 1,859 | 625 | 1,364 | 13,873 | 91 | 1,321 | 2,126 | 33,190 | 641 | 981 |
| SASKATCHEWAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assiniboine | ..... | 309 | 33 | 2 | 10 | 75 | 76 | ..... | 490 | ..... | ..... | 34 | 275 | ..... | 33 |
| Battleford | 9 | 1,299 | 6 | 20 | 226 | 355 | 119 | 131 | 2,270 | ..... | 68 | 439 | 4,395 | 220 | 332 |
| Carlton | ..... | 595 | ..... | ..... | 302 | 663 | 634 | ..... | 727 | ..... | 44 | 203 | 2,315 | 90 | 173 |
| Crooked Lakes | ..... | 575 | ..... | 8 | 85 | 280 | 274 | 30 | 945 | ..... | ..... | 170 | 470 | 18 | 165 |
| Duck Lake | 1 | 469 | ..... | ..... | 94 | 360 | 477 | 31 | 624 | ..... | 6 | 187 | 2,212 | 12 | 97 |
| File Hills Agency | ..... | 138 | 11 | 3 | 21 | 16 | 44 | 64 | 200 | ..... | ..... | 35 | 80 | ..... | 30 |
| File Hills Colony | ..... | 244 | 22 | 2 | 55 | 40 | 100 | 164 | 600 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 30 | ..... | 10 |
| Ile-à-la-Crosse | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 378 | 492 | 8,900 | 578 | 326 |
| Moose Mountain | 1 | 184 | 12 | 2 | 6 | 57 | 180 | 21 | 75 | ..... | ..... | 52 | 600 | 6 | 60 |
| Moose Woods | 2 | 95 | ..... | ..... | 30 | 78 | 126 | 4 | 175 | ..... | 2 | 26 | 92 | 1 | 12 |
| Onion Lake | ..... | 717 | ..... | 11 | 144 | 403 | 364 | ..... | 1,200 | ..... | 82 | 330 | 9,500 | 143 | 158 |
| Pelly | ..... | 271 | ..... | 8 | 73 | 205 | 172 | ..... | 750 | ..... | ..... | 150 | 1,100 | ..... | 75 |
| Qu'Appelle | 4 | 580 | 36 | 8 | 44 | 292 | 409 | ..... | 500 | ..... | 5 | 122 | 550 | 20 | 150 |
| Touchwood | 1 | 360 | ..... | 9 | 86 | 271 | 248 | 90 | 1,025 | ..... | ..... | 240 | 5,450 | ..... | 185 |
| Wood Mountain Reserve | 2 | 100 | 45 | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | 25 | 150 | ..... | ..... | 16 | 20 | ..... | 12 |
| Total | 20 | 5,936 | 165 | 73 | 1,176 | 3,101 | 3,223 | 560 | 9,731 | ..... | 585 | 2,516 | 35,989 | 1,088 | 1,818 |

RÉCAPITULATION

| Provinces | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta | 675 | 15,897 | 634 | 124 | 879 | 2,964 | 4,051 | 885 | 5,575 | ..... | 366 | 1,508 | 10,999 | 821 | 1,911 |
| Colombie-Britannique | 228 | 10,853 | 1,841 | 257 | 2,253 | 3,406 | 4,593 | 4,444 | 30,444 | 1,348 | 3,740 | 7,578 | 60,912 | 1,979 | 2,658 |
| Manitoba | 13 | 1,989 | 124 | 65 | 465 | 1,689 | 2,120 | 559 | 4,234 | 39 | 2,239 | 3,358 | 38,792 | 5,771 | 2,162 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | ..... | 35 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 29 | 23 | 6 | 408 | 41 | 157 | 317 | 1,187 | 184 | 72 |
| Territoire du Nord-Ouest | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,155 | 26 | 610 | 650 | 12,200 | 550 | 365 |
| Nouvelle-Écosse | ..... | 60 | ..... | 4 | 11 | 109 | 83 | 35 | 693 | 14 | 85 | 286 | 1.638 | 36 | 28 |
| Ontario | 53 | 3,720 | 437 | 143 | 1,123 | 3,590 | 3,597 | 5,130 | 73,268 | 363 | 2,448 | 4,327 | 75,275 | 2,675 | 1,675 |
| Ile du Prince-Édouard | ..... | 16 | 1 | ..... | 16 | 16 | 8 | ..... | 120 | 4 | 8 | 27 | 50 | 25 | ..... |
| Québec | 13 | 738 | 138 | 234 | 36 | 1,859 | 625 | 1,364 | 13,873 | 91 | 1,321 | 2,126 | 33,190 | 641 | 981 |
| Saskatchewan | 20 | 5,936 | 165 | 73 | 1,176 | 3,101 | 3,223 | 560 | 9,731 | ..... | 585 | 2,516 | 35,989 | 1,088 | 1,818 |
| Total | 1,002 | 39,243 | 3,340 | 901 | 5,960 | 16,763 | 18,323 | 12,983 | 139,501 | 1,926 | 11,559 | 22,693 | 270,232 | 13,770 | 11,670 |

TABLEAU N° 5.—Valeur des biens-fonds, de la propriété personnelle et progrès réalisés durant l'année.

| Agences | Valeur totale des terres en réserve | Valeur des clôtures privées | Valeur des bâtiments privées | Valeur des édifices publics appartenant à la bande | Valeur des instruments et véhicules | Valeur du bétail et des volailles | Valeur des effets généraux | Valeur des effets de ménage | Valeur totale des biens-fonds et de la propriété personnelle | Progrès réalisés durant l'année 1923 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Valeur des nouvelles améliorations à la terre | Valeur des bâtiments érigés | Augmentation totale en valeur |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| ALBERTA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blackfoot | 2,640,000 | 23,500 | 292,000 | 57,000 | 100,000 | 125,000 | 7,500 | 27,300 | 3,272,300 | 1,500 | 5,500 | 7,000 |
| Blood | 7,081,720 | 27,000 | 85,000 | 30,000 | 160,000 | 250,000 | 40,000 | 37,500 | 7,711,220 | 4,000 | 21,000 | 25,000 |
| Edmonton | 1,183,483 | 16,750 | 87,425 | 9,575 | 32,125 | 34,588 | 6,000 | 12,400 | 1,382,346 | 4,352 | 6,025 | 10,377 |
| Hobbema | 1,528,480 | 29,325 | 38,000 | ..... | 72,959 | 62,059 | 11,425 | 10,528 | 1,752,776 | 12,150 | 840 | 12,990 |
| Lesser Slave Lake | 2,393,302 | 14,200 | 53,650 | ..... | 18,700 | 63,600 | 42,100 | 26,400 | 2,611,952 | 780 | 300 | 1,080 |
| Peigan | 979,550 | 4,687 | 37,087 | 22,970 | 48,023 | 127,410 | 16,117 | 10,595 | 1,246,439 | 1,085 | 500 | 1,585 |
| Saddle Lake | 742,147 | 2,730 | 23,605 | ..... | 20,890 | 34,816 | 5,120 | 7,105 | 836,413 | 785 | ..... | 785 |
| Sarcee | 1,180,120 | 10,500 | 21,500 | 36,500 | 11,000 | 26,650 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 1,290,270 | 500 | 500 | 1,000 |
| Stony | 441,290 | 9,000 | 16,000 | 900 | 9,442 | 33,146 | 8,000 | 10,000 | 527,778 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 18,170,092 | 137,692 | 654,267 | 156,945 | 473,139 | 757,269 | 138,262 | 143,828 | 20,631,494 | 25,152 | 34,665 | 59,817 |
| COLOMBIE-BRITANNIQUE | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Babine | 109,570 | 11,220 | 143,800 | 11,550 | 18,400 | 69,600 | 61,550 | 33,200 | 458,890 | 2,100 | 3,900 | 6,000 |
| Bella Coola | 352,600 | 2,500 | 117,000 | 12,500 | 18,000 | 17,325 | 130,000 | 62,000 | 711,925 | 200 | 10,000 | 10,200 |
| Cowichan | 1,757,300 | 118,900 | 184,850 | 7,500 | 90,550 | 51,900 | 66,350 | 70,800 | 2,348,150 | 2,100 | 5,650 | 7,750 |
| Kamloops | 3,475,293 | 52,641 | 116,130 | 44,238 | 101,525 | 236,993 | 15,350 | 17,645 | 4,059,815 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kootenay | 471,980 | 11,860 | 20,360 | 117,700 | 22,520 | 64,310 | 7,680 | 6,795 | 723,195 | 4,930 | ..... | 4,930 |
| Kwawkewlth | 271,134 | 1,880 | 156,215 | 4,400 | 73,500 | 383 | 63,800 | 73,000 | 641,312 | ..... | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| Lytton | 940,666 | 19,925 | 74,915 | 23,330 | 33,779 | 74,225 | 10,385 | 19,735 | 1,196,960 | 6,950 | 2,700 | 9,650 |
| New Westminster | 771,583 | 17,645 | 68,800 | 20,100 | 18,925 | 35,085 | 27,530 | 27,975 | 987,643 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Okanagan | 1,919,260 | 25,500 | 131,500 | 39,750 | 37,500 | 167,750 | 9,700 | 18,500 | 2,349,460 | 17,500 | 3,825 | 21,325 |
| Queen Charlotte | 70,000 | 1,000 | 50,000 | 1,600 | 27,000 | 5,000 | 34,000 | 20,000 | 208,600 | ..... | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| Skeena River | 1,066,321 | 14,350 | 312,060 | 108,500 | 8,500 | 5,970 | 166,000 | 19,500 | 1,731,201 | ..... | 25,500 | 25,500 |
| Stikine | 2,075 | 40 | 20,713 | ..... | 4,541 | 3,500 | 14,756 | 27,490 | 73,115 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Stuart Lake | 258,316 | 14,515 | 92,000 | 25,200 | 14,245 | 34,335 | 22,370 | 26,540 | 487,551 | 500 | 3,100 | 3,600 |
| Vancouver | 1,895,495 | 4,600 | 87,200 | 39,100 | 3,020 | 6,300 | 23,435 | 24,800 | 2,083,950 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| West Coast | 112,500 | 3,535 | 102,770 | 3,650 | 1,398 | 3,584 | 60,150 | 30,675 | 318,262 | ..... | 1,750 | 1,750 |
| Williams Lake | 826,427 | 157,164 | 53,000 | 13,350 | 26,695 | 84,030 | 16,150 | 17,190 | 1,194,006 | ..... | 1,100 | 1,100 |
| Total | 14,300,550 | 457,275 | 1,731,313 | 472,468 | 500,098 | 860,280 | 729,206 | 525,845 | 19,577,035 | 34,280 | 67,025 | 101,305 |
| MANITOBA | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birtle | 497,911 | 1,925 | 25,275 | 2,850 | 19,110 | 29,875 | 3,605 | 3,475 | 584,026 | 800 | 1,395 | 2,195 |
| Clandeboye | 291,285 | 5,440 | 159,800 | 7,900 | 7,110 | 24,320 | 11,400 | 21,850 | 529,105 | 450 | 5,000 | 5,450 |
| Fisher River | 848,046 | 8,075 | 41,270 | 11,800 | 16,675 | 43,243 | 9,967 | 10,830 | 989,906 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Griswold | 216,636 | 1,135 | 16,730 | 6,150 | 29,600 | 24,200 | 2,660 | 5,645 | 302,756 | ..... | 175 | 175 |
| Manitowapah | 444,601 | 2,270 | 45,400 | 26,800 | 14,900 | 67,085 | 14,500 | 12,375 | 627,931 | ..... | 14,200 | 14,200 |
| Norway House | 129,420 | 605 | 44,700 | 7,800 | 1,530 | 15,000 | 50,400 | 14,600 | 264,055 | ..... | 5,300 | 5,300 |
| Pas | 266,050 | 4,180 | 43,600 | 13,600 | 5,050 | 20,320 | 68,300 | 20,500 | 441,600 | 3,520 | 3,500 | 7,020 |
| Portage la Prairie | 354,040 | 4,300 | 17,000 | 14,300 | 19,800 | 21,050 | 1,700 | 4,300 | 436,490 | 1,100 | 4,750 | 5,850 |
| Total | 3,047,989 | 27,930 | 393,775 | 91,200 | 113,775 | 245,093 | 162,532 | 93,575 | 4,175,869 | 5,870 | 34,320 | 40,190 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Nouveau-Brunswick** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Division nord | 19,060 | 130 | 11,500 | 31,200 | 1 500 | 1,800 | 525 | 3,750 | 69,465 | 150 | 500 | 650 |
| Division nord-est | 45,048 | 2,328 | 28,911 | 35,682 | 5,244 | 4,310 | 6,000 | 16,490 | 144,013 | ..... | 512 | 512 |
| Division sud-ouest | 6,600 | 470 | 11,430 | 16,000 | 500 | 400 | 1,240 | 1,675 | 38,315 | ..... | 975 | 975 |
| Total | 70,708 | 2,928 | 51,841 | 82,882 | 7,244 | 6,510 | 7,765 | 21,915 | 251,793 | 150 | 1,987 | 2,137 |
| **Territoires du Nord-Ouest** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Résolution | ..... | ..... | 20,000 | ..... | ..... | 57,750 | 13,000 | 12,750 | 103,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| **Nouvelle-Écosse** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annapolis | 1,200 | 20 | 1,800 | ..... | 100 | 100 | 360 | 200 | 3,780 | 20 | 50 | 70 |
| Antigonish and Guysboro | 6,000 | 975 | 2,950 | 3,000 | 475 | 765 | 320 | 515 | 15,000 | ..... | 200 | 200 |
| Cap Breton (Eskasoni) | 14,000 | 640 | 8,000 | ..... | 1,500 | 1,700 | 1,200 | 700 | 27,740 | 150 | 75 | 225 |
| Cap Breton (Sydney) | 8,000 | ..... | 15,000 | 2,500 | 25 | 50 | 500 | 1,500 | 27,575 | 8,000 | 12,000 | 20,000 |
| Colchester | 3,000 | 200 | 6,400 | 1,000 | 500 | 400 | 400 | 550 | 12,450 | ..... | 400 | 400 |
| Cumberland | 1,000 | 20 | 945 | 100 | 100 | 150 | 275 | 240 | 2,830 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Digby | 1,800 | 60 | 2,500 | 2,000 | ..... | ..... | 300 | 3,500 | 10,160 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Halifax | 3,900 | 1,095 | 4,050 | ..... | 710 | 1,750 | 1,550 | 2,250 | 15,305 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hants (Indian Brook) | 5,550 | 140 | 890 | 2,800 | 130 | 500 | 156 | 380 | 10,546 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hants (Windsor) | 10,500 | ..... | 2,000 | ..... | 200 | 400 | 400 | 800 | 14,300 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Inverness | 27,000 | 1,100 | 16,400 | 4,700 | 575 | 2,550 | 750 | 860 | 53,935 | 50 | 250 | 300 |
| Kings | 5,000 | 150 | 1,400 | ..... | 150 | 350 | 400 | 450 | 7,900 | ..... | 50 | 50 |
| Lunenburg | 3,000 | 320 | 2,500 | 200 | 130 | 400 | 500 | 1,000 | 8,050 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pictou | 1,500 | 50 | 9,600 | 8,450 | 400 | 130 | 785 | 1,800 | 22,715 | ..... | 150 | 150 |
| Queens | 3,500 | 100 | 2,250 | ..... | 140 | 260 | 100 | 1,000 | 7,350 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Richmond | 7,000 | 250 | 3,500 | 12,000 | 1,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 800 | 27,550 | ..... | 800 | 800 |
| Shelburne | ..... | ..... | 1,500 | ..... | 350 | 60 | 450 | 400 | 2,760 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Victoria | 7,960 | 230 | 2,100 | 2,210 | 450 | 1,200 | 750 | 400 | 15,300 | 25 | 65 | 90 |
| Yarmouth | 500 | ..... | ..... | 1,000 | ..... | ..... | 400 | 300 | 2,200 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 110,410 | 5,350 | 83,785 | 39,960 | 6,935 | 12,765 | 10,596 | 17,645 | 287,446 | 8,245 | 14,040 | 22,285 |
| **Ontario** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alnwick | 75,000 | 5,300 | 34,000 | 8,500 | 3,600 | 6,000 | 2,575 | 15,575 | 150,550 | 25 | 1,200 | 1,225 |
| Cap Croker | 150,000 | 7,750 | 69,000 | 35,250 | 15,400 | 30,500 | 8,000 | 9,500 | 325,400 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Caradoc | 150,350 | 13,850 | 118,300 | 35,000 | 28,000 | 37,375 | 2,575 | 34,500 | 419,950 | ..... | 5,650 | 5,650 |
| Chapleau | 18,400 | 350 | 30,000 | 800 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,000 | 54,550 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Christian Island | 35,500 | 1,700 | 8,300 | 7,000 | 3,200 | 7,100 | 2,000 | 3,000 | 67,800 | 100 | 2,000 | 2,100 |
| Fort Frances | 216,602 | 1,200 | 28,400 | 8,300 | 16,740 | 6,700 | 7,480 | 9,420 | 294,842 | 4,000 | 1,200 | 5,200 |
| Fort William | 182,460 | 600 | 31,500 | 6,300 | 2,071 | 7,220 | 9,281 | 8,000 | 247,432 | ..... | 4,500 | 4,500 |
| Georgina Island | 32,150 | 500 | 8,500 | 13,000 | 1,500 | 3,000 | 8,000 | 1,700 | 68,350 | ..... | 800 | 800 |
| Golden Lake | 3,000 | 700 | 4,000 | 3,100 | 800 | 1,500 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 19,100 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Gore Bay | 80,000 | 15,200 | 30,000 | 22,700 | 8,750 | 17,175 | 7,200 | 16,200 | 197,225 | ..... | 260 | 260 |
| Kenora | 126,525 | 600 | 48,820 | 525 | 6,550 | 7,365 | 34,700 | 24,710 | 249,795 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Manitowaning | 247,000 | 21,545 | 69,225 | 33,100 | 43,650 | 35,597 | 18,295 | 42,785 | 511,197 | 305 | 650 | 955 |
| Moravian | 75,200 | 5,000 | 25,000 | 7,500 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 22,000 | 2 000 | 156.700 | 500 | ..... | 500 |
| New Credit | 225,000 | 11,400 | 50,300 | 9,000 | 13,100 | 19,860 | 1,000 | 15,000 | 344,660 | 520 | 425 | 945 |
| Parry Sound | 12,200 | 950 | 20,900 | 17,300 | 7,980 | 13,500 | 7,621 | 16,000 | 96,451 | ..... | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Rama | 50,000 | 4,100 | 28,250 | 13,200 | 2,500 | 3,500 | 2,000 | 7,500 | 111,050 | ..... | 2,250 | 2,250 |
| Rice Lake | 115,000 | 4,000 | 58,000 | 13,000 | 8,500 | 20,000 | 7,800 | 13,200 | 239,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sarnia | 630,450 | 15,500 | 105,500 | 43,500 | 26,300 | 26,000 | 6,400 | 31,000 | 884,650 | 125 | 7,400 | 7,525 |
| Saugeen | 80,000 | 2,200 | 25,900 | 30,000 | 5,500 | 18,300 | 3,050 | 4,500 | 169,450 | 1,400 | 1,000 | 2,400 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 54,900 | 2,825 | 27,000 | 33,000 | 7,175 | 17,100 | 10,875 | 13,900 | 166,775 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Savanne | 102,127 | 555 | 13,975 | 25 | 4,740 | 784 | 44,255 | 29,175 | 195,636 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Scugog | 60,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 500 | 400 | 600 | 300 | 950 | 66,750 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Six Nations | 1,092,400 | 436,960 | 676,000 | 62,000 | 290,200 | 269,000 | 4,600 | 75,400 | 2,906,560 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

TABLEAU N° 5.—Valeur des biens-fonds, de la propriété personnelle et progrès réalisés durant l'année.—*Fin.*

| Agences | Valeur totale des terres en réserve | Valeur des clôtures privées | Valeur des bâtiments privéx | Valeur des édifices publics appartenant à la bande | Valeur des instruments et véhicules | Valeur du bétail et des volailles | Valeur des effets généraux | Valeur des effets de ménage | Valeur totale des biens-fonds et de la propriété personnelle | Progrès réalisés durant l'année 1923 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | Valeur des nouvelles améliorations à la terre | Valeur des bâtiments érigés | Augmentation totale en valuer |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| ONTARIO—*Fin* | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sturgeon Falls | 242,290 | 2,350 | 51,200 | 12,500 | 5,300 | 17,600 | 23,000 | 43,000 | 397,240 | 100 | 1,000 | 1,100 |
| Thessalon | 129,064 | 9,705 | 14,500 | 10,000 | 5,625 | 10,900 | 12,633 | 8,463 | 200,890 | 100 | ..... | 100 |
| Tyendinaga | 645,300 | 134,825 | 105,000 | 44,800 | 42,800 | 80,000 | 2,645 | 55,800 | 1,111,170 | ..... | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Total | 4,830,918 | 701,665 | 1,683,570 | 469,900 | 560,381 | 666,676 | 251,285 | 489,278 | 9,653,673 | 7,175 | 37,335 | 44,510 |
| ILE DU PRINCE-ÉDOUARD | 20,000 | 1,750 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 1,100 | 2,300 | 3,115 | 3,200 | 51,465 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| QUÉBEC | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bécancour | 5,600 | 460 | 1,500 | ..... | 180 | 768 | 200 | 300 | 9,008 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bersimis | 51,000 | 675 | 53,500 | 33,000 | 800 | 3,300 | 8,700 | 14,000 | 164,975 | ..... | 800 | 800 |
| Cacouna | 6,000 | ..... | 3,000 | ..... | 700 | 399 | ..... | 1,515 | 11,614 | ..... | 474 | 474 |
| Caughnawaga | 750,000 | 8,000 | 450,000 | 75,000 | 30,000 | 60,000 | 20,000 | 100,000 | 1,493,000 | 500 | 1,000 | 1,500 |
| Jeune Lorette | 30,000 | 500 | 51,000 | 31,000 | 3,600 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 18,000 | 137,100 | 650 | 6,000 | 6,650 |
| Maniwaki | 35,245 | 4,470 | 22,785 | 2,095 | 11,440 | 12,070 | 6,710 | 13,090 | 107,905 | 360 | 2,425 | 2,785 |
| Maria | 20,000 | 560 | 2,500 | 2,000 | 200 | 325 | 700 | 1,500 | 27,785 | 250 | 300 | 550 |
| Mingan | ..... | ..... | 3,000 | 1,500 | ..... | ..... | 7,000 | 1,800 | 13,300 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Oka | ..... | 3,000 | 20,000 | 3,000 | 4,000 | 9,000 | ..... | 5,000 | 44,000 | 400 | 3,000 | 3,400 |
| Pierreville | 35,000 | 1,000 | 61,500 | 2,500 | 1,200 | 3,000 | 2,000 | 16,000 | 122,200 | 250 | ..... | 250 |
| Pointe Bleue | 41,000 | 6,000 | 40,000 | 6,000 | 17,500 | 13,500 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 154,000 | 1,000 | 5,000 | 6,000 |
| Restigouche | 173,000 | 12,100 | 56,000 | ..... | 15,000 | 10,000 | 18,000 | 17,000 | 301,100 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sept-Iles | 1,500 | ..... | 8,800 | 4,000 | ..... | ..... | 6,000 | 12,000 | 32,300 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St-Régis | 256,000 | 2,000 | 110,000 | 15,000 | 13,950 | 38,000 | 10,000 | 39,000 | 483,950 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Timiskaming | 35,000 | 1,670 | 8,500 | 1,750 | 2,500 | 4,600 | 8,500 | 3,500 | 66,020 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 1,439,345 | 40,435 | 892,085 | 176,845 | 101,070 | 156,462 | 104,310 | 257,705 | 3,168,257 | 3,410 | 18,999 | 22,409 |
| SASKATCHEWAN | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assiniboine | 427,533 | 5,188 | 20,264 | 3,923 | 22,493 | 37,606 | 743 | 10,080 | 527,830 | 75 | 1,900 | 1,975 |
| Battleford | 3,234,793 | 32,900 | 75,700 | 4,900 | 82,400 | 74,300 | 17,600 | 19,800 | 3,542,393 | 4,000 | 4,400 | 8,400 |
| Carlton | 1,545,224 | 12,907 | 67,796 | 32,650 | 29,496 | 73,820 | 7,300 | 9,411 | 1,778,604 | 2,180 | 978 | 3,158 |
| Crooked Lakes | 1,086,662 | 34,200 | 56,200 | ..... | 57,900 | 39,055 | 4,850 | 14,350 | 1,293,217 | 1,252 | 245 | 1,497 |
| Duck Lake | 1,769,725 | 21,400 | 35,870 | 18,000 | 33,900 | 86,990 | 7,050 | 24,550 | 1,997,485 | 4,830 | 1,700 | 6,530 |
| File Hills Agency | 525,000 | 4,000 | 9,000 | 300 | 5,300 | 12,500 | 1,150 | 3,200 | 560,450 | 225 | ..... | 225 |
| File Hills Colony | 400,000 | 600 | 50,000 | 12,000 | 21,000 | 26,500 | 700 | 9,000 | 519,800 | 70 | ..... | 70 |
| Ile à la Crosse | 150,460 | 330 | 14,852 | 300 | 373 | ..... | 29,986 | 4,465 | 200,766 | ..... | 400 | 400 |
| Moose Mountain | 250,800 | 2,500 | 9,500 | 3,500 | 9,500 | 15,000 | 2,200 | 1,500 | 294,500 | 250 | 600 | 850 |
| Moose Woods | 62,495 | 6,990 | 5,850 | 2,500 | 6,000 | 24,450 | 2,500 | 10,250 | 121,035 | 110 | 150 | 260 |
| Onion Lake | 2,191,740 | 13,700 | 46,980 | 4,200 | 31,405 | 75,670 | 9,810 | 15,500 | 2,389,005 | 880 | 1,200 | 2,080 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pelly | 669,824 | 4,300 | 27,000 | 3,900 | 22,700 | 42,945 | 5,500 | 13,000 | 789,169 | 1,350 | ..... | 1,350 |
| Qu'Appelle | 952,605 | 13,140 | 42,225 | 30,400 | 46,685 | 55,825 | 4,595 | 11,800 | 1,157,275 | 2,765 | 4,625 | 7,390 |
| Touchwood | 1,254,318 | 18,400 | 32,360 | ..... | 18,300 | 58,300 | 18,200 | 17,500 | 1,417,378 | 1,705 | 2,475 | 4,180 |
| Wood Mountain Reserve | 15,840 | 25 | 1,200 | 100 | 1,200 | 3,600 | 350 | 875 | 23,190 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 14,537,019 | 170,580 | 494,797 | 116,673 | 388,652 | 626,561 | 112,534 | 165,281 | 16,612,097 | 19,692 | 18,673 | 38,365 |

RÉCAPITULATION

| Provinces | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta | 18,170,092 | 137,692 | 654,267 | 156,945 | 473,139 | 757,269 | 138,262 | 143,828 | 20,631,494 | 25,152 | 34,665 | 59,817 |
| Colombie-Britannique | 14,300,550 | 457,275 | 1,731,313 | 472,468 | 500,098 | 860,280 | 729,206 | 525,845 | 19,577,035 | 34,280 | 67,025 | 101,305 |
| Manitoba | 3,047,989 | 27,930 | 393,775 | 91,200 | 113,775 | 245,093 | 162,532 | 93,575 | 4,175,869 | 5,870 | 34,320 | 40,190 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 70,708 | 2,928 | 51,841 | 82,882 | 7,244 | 6,510 | 7,765 | 21,915 | 251,793 | 150 | 1,987 | 2,137 |
| Territoires du Nord-Ouest | ..... | ..... | 20,000 | ..... | ..... | 57,750 | 13,000 | 12,750 | 103,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nouvelle-Écosse | 110,410 | 5,350 | 83,785 | 39,960 | 6,935 | 12,765 | 10,596 | 17,645 | 287,446 | 8,245 | 14,040 | 22,285 |
| Ontario | 4,830,918 | 701,665 | 1,683,570 | 469,900 | 560,381 | 666,676 | 251,285 | 489,278 | 9,653,673 | 7,175 | 37,335 | 44,510 |
| Ile du Prince-Édouard | 20,000 | 1,750 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 1,100 | 2,300 | 3,115 | 3,200 | 51,465 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Québec | 1,439,345 | 40,435 | 892,085 | 176,845 | 101,070 | 156,462 | 104,310 | 257,705 | 3,168,257 | 3,410 | 18,999 | 22,409 |
| Saskatchewan | 14,537,019 | 170,580 | 494,797 | 116,673 | 388,652 | 626,561 | 112,534 | 165,281 | 16,612,097 | 19,692 | 18,673 | 38,365 |
| Totaux | 56,527,031 | 1,545,605 | 6,015,433 | 1,616,873 | 2,152,394 | 3,391,666 | 1,532,605 | 1,731,022 | 74,512,629 | 103,974 | 227,044 | 331,018 |

## Tableau n° 6.—Sources et montant du revenu.

| Agences | Valeur des produits de la ferme, y compris le foin | Valeur du b uf vendu ainsi que pour la consommation | Gages | Argent provenant du loyer des terres | Reçu de la coupe du bois | Gain provenant de la pêche | Gain provenant de la chasse | Par d'autres industries | Pensions payées et intérêt sur le fonds et fidéicommis des Indiens | Revenu total des Indiens |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ c. | $ c. | $ | $ | $ | $ c. | $ c. |
| **Alberta** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blackfoot | 120,150 | 9,379 | 5,000 | 46,977 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,000 | 63,822 34 | 257,328 44 |
| Blood | 100,000 | 12,580 | 20,000 | 16,075 51 | ..... | ..... | 750 | 12,000 | 7,761 15 | 169,166 66 |
| Edmonton | 65,348 | 1,396 | 18,930 | 64 00 | ..... | 1,750 | 6,050 | 4,450 | 25,519 07 | 123,507 07 |
| Hobbema | 52,008 | 3,477 | 14,847 | 1,229 93 | ..... | 3,286 | 4,232 | 12,784 | 13,553 47 | 105,417 40 |
| Lesser Slave Lake | 20,700 | 1,310 | 33,585 | ..... | ..... | 8,075 | 337,155 | ..... | 17,215 45 | 418,040 45 |
| Peigan | 19,994 | 14,474 | 9,000 | 2,540 60 | ..... | ..... | 442 | ..... | 7,343 47 | 53,794 07 |
| Saddle Lake | 37,581 | ..... | 10,760 | ..... | 31 00 | 1,830 | 8,200 | 5,305 | 4,386 68 | 68,093 68 |
| Sarcee | 12,825 | 1,738 | 2,600 | 4,762 50 | ..... | ..... | 400 | 4,000 | 822 59 | 27,148 09 |
| Stony | 9,725 | 961 | 34,522 | 3,186 40 | ..... | ..... | 8,312 | 8,990 | 4,340 22 | 70,036 62 |
| Total | 438,331 | 45,315 | 149,244 | 74,836 04 | 31 00 | 14,941 | 365,541 | 59,529 | 144,764 44 | 1,292,532 48 |
| **Colombie-Britannique** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Babine | 32,450 | 6,500 | 47,600 | ..... | ..... | 16,100 | 75,300 | 25,400 | 288 57 | 203,638 57 |
| Bella Coola | 6,350 | 2,200 | 22,000 | ..... | 1,455 08 | 93,000 | 31,500 | 47,000 | 449 36 | 203,954 44 |
| Cowichan | 50,200 | 3,350 | 127,500 | 2,026 57 | 12,449 31 | 24,450 | 1,025 | 7,250 | 3,830 60 | 232,081 48 |
| Kamloops | 242,211 | ..... | ..... | 1,628 20 | 11,564 85 | ..... | 3,000 | ..... | 2,650 97 | 261,055 02 |
| Kootenay | 43,617 | 9,175 | 28,800 | ..... | 1,810 40 | 1,140 | 2,425 | 4,350 | 130 49 | 91,447 89 |
| Kwawkewlth | ..... | ..... | 21,700 | 590 00 | 415 01 | 85,800 | 5,600 | 18,550 | 1,309 30 | 133,964 31 |
| Lytton | 48,800 | 12,005 | 91,700 | ..... | 3,275 23 | 1,100 | 5,080 | 13,700 | 4,310 97 | 179,971 20 |
| New Westminster | 28,735 | 6,965 | 50,600 | 4,626 99 | 16,932 48 | 16,350 | 7,650 | 2,000 | 2,192 28 | 136,051 75 |
| Okanagan | 74,500 | 15,750 | 32,500 | ..... | 707 35 | 400 | ..... | 2,550 | 943 08 | 127,350 43 |
| Queen Charlotte | 8,000 | 2,800 | 27,000 | ..... | ..... | 26,000 | 700 | 9,000 | 118 51 | 73,618 51 |
| Skeena River | 32,550 | 550 | 60,000 | ..... | 738 27 | 145,000 | 64,500 | 52,000 | 3,362 89 | 358,701 16 |
| Stikine | 3,125 | ..... | 39,980 | ..... | ..... | 13,508 | 111,101 | 39,778 | ..... | 207,492 00 |
| Stuart Lake | 26,623 | 7,500 | 26,020 | ..... | 36 39 | 17,620 | 32,160 | 4,490 | 2,113 38 | 116,562 77 |
| Vancouver | 3,500 | 200 | 31,000 | 9,089 35 | 22,524 94 | 27,250 | 8,100 | 22,700 | 12,545 96 | 136,910 25 |
| West Coast | 408 | ..... | 8,300 | 12 00 | 190 89 | 43,944 | 30,835 | 37,615 | 89 44 | 121,394 33 |
| Williams Lake | 51,860 | 5,250 | 38,500 | ..... | 146 00 | ..... | 22,550 | ..... | 65 24 | 118,371 24 |
| Total | 652,929 | 72,245 | 653,200 | 17,973 11 | 72,246 20 | 511,662 | 401,526 | 286,383 | 34,401 04 | 2,702,565 35 |
| **Manitoba** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birtle | 24,931 | 625 | 7,400 | 173 20 | 16 30 | 870 | 1,991 | 3,519 | 3,837 19 | 43,362 69 |
| Clandeboye | 22,850 | 1,650 | 17,100 | 3,152 00 | 311 00 | 12,500 | 24,550 | 6,800 | 13,237 63 | 102,150 63 |
| Fisher River | 36,597 | 4,196 | 25,850 | 150 00 | ..... | 11,550 | 7,315 | 19,730 | 8,818 05 | 114,206 05 |
| Griswold | 27,690 | 85 | 5,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,600 | 1,340 | 3 33 | 35,718 33 |
| Manitowapah | 31,070 | 3,625 | 15,950 | ..... | ..... | 9,000 | 10,555 | 8,450 | 10,489 16 | 89,139 16 |
| Norway House | 5,600 | 350 | 21,000 | 25 00 | ..... | 17,000 | 145,000 | 14,200 | 13,170 00 | 216,345 00 |
| Pas | 11,520 | 2,280 | 46,000 | 155 00 | 647 80 | 21,500 | 120,000 | ..... | 13,789 18 | 215,891 98 |
| Portage la Prairie | 46,000 | 300 | 1,150 | 446 70 | ..... | ..... | 1,250 | 1,650 | 8,927 91 | 59,724 61 |
| Total | 206,258 | 13,111 | 139,450 | 4,101 90 | 975 10 | 72,420 | 312,261 | 55,689 | 72,272 45 | 876,538 45 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Nouveau-Brunswick** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Division nord | 2,000 | ..... | 13,500 | ..... | ..... | 500 | 2,500 | ..... | 960 75 | 19,460 75 |
| Division nord-est | 7,210 | 135 | 9,300 | 100 00 | 292 13 | 4,425 | 455 | 2,300 | 733 25 | 24,950 38 |
| Division sud-ouest | 1,005 | ..... | 12,800 | ..... | 42 50 | 150 | 1,200 | 2,575 | 54 83 | 17,827 33 |
| Total | 10,215 | 135 | 35,600 | 100 00 | 334 63 | 5,075 | 4,155 | 4,875 | 1,748 83 | 62,238 46 |
| **Territoires du Nord-Ouest** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Résolution | ..... | ..... | 6,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 115,000 | ..... | ..... | 121,500 00 |
| **Nouvelle-Ecosse** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Annapolis | 250 | ..... | 575 | ..... | ..... | 40 | 150 | 780 | 768 45 | 2,563 45 |
| Antigonish and Guysboro | 850 | 70 | 2,100 | 75 50 | ..... | 455 | 470 | 2,050 | 26 11 | 6,096 61 |
| Cap Breton (Eskasoni) | 2,200 | 350 | 950 | ..... | ..... | 200 | 150 | 900 | 16 31 | 4,766 31 |
| Cap Breton (Sydney) | ..... | ..... | 12,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 300 | ..... | ..... | 12,300 00 |
| Colchester | 325 | ..... | 2,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 250 | 3,000 | 172,34 | 5,747 34 |
| Cumberland | 200 | ..... | 2,050 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 130 | 875 | 83 37 | 3,338 37 |
| Digby | 300 | ..... | 2,000 | ..... | 12 00 | 300 | 600 | 1,000 | 5 85 | 4,217 85 |
| Halifax | 2,055 | 2,025 | 8,600 | ..... | ..... | 200 | ..... | 5,100 | 363 61 | 18,343 61 |
| Hants (Indian Brook) | 351 | 15 | 190 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 320 | 240 | 59 63 | 1,175 63 |
| Hants (Windsor) | 300 | ..... | 4,000 | ..... | 174 36 | 200 | 2,000 | 400 | | 7,074 36 |
| Inverness | 1,700 | 230 | 3,500 | ..... | ..... | 1,400 | 1,000 | 2,300 | ..... | 10,130 00 |
| Kings | 300 | 40 | 2,700 | ..... | 91 56 | 75 | 400 | 350 | ..... | 3,956 56 |
| Lunenburg | 900 | 100 | 1,100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 300 | 1,200 | 3 98 | 3,603 98 |
| Pictou | 347 | ..... | 2,300 | ..... | ..... | 100 | 800 | 4,300 | ..... | 7,847 00 |
| Queens | 140 | ..... | 2,400 | 100 00 | ..... | 200 | 200 | ..... | 153 36 | 3,193 36 |
| Richmond | 1,590 | 50 | 650 | ..... | ..... | 200 | 20 | 80 | 1 06 | 2,591 06 |
| Shelburne | 100 | ..... | 1,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 350 | 500 | ..... | 2,450 00 |
| Victoria | 1,640 | 50 | 3,385 | ..... | ..... | 360 | 275 | 1,550 | 26 62 | 7,286 62 |
| Yarmouth | ..... | ..... | 400 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | 1,000 | ..... | 1,450 00 |
| Total | 13,548 | 2,930 | 52,400 | 175 50 | 277 92 | 3,730 | 7,765 | 25,625 | 1,680 69 | 108,132 11 |
| **Ontario** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alnwick | 7,465 | 565 | 12,200 | 1,782 25 | ..... | 220 | 4,840 | 985 | 11,865 67 | 39,922 92 |
| Cape Croker | 11,937 | 2,250 | 8,500 | 200 00 | ..... | 6,730 | 255 | 2,000 | 21,788 32 | 53,660 32 |
| Caradoc | 68,250 | 4,850 | 79,000 | 1,761 50 | 83 40 | ..... | 550 | 3,850 | 3,477 23 | 161,822 13 |
| Chapleau | 1,000 | ..... | 6,000 | ..... | 1,608 50 | ..... | 35,000 | ..... | 13,004 00 | 56,612 50 |
| Christian Island | 5,109 | 400 | 4,000 | ..... | 4,158 08 | 250 | 250 | 500 | 13,502 00 | 28,169 08 |
| Fort Frances | 8,625 | 242 | 35,500 | 1,370 00 | 8,600 05 | 36,775 | 46,300 | 4,650 | 8,594 81 | 150,656 86 |
| Fort William | 1,650 | 1,500 | 38,000 | 675 00 | 16,006 11 | 16,000 | 45,000 | ..... | 11,307 53 | 130,138 64 |
| Georgina Island | 1,400 | 700 | 7,000 | 161 75 | ..... | 250 | 150 | 900 | 3,926 27 | 14,488 02 |
| Golden Lake | 700 | ..... | 2,500 | 109 00 | ..... | ..... | 1,000 | ..... | 14 54 | 4,323 54 |
| Gore Bay | 10,670 | 490 | 25,000 | 42 16 | 1,223 85 | 300 | 300 | ..... | 9,914 10 | 47,940 11 |
| Kenora | 7,312 | ..... | 57,425 | 130 00 | 4,855 90 | 60,205 | 56,630 | 61,110 | 17,635 56 | 265,303 46 |
| Manitowaning | 26,690 | 9,865 | 88,150 | 155 00 | 8,596 31 | 7,265 | 6,760 | 16,350 | 22,593 81 | 186,425 12 |
| Moravian | 9,000 | 1,500 | 10,000 | 155 00 | ..... | 100 | 300 | 500 | 5,602 44 | 27,157 44 |
| New Credit | 14,638 | 3,250 | 22,400 | 2,730 00 | ..... | ..... | 325 | 2,500 | 5,024 88 | 50,867 88 |
| Parry Sound | 7,450 | 1,375 | 3,600 | 300 00 | 26,415 18 | ..... | 1,125 | ..... | 15,738 69 | 56,003 87 |
| Rama | 3,160 | ..... | 18,800 | 65 00 | 6 45 | 500 | 3,500 | 5,000 | 8,299 48 | 39,330 93 |
| Rice Lake | 17,150 | 4,500 | 20,500 | 40 00 | ..... | 1,500 | 10,000 | 14,000 | 9,051 44 | 76,741 44 |
| Sarnia | 31,700 | 2,300 | 40,250 | 1,392 00 | 299 67 | 750 | 525 | 7,200 | 18,368 04 | 102,784 71 |
| Saugeen | 7,800 | 775 | 16,000 | 40 00 | 388 63 | 500 | 1,400 | 4,300 | 16,628 57 | 47,832 20 |
| Sault Ste. Marie | 18,000 | 3,500 | 20,000 | 400 00 | 2,749 23 | 16,000 | 16,500 | 12,000 | 12,567 38 | 101,716 61 |
| Savanne | 3,712 | 54,950 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 66,940 | 97,315 | 49,010 | 6,070 00 | 277,997 00 |
| Scugog | 200 | 200 | 1,000 | 1,615 75 | ..... | 60 | 800 | 1,000 | 1,136 32 | 6,012 07 |
| Six Nations | 356,000 | ..... | 142,000 | 2,216 00 | 23 85 | ..... | 1,200 | 41,000 | 41,325 87 | 583,765 72 |

TABLEAU N° 6.—Sources et montant du revenu—*Fin.*

| Agences | Valeur des produits de la ferme, y compris le foin | Valeur du bœuf vendu ainsi que pour la consommation | Gages | Argent provenant du loyer des terres | Reçu de la coupe du bois | Gain provenant de la pêche | Gain provenant de la chasse | Par d'autres industries | Pensions payées et intérêt sur le fonds et fidéicommis des Indiens | Revenu total des Indiens |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ c. | $ c. | $ | $ | $ | $ c. | $ c. |
| ONTARIO—*Fin* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sturgeon Falls | 11,000 | 600 | 41,000 | ..... | 142 97 | 2,300 | 30,000 | 15,000 | 60,969 57 | 161,012 54 |
| Thessalon | 9,550 | ..... | 38,000 | 20 00 | 2,999 78 | 1,300 | 18,600 | 2,590 | 6,488 73 | 79,548 51 |
| Lyendinaga | 90,000 | 3,000 | 45,000 | 7,873 12 | ..... | 3,000 | 350 | 1,000 | 6,034 01 | 156,257 13 |
| Total | 730,168 | 96,812 | 781,825 | 23,233 53 | 78,157 96 | 220,945 | 378,975 | 245,445 | 350,929 26 | 2,906,490 75 |
| ILE DU PRINCE-ÉDOUARD | 2,150 | 310 | 890 | ..... | ..... | 750 | 50 | 4,750 | ..... | 8,900 00 |
| QUÉBEC | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bécancour | 160 | 120 | 250 | ..... | ..... | 20 | ..... | 375 | 381 10 | 1,306 10 |
| Bersimis | 1,200 | 500 | 5,000 | 810 00 | 15,690 96 | ..... | 108,000 | 3,500 | 4,830 70 | 139,531 66 |
| Cacouna | ..... | ..... | 2,500 | ..... | 253 26 | 100 | 350 | 2,000 | 467 20 | 5,670 46 |
| Caughnawaga | 30,000 | 3,000 | 140,000 | 9,310 08 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25,000 | 150 04 | 207,460 12 |
| Jeune Lorette | ..... | ..... | 32,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,600 | 29,400 | 1,003 38 | 65,003 38 |
| Maniwaki | 8,292 | 340 | 33,004 | 430 00 | 4,445 84 | 148 | 31,190 | 1,884 | 3,429 12 | 83,162 96 |
| Maria | 280 | 175 | 1,200 | ..... | ..... | 200 | 450 | 800 | ..... | 3,105 00 |
| Mingan | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | 8,000 | ..... | ..... | 8,100 00 |
| Oka | 7,500 | 2,000 | 15,000 | 16 00 | 362 11 | 100 | 200 | 1,000 | 410 63 | 26,588 74 |
| Pierreville | 2,000 | 1,500 | 1,000 | 491 00 | ..... | ..... | 500 | 5,000 | 307 62 | 10,798 62 |
| Pointe Bleue | 19,000 | 3,000 | 20,000 | 401 00 | 1,076 00 | 1,500 | 65,000 | 5,000 | 638 57 | 115,615 57 |
| Restigouche | 11,500 | 700 | 8,000 | 210 00 | 654 76 | 150 | 125 | 300 | 273 48 | 21,913 24 |
| Sept-Iles | ..... | ..... | 1,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25,000 | 1,500 | ..... | 28,000 00 |
| St. Régis | 6,500 | 13,000 | 133,000 | 161 06 | ..... | 4,100 | 4,250 | 23,900 | 3,243 38 | 188,154 44 |
| Timiskaming | 6,300 | 120 | 8,000 | 97 00 | ..... | 300 | 30,000 | 1,000 | 2,178 14 | 47,995 14 |
| Total | 92,732 | 24,455 | 400,454 | 11,926 14 | 22,482 93 | 6,718 | 275,665 | 100,659 | 17,313 36 | 952,405 43 |
| SASKATCHEWAN | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assiniboine | 17,369 | 414 | 1,768 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,842 | 11,708 | 1,852 74 | 34,953 74 |
| Battleford | 56,900 | 5,150 | 47,600 | 2,958 00 | ..... | 4,950 | 22,100 | 4,950 | 13,488 49 | 158,096 49 |
| Carlton | 74,933 | 8,289 | 9,353 | 61 00 | ..... | 625 | 15,375 | 11,135 | 21,910 22 | 141,681 22 |
| Crooked Lakes | 51,240 | 2,459 | 5,250 | 1,212 09 | 5 00 | ..... | 3,350 | 400 | 29,074 79 | 92,990 88 |
| Duck Lake | 79,015 | 5,550 | 11,200 | ..... | ..... | 800 | 12,840 | 15,700 | 8,515 42 | 133,620 42 |
| File Hills Agency | 9,100 | 1,400 | 900 | ..... | 20 00 | ..... | 3,000 | 3,200 | 1,892 02 | 19,512 02 |
| File Hills Colony | 30,000 | 1,400 | 3,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 500 | 4,000 | | 39,400 00 |
| Isle à la Crosse | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,000 | 51,500 | ..... | 12,386 46 | 66,886 46 |
| Moose Mountain | 16,720 | 960 | 2,318 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,500 | 1,500 | 2,668 12 | 26,666 12 |
| Moose Woods | 7,832 | 1,785 | 2,500 | ..... | ..... | 100 | 500 | 2,500 | ..... | 15,217 00 |
| Onion Lake | 43,776 | 11,400 | 16,650 | ..... | ..... | 12,400 | 36,100 | 8,600 | 5,355 96 | 134,281 96 |
| Pelly | 42,358 | 1,500 | 11,100 | 3,125 35 | 260 00 | ..... | 7,000 | ..... | 17,304 13 | 82,647 48 |
| Qu'Appelle | 85,663 | 1,691 | 5,871 | 344 00 | ..... | 800 | 1,100 | 4,700 | 24,696 48 | 124,865 48 |
| Touchwood | 44,379 | 2,500 | 6,800 | 25 00 | ..... | ..... | 8,650 | 6,600 | 11,617 84 | 80,571 84 |
| Wood Mountain Reserve | 3,200 | 2,800 | 600 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 400 | ..... | 1 88 | 7,001 88 |
| Total | 562,485 | 47,298 | 125,410 | 7,725 44 | 285 00 | 22,675 | 166,757 | 74,993 | 150,764 55 | 1,158,392 99 |

## RÉCAPITULATION

| Provinces | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta | 438,331 | 45,315 | 149,244 | 74,836 04 | 31 00 | 14,941 | 365,541 | 59,529 | 144,764 44 | 1,292,532 48 |
| Colombie-Britannique | 652,929 | 72,245 | 653,200 | 17,973 11 | 72,246 20 | 511,662 | 401,526 | 286,383 | 34,401 04 | 2,702,565 35 |
| Manitoba | 206,258 | 13,111 | 139,450 | 4,101 90 | 975 10 | 72,420 | 312,261 | 55,689 | 72,272 45 | 876,538 45 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 10,215 | 135 | 35,600 | 100 00 | 334 63 | 5,075 | 4,155 | 4,875 | 1,748 83 | 62,238 46 |
| Territoires du Nord-Ouest | ..... | ..... | 6,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 115,000 | ..... | ..... | 121,500 00 |
| Nouvelle-Écosse | 13,548 | 2,930 | 52,400 | 175 50 | 277 92 | 3,730 | 7,765 | 25,625 | 1,680 69 | 108,132 11 |
| Ontario | 730,168 | 96,812 | 781,825 | 23,233 53 | 78,157 96 | 220,945 | 378,975 | 245,445 | 350,929 26 | 2,906,490 75 |
| Ile du Prince-Édouard | 2,150 | 10 | 890 | ..... | ..... | 750 | 50 | 4,750 | ..... | 8,900 00 |
| Québec | 92,732 | 24,455 | 400,454 | 11,926 14 | 22,482 93 | 6,718 | 275,665 | 100,659 | 17,313 36 | 952,405 43 |
| Saskatchewan | 562,485 | 47,298 | 125,410 | 7,725 44 | 285 00 | 22,675 | 166,757 | 74,993 | 150,764 55 | 1,158,392 99 |
| Totaux | 2,708,816 | 302,611 | 2,344,973 | 140,071 66 | 174,790 74 | 858,916 | 2,027,695 | 857,948 | 773,874 62 | 10,189,696 02 |

# RELEVÉ DES ÉCOLES

## ÉTAT des externats des Indiens au Canada (desquels on a reçu des rapports) pour l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926.

NOTE.—Le «Degré» indique la classification des écoles selon le livre de lecture dont ils se servent, et par conséquent, montre le degré d'avancement général dans toutes les études prescrites par le curiculum, ainsi—

Degré I.....Premier livre de lecture, Partie I.
Degré II.....Premier livre de lecture, Partie II.
Degré III.....Deuxième livre de lecture.
Degré IV.....Troisième livre de lecture.
Degré V.....Quatrième livre de lecture.
Degré VI.....Cinquième livre de lecture.

| Ecole | Réserve | Agence | Instituteur | Nombre sur la liste | | | Présence moyenne | Degré | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Garçons | Filles | Total | | I | II | III | IV | V | VI |
| ILE DU PRINCE-ÉDOUARD | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ile Lennox | Ile Lennox | Surintendance de l'I. du P.-É. | John J. Stark | 10 | 16 | 26 | 14 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Afton | Afton | Comté Antigonish | Wm. J. Rogers | 12 | 12 | 24 | 10 | 9 | ..... | 7 | 8 | ..... | ..... |
| Eskasoni | Eskasoni | " Cap Breton | Mlle Mary McNeil | 19 | 24 | 43 | 22 | 27 | 11 | 2 | ..... | 3 | ..... |
| Sydney | Sydney | " " | Mlle Catherine Gallagher | 16 | 10 | 26 | 15 | 12 | 5 | 7 | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Millbrook | Millbrook | " Colchester | Mme E. Smith | 9 | 15 | 24 | 14 | 16 | 1 | 5 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Bear River | Bear River | " Digby | Mme R. L. Ford | 7 | 10 | 17 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Shubenacadie | Indian Brook | " Hants | Mme Andrew King | 9 | 3 | 12 | 7 | 3 | ..... | 4 | 2 | 3 | ..... |
| Whycocomagh | Whycocomagh | " Inverness | Alex. MacDonald | 21 | 23 | 44 | 24 | 26 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 2 |
| Malagawatch | Malagawatch | " " | Mlle Mary Kennedy | 9 | 11 | 20 | 11 | 12 | 3 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Germany | New Germany | " Lunenburg | Mme E. B. Penny | 5 | 6 | 11 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ..... |
| Indian Cove | Fisher's Cove | " Pictou | Mlle Gertrude McGirr | 10 | 12 | 22 | 11 | 9 | 5 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Salmon River | Salmon River | " Richmond | Mlle A. L. Cofley | 11 | 26 | 37 | 13 | 19 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 3 | ..... |
| Middle River | Middle River | " Victoria | John A. McRae | 14 | 13 | 27 | 14 | 18 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ..... |
| Total, Nouvelle-Écosse | | | | 142 | 165 | 307 | 162 | 159 | 42 | 58 | 27 | 15 | 6 |
| NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Big Cove | Big Cove | Div. Est | Edward Whelan<br>Mme E. Whelan | 16 | 14 | 30 | 18 | 20 | 5 | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Burnt Church | Burnt Church | " | Mlle Mary S. Bransfield<br>Mlle M. Bransfield | 20 | 20 | 40 | 22 | 17 | 8 | 5 | 10 | ..... | ..... |
| Eel Ground | Eel Ground | " | Mlle Marion Cahoon | 16 | 13 | 29 | 17 | 19 | 6 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Eel River | Eel River | " | Mlle Alice Tremblay | 9 | 13 | 22 | 15 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | ..... |
| Red Bank | Red Bank | " | Mme Stella M. Kehoe | 9 | 9 | 18 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 1 | ..... |
| Kingsclear | Kingsclear | Div. Ouest | Mlle E. Toner | 9 | 6 | 15 | 13 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| Oromocto | Oromocto | " | Mlle Aileen Delaney | 7 | 11 | 18 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| St. Mary's | St. Mary's | " | Mlle Mary T. Hughes | 8 | 14 | 22 | 16 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 3 | ..... |
| Woodstock | Woodstock | " | Sr. Mary Agnetis<br>Sr. Mary Faustina | 10 | 13 | 23 | 16 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 1 | ..... |
| Tobique | Tobique | Div. Nord | Sr. M. Francois de Sales<br>Sr. M. Isidore<br>Sr. M. Rita du Sacré-Cœur | 28 | 29 | 57 | 37 | 17 | 15 | 15 | 10 | ..... | ..... |
| Total, Nouveau-Brunswick | | | | 132 | 142 | 274 | 178 | 118 | 60 | 45 | 44 | 7 | ..... |

| Québec | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Persimis | Bersimis | Bersimis | Sr. St. Raphaël<br>Sr. St. Eugène | 51 | 30 | 90 | 45 | 32 | 52 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Caughnawaga, R.C. | Caughnawaga | Caughnawaga | Sr. Marie Rose Alma (Prin.)<br>Sr. Marie Louise Ida<br>Sr. Marie Oswald<br>Sr. Marie Zita<br>Sr. Marie Albertus<br>Sr. Marie Lawrence<br>Sr. Marie Elmira<br>Sr. Marie Gertrude<br>Sr. Marie Claudine<br>Sr. Marie Veronica<br>Sr. Marie Rita<br>Sr. Marie Françoise Thérèse<br>Mlle Mary Steacy<br>Mlle Annie Phillips<br>Mlle Magaret Snow | 167 | 184 | 351 | 285 | 118 | 63 | 59 | 35 | 32 | 44 |
| Caughnawaga, Buisson | Caughnawaga | Caughnawaga | Mme A. Beauvais | 18 | 12 | 30 | 25 | 15 | 7 | 3 | 5 | ..... | ..... |
| Caughnawaga, St. Isidore | " | " | Mlle Margaret Regis | 6 | 10 | 16 | 14 | 11 | 2 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Caughnawaga, Protestante | " | " | Lorenzo Big Canoe | 16 | 18 | 34 | 24 | 19 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | ..... |
| Lorette | Lorette | Lorette | Sr. St. Agnès de Jésus<br>Sr. St. Théophile | 45 | 29 | 74 | 64 | 26 | 30 | 11 | 7 | ..... | ..... |
| Maria | Maria | Maria | Mlle Dora Gideon | 11 | 12 | 23 | 17 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Congo Bridge | Maniwaki | Maniwaki | Mlle Helen J. White | 8 | 9 | 17 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Maniwaki | " | " | Mlle Margaret McCaffrey | 12 | 10 | 22 | 13 | 3 | 9 | 7 | 1 | 2 | ..... |
| Oka | Oka | Oka | H. E. Ebarne | 16 | 19 | 35 | 16 | 22 | 3 | 6 | ..... | 4 | ..... |
| Oka Village | " | " | Mlle Helen Earl | 13 | 19 | 32 | 16 | 23 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | ..... |
| St. Frances, E. A. | Pierreville | Pierreville | Henry L. Masta | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| St. Frances, C. R. | Pierreville | Pierreville | Sr. Marie Joséphine<br>Sr. Marie Mercy<br>Sr. Marie Donatus | 24 | 23 | 47 | 40 | 10 | 14 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 2 |
| Pointe Bleue | Pointe Bleue | Pointe Bleue | Sr. St. Anne<br>Sr. St. Aimé de Jésus | 53 | 45 | 98 | 60 | 48 | 19 | 19 | 7 | 5 | ..... |
| Restigouche | Restigouche | Restigouche | Sr. Marie de St. Joseph<br>Sr. Marie de St. Luc<br>Sr. Marie de St. Viateur | 51 | 63 | 114 | 78 | 33 | 37 | 21 | 15 | 8 | ..... |
| Chenail | St. Régis | St. Régis | Mlle Angela Robillard | 18 | 7 | 25 | 12 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| Chetlain | " | " | Mlle Eileen Prudhomme | 15 | 5 | 20 | 9 | 11 | 8 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ile Cornwall | " | " | Mlle Geneva Legarde | 9 | 9 | 18 | 7 | 16 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Ile St. Régis | " | " | Mlle Kathleen Murphy | 7 | 5 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 6 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| St. Régis Village | " | " | Mlle Gertie Legarde<br>Mlle Marguerite Robillard | 17 | 28 | 45 | 21 | 20 | 5 | 14 | 2 | 4 | ..... |
| Lac Brennan | Au lac Brennan | Timiskaming | Mlle Marie Sauvé | 7 | 14 | 21 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 2 | ..... |
| Hunters' Point | A Hunter's Point | " | Mlle Mildred Toner | 13 | 13 | 26 | 20 | 12 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 3 | ..... |
| Long Point | A Long Point | " | Mlle Alfred Amesse | 28 | 23 | 51 | 20 | 18 | 5 | 20 | 3 | 5 | ..... |
| Timiskaming | Timiskaming | " | Mlle Catherine Honan | 20 | 27 | 47 | 28 | 44 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Waswanipi | Waswanipi | " | Harry Cartlidge | 24 | 16 | 40 | 14 | 33 | 6 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Fort George | A Fort George | Traité n° 9 | Fred Marks | 46 | 42 | 88 | 20 | 88 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Rupert's House | A Rupert's House | Traité n° 9 | Rév. C. C. Brett | 5 | 13 | 18 | 10 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Grand Lac Victoria | Au Grand Lac Victoria | Hors traité | Mlle Mary Sullivan | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lac Simon | Au Lac Simon | " | Mlle Mary Downey<br>Mme W. T. Burns<br>Mlle Claire Gravelle | 9 | 17 | 26 | 17 | 17 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mistassini | Au Lac Mistassini | " | Chas. Iserhoff | 25 | 29 | 54 | 50 | 38 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

# RELEVÉ DES ÉCOLES

ÉTAT des externats des Indiens au Canada (desquels on a reçu des rapports) pour l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926—*Suite*

| Ecole | Réserve | Agence | Instituteur | Nombre sur la liste | | | Présence moyenne | Degré | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Garçons | Filles | Total | | I | II | III | IV | V | VI |
| QUÉBEC—*Fin* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Obedjiwan | Obedjiwan | Hors traité | Mlle Alexandra Bibeau<br>Mlle Elida Brosseau | 26 | 19 | 45 | 23 | 45 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Weymontaching | Weymontaching | " | Mlle Geraldine St. Denis<br>Mme B. St. Denis | 29 | 12 | 41 | 37 | 41 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total, Québec | | | | 791 | 775 | 1,566 | 1,019 | 796 | 325 | 211 | 107 | 80 | 47 |
| ONTARIO | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alnwick | Alnwick | Alnwick | Rév. H. Wilding | 24 | 26 | 50 | 27 | 9 | 13 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 8 |
| Cap Croker | Cap Croker | Cap Croker | Mlle Mary Moffitt | 17 | 9 | 26 | 20 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 8 | ..... |
| Port Elgin | " | " | Mlle Cecile E. Lett | 7 | 11 | 18 | 14 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Sidney Bay | " | " | Mlle Mary McGarvey | 6 | 7 | 13 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Back Settlement | Caradoc | Caradoc | Mlle Helen M. Dingman | 17 | 11 | 28 | 17 | 14 | 8 | 1 | 5 | ..... | ..... |
| Bear Creek | " | " | Mlle M. Dowding | 10 | 9 | 19 | 13 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 1 | ..... |
| Muncey | " | " | Mlle Mary McArthur | 10 | 8 | 18 | 11 | 5 | ..... | 6 | 4 | 3 | ..... |
| Oneida n° 2 | Oneida | " | Mlle Catherine C. MacDonald | 31 | 15 | 46 | 22 | 20 | 11 | 12 | 2 | 1 | ..... |
| Oneida n° 3 | " | " | Mlle Edith Lowry | 20 | 16 | 36 | 23 | 15 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 2 | ..... |
| River Settlement | Caradoc | " | Mlle Lilian G. Radford | 12 | 9 | 21 | 11 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 6 | ..... | ..... |
| Ile Christian | Ile Christian | Ile Christian | Robert Cowling | 18 | 22 | 40 | 19 | 23 | 10 | 4 | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| Manitou Rapids | Manitou Rapids | Fort Frances | Mlle O. Hayes | 11 | 12 | 23 | 7 | 13 | 5 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Lac Helen | A Lac Helen | Fort William | Mlle E. Leusch | 10 | 14 | 24 | 13 | 12 | 5 | 6 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Mission Bay | Fort William | " | Mlle C. M. Lavallée | 8 | 15 | 23 | 17 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 1 | ..... |
| Batchawana | Batchawana Bay | Garden River | Mlle E. M. Robicheau | 7 | 7 | 14 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | ..... |
| Garden River, E. A. | Garden River | " | Mlle Jane Johnston | 12 | 13 | 25 | 12 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Garden River, C. R. | " | " | Mlle R. Chaput<br>Mlle A. Bush | 39 | 28 | 67 | 36 | 25 | 16 | 17 | 4 | 5 | ..... |
| Goulais Bay | Goulais Bay | " | Mlle Isabella Pelletier | 15 | 14 | 29 | 16 | 16 | 9 | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Ile Georgina | Ile Georgina | Ile Georgina | Rév. J. A. Ward | 13 | 11 | 24 | 15 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Lac Golden | Lac Golden | Lac Golden | Mlle A. L. Costello | 26 | 19 | 45 | 19 | 19 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 6 | ..... |
| Sheshegwaning, E. A. | Sheshegwaning | Gore Bay | Edwin Weeks | 6 | 4 | 10 | 8 | 3 | ..... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Sheshegwaning, C. R. | " | " | Mlle Marcella Hickey | 7 | 11 | 18 | 11 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 2 | ..... |
| West Bay | West Bay | " | Mlle Priscilla Lavallée | 19 | 29 | 48 | 31 | 32 | 6 | 2 | 8 | ..... | ..... |
| Whitefish Bay | Whitefish Bay | Kenora | D. Ducharme | 16 | 11 | 27 | 19 | 26 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Birch Island | Whitefish Lake | Manitowaning | Mlle A. L. Dougals | 12 | 16 | 28 | 20 | 18 | 5 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Buzwah | Buzwah | " | Mlle Florence Kelly | 18 | 12 | 30 | 18 | 17 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1 | ..... |
| Kaboni | Kaboni | " | Mlle Alma Sloan | 21 | 21 | 42 | 21 | 20 | 6 | 10 | 6 | ..... | ..... |
| Sheguindah | Sheguindah | " | Mme A. J. Abbott | 7 | 11 | 18 | 8 | 9 | 3 | 4 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Sucker Creek | Sucker Creek | " | J. C. Richards | 5 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | ..... | 1 |
| Whitefish Lake | Whitefish Lake | " | Mlle Angela Toner | 8 | 11 | 19 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 6 | ..... | ..... |
| Wikwemikong | Wikwemikong | " | Mlle Susan A. Fex<br>Mlle Joséphine Charlebois | 37 | 45 | 82 | 51 | 34 | 9 | 7 | 20 | 12 | ..... |
| Moraviantown | Moravian | Moravian | E. A. Knechtel | 18 | 22 | 40 | 29 | 13 | 10 | 9 | 5 | ..... | 3 |
| New Credit | New Credit | New Credit | R. L. McConnell | 16 | 7 | 23 | 17 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | ..... |
| Dokis | Dokis | Nipissing | Mme J. Jalbert | 15 | 11 | 26 | 17 | 22 | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Garden Village | Nipissing | " | Mlle M. A. McDermott | 21 | 12 | 33 | 24 | 12 | 5 | 7 | 9 |
| Timagimi | Bear Island | " | Mlle Mary Honan | 10 | 15 | 25 | 18 | 15 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Gibson | Watha | Parry Sound | F. J. Joblin | 18 | 22 | 40 | 18 | 20 | 9 | 6 | 5 |
| Lower French River | Lower French River | " | Mlle E. Q. Daly | 8 | 9 | 17 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 1 |
| Maganetawan | Maganetawan | " | Mme E. T. Taylor | 6 | 6 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Moose Deer Point | A Moose Deer Point | " | Bert Sullivan | 10 | 4 | 14 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 |
| Ryerson | Parry Island | " | Mlle Edith H. Smiley | 32 | 17 | 49 | 29 | 22 | 10 | 9 | 4 |
| Shawanaga | Shawanaga | " | Mme E. English | 18 | 26 | 44 | 27 | 20 | 4 | 6 | 8 |
| Rama | Rama | Rqma | Mlle Wanda Bowman | 25 | 23 | 48 | 36 | 18 | 16 | 6 | 6 |
| | | | Mme Ida Corman | | | | | | | | |
| Mud Lake | Mud Lake | Rice Lake | Arthur Smith | 30 | 28 | 58 | 36 | 18 | 8 | 18 | 7 |
| Kettle Point | Kettle Point | Sarnia | H. D. Watts | 22 | 11 | 33 | 16 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 5 |
| St. Clair | Sarnia | " | W. E. Windover | 22 | 20 | 42 | 24 | 19 | 7 | 8 | 3 |
| Stony Point | Stony Point | " | Mme Robt. McKinnon | 9 | 4 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 3 | |
| French Bay | Saugeen | Saugeen | P. H. Gentleman | 5 | 9 | 14 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 4 | |
| Saugeen | " | " | Malcolm McIvor | 17 | 21 | 38 | 24 | 15 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Scotch Settlement | " | " | Mlle B. Robb | 13 | 14 | 27 | 19 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Six Nations n° 1 | Six Nations | Six Nations | Mlle Julia Jamieson | 22 | 23 | 45 | 30 | 16 | 5 | 6 | 8 |
| " n° 2 | " | " | Milton Seim | 47 | 51 | 98 | 66 | 23 | 20 | 11 | 21 |
| | | | Ronald Fluhrer | | | | | | | | |
| " n° 3 | " | " | Mlle Ruby Smith | 26 | 29 | 55 | 36 | 26 | 11 | 7 | 9 |
| " n° 4 | " | " | Willis Wright | 20 | 18 | 38 | 22 | 4 | 15 | | |
| " n° 5 | " | " | Harry Morgan | 20 | 18 | 38 | 24 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 10 |
| " n° 6 | " | " | Ewart Peters | 25 | 15 | 40 | 23 | 24 | 5 | 9 | 2 |
| " n° 7 | " | " | Daniel Green | 24 | 28 | 52 | 31 | 20 | 10 | 5 | 10 |
| " n° 8 | " | " | Mlle Wilma Smith | 15 | 15 | 30 | 20 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 3 |
| " n° 9 | " | " | Roy Miller | 14 | 21 | 35 | 22 | 8 | 6 | 13 | 8 |
| " n° 10 | " | " | J. Wilkinson | 35 | 32 | 67 | 43 | 20 | 12 | 8 | 12 |
| " n° 11 | " | " | Mme H. Keiffer | 47 | 37 | 84 | 51 | 46 | 17 | 6 | 7 |
| | | | Mlle Edna McLaughlin | | | | | | | | |
| Mississauga River | Mississauga | Thessalon | Mlle Lillian Addey | 14 | 11 | 25 | 12 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| Sagamook | Spanish River | " | Mlle Laura Sloan | 5 | 10 | 15 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 3 | |
| Serpent River | Serpent River | " | Mlle Jean McDermott | 10 | 16 | 26 | 16 | 10 | | 6 | 8 |
| Abitibi | A Abitibi | Traité n° 9 | Mme J. D. MacLaren | 15 | 22 | 37 | 21 | 29 | 8 | | |
| Albany River | A Albany River | " | Andrew Wesley | 35 | 30 | 65 | 30 | 15 | 9 | 20 | 17 |
| English River | A English River | " | R. F. Dawson | 14 | 13 | 27 | 17 | 20 | 5 | 2 | |
| Fort Hope | A Fort Hope | " | Rév. D. McDonald | 7 | 5 | 12 | 3 | 10 | 2 | | |
| French Post | A French Post | " | | 9 | 3 | 12 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 1 | |
| Moose Fort | A Moose Fort | " | Sam Waller | 36 | 27 | 63 | 36 | 46 | 6 | 2 | 7 |
| Tyendinaga (centre) | Tyendinaga | Tyendinaga | Mlle Celia Fyle | 14 | 14 | 28 | 20 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 3 |
| " (Est) | " | " | Mlle Nora Stoddart | 27 | 24 | 51 | 31 | 18 | 10 | 9 | 9 |
| " (Mission) | " | " | Mlle Lena M. Bell | 17 | 16 | 33 | 18 | 20 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| " (Ouest) | " | " | Mlle Muriel M. Stone | 12 | 9 | 21 | 11 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| Ile Walpole n° 1 | Ile Walpole | Ile Walpole | Mllme H. MacPherson | 43 | 35 | 78 | 50 | 29 | 16 | 15 | 6 |
| | | | Mme E. MacDougall | | | | | | | | |
| Ile Walpole n° 2 | " | " | Mme Angus George | 24 | 23 | 47 | 24 | 32 | 9 | 6 | |
| Total, Ontario | | | | 1,361 | 1,278 | 2,639 | 1,577 | 1,128 | 498 | 425 | 341 |
| **Manitoba** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Berens River, Meth | Berens River | Clandeboye | C. D. Street | 28 | 10 | 38 | 23 | 13 | 7 | 5 | 4 |
| Berens River, C. R. | " | " | Rév. F. Leach, O.M.I. | 14 | 8 | 22 | 16 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| Black River ½ | Black River | " | Geo. Slater | 6 | 9 | 15 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 3 | |
| Bloodvein | Bloodvein | " | Mlle Patricia Fuller | 9 | 14 | 23 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 2 |
| Brokenhead | Brokenhead | " | Rév. T. D. Conlin | 15 | 12 | 27 | 16 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 3 |
| Fort Alexander (Naut) | Fort Alexander | " | Rév. Chas. H. Fryer | 14 | 7 | 21 | 10 | 15 | 4 | 2 | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Garden Village | 12 | 33 | 24 | 12 | 5 | 7 | 9 | | |
| Timagimi | 15 | 25 | 18 | 15 | 4 | 3 | 3 | | |
| Gibson | 22 | 40 | 18 | 20 | 9 | 6 | 5 | | |
| Lower French River | 9 | 17 | 9 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Maganetawan | 6 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Moose Deer Point | 4 | 14 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 | | |
| Ryerson | 17 | 49 | 29 | 22 | 10 | 9 | 4 | 4 | |
| Shawanaga | 26 | 44 | 27 | 20 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 6 | |
| Rama | 23 | 48 | 36 | 18 | 16 | 6 | 6 | 2 | |
| Mud Lake | 28 | 58 | 36 | 18 | 8 | 18 | 7 | 7 | |
| Kettle Point | 11 | 33 | 16 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 6 | |
| St. Clair | 20 | 42 | 24 | 19 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 5 | |
| Stony Point | 4 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 3 | | | |
| French Bay | 9 | 14 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 4 | | | |
| Saugeen | 21 | 38 | 24 | 15 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 5 | |
| Scotch Settlement | 14 | 27 | 19 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | |
| Six Nations n° 1 | 23 | 45 | 30 | 16 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 10 | |
| " n° 2 | 51 | 98 | 66 | 23 | 20 | 11 | 21 | 23 | |
| " n° 3 | 29 | 55 | 36 | 26 | 11 | 7 | 9 | 2 | |
| " n° 4 | 18 | 38 | 22 | 4 | 15 | | | 13 | 6 |
| " n° 5 | 18 | 38 | 24 | 7 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 5 | |
| " n° 6 | 15 | 40 | 23 | 24 | 5 | 9 | 2 | | |
| " n° 7 | 28 | 52 | 31 | 20 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 7 | |
| " n° 8 | 15 | 30 | 20 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 10 | |
| " n° 9 | 21 | 35 | 22 | 8 | 6 | 13 | 8 | | |
| " n° 10 | 32 | 67 | 43 | 20 | 12 | 8 | 12 | 13 | 2 |
| " n° 11 | 37 | 84 | 51 | 46 | 17 | 6 | 7 | 8 | |
| Mississauga River | 11 | 25 | 12 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 6 | |
| Sagamook | 10 | 15 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 3 | | | |
| Serpent River | 16 | 26 | 16 | 10 | | 6 | 8 | 2 | |
| Abitibi | 22 | 37 | 21 | 29 | 8 | | | | |
| Albany River | 30 | 65 | 30 | 15 | 9 | 20 | 17 | 4 | |
| English River | 13 | 27 | 17 | 20 | 5 | 2 | | | |
| Fort Hope | 5 | 12 | 3 | 10 | 2 | | | | |
| French Post | 3 | 12 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Moose Fort | 27 | 63 | 36 | 46 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 2 | |
| Tyendinaga (centre) | 14 | 28 | 20 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 | |
| " (Est) | 24 | 51 | 31 | 18 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 5 | |
| " (Mission) | 16 | 33 | 18 | 20 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | |
| " (Ouest) | 9 | 21 | 11 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | |
| Ile Walpole n° 1 | 35 | 78 | 50 | 29 | 16 | 15 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Ile Walpole n° 2 | 23 | 47 | 24 | 32 | 9 | 6 | | | |
| Total, Ontario | 1,278 | 2,639 | 1,577 | 1,128 | 498 | 425 | 341 | 216 | 31 |
| **Manitoba** | | | | | | | | | |
| Berens River, Meth | 10 | 38 | 23 | 13 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 8 |
| Berens River, C. R. | 8 | 22 | 16 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 3 | |
| Black River ½ | 9 | 15 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 3 | | | |
| Bloodvein | 14 | 23 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 2 | |
| Brokenhead | 12 | 27 | 16 | 11 | 8 | 5 | 3 | | |
| Fort Alexander (Naut) | 7 | 21 | 10 | 15 | 4 | 2 | | | |

# RELEVÉ DES ÉCOLES

ÉTAT des externats des Indiens au Canada (desquels on a reçu des rapports) pour l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926—*Suite*

| Ecole | Réserve | Agence | Instituteur | Nombre sur la liste | | | Présence moyenne | Degré | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Garçons | Filles | Total | | I | II | III | IV | V | VI |
| MANITOBA—*Fin* | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grand Rapids | Grand Rapids | Clandeboye | Chas. Wyatt | 9 | 12 | 21 | 17 | 8 | 6 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hollowater River | Hollowater | " | Peter Harper | 8 | 16 | 24 | 10 | 17 | 3 | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Little Grand Rapids | Little Grand Rapids | " | J. J. Everett | 10 | 9 | 19 | 10 | 18 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Poplar River | Poplar River | " | Wm. Lee | 19 | 15 | 34 | 7 | 24 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ..... |
| [1]St. Peter's Nord | St. Peter's | " | T. C. Wetton | 5 | 7 | 12 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Fisher River | Fisher River | Fisher River | W. G. Tong<br>Mme W. G. Tong | 50 | 39 | 89 | 58 | 27 | 23 | 16 | 12 | 8 | 3 |
| Peguis Centre | Peguis | " | Mlle Winifred Stapleton | 12 | 10 | 22 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Peguis Nord | " | " | Chas. R. Hzrbord | 9 | 14 | 23 | 8 | 15 | 4 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Peguis Sud | " | " | A. H. Packer | 14 | 12 | 26 | 10 | 13 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ..... |
| Oak River Sioux | Oak River | Griswold | Augustus Hyson | 11 | 11 | 22 | 13 | 15 | 6 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Ebb and Flow Lake | Ebb and Flow Lake | Manitowapah | Mlle Mary Gorman | 15 | 12 | 27 | 21 | 10 | 9 | 7 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Fairford | Fairford | " | Mlle Olive Thomas<br>Mlle Catherine McCabe | 30 | 34 | 64 | 48 | 38 | 14 | 6 | 3 | 3 | ..... |
| Lac Manitoba | Lac Manitoba | " | Maxime Goulet | 5 | 14 | 19 | 9 | 13 | 3 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Lac St. Martin | Lac St. Martin | " | Cecil Garwood | 26 | 19 | 45 | 28 | 30 | 13 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Little Saskatchewan | Little Saskatchewan | " | Albert Wheadon | 14 | 15 | 29 | 18 | 14 | 6 | 4 | 5 | ..... | ..... |
| Pine Creek | Pine Creek | " | Rev. J. Brachet, O.M.I. | 7 | 12 | 19 | 7 | 16 | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Shoal River | Shoal River | " | Chas. E. Cooke<br>Mme Chas. E. Cooke | 13 | 20 | 33 | 16 | 15 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 3 | ..... |
| Waterhen River | Waterhen | " | Anatole D'Aoust | 11 | 7 | 18 | 13 | 8 | 3 | 6 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Cross Lake | Cross Lake | Norway House | Mlle Agnes Menzies | 8 | 9 | 17 | 11 | 10 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| God's Lake | God's Lake | " | P. J. Lake | 19 | 22 | 41 | 11 | 41 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Island Lake | Island Lake | " | Chas. Clay | 33 | 18 | 51 | 19 | 51 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Jackhead | Jackhead | " | Joseph Everett | 11 | 16 | 27 | 22 | 8 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 1 | ..... |
| Jack River, E. A. | Jack River | " | Mlle Elva M. Ross | 21 | 14 | 35 | 16 | 19 | 7 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| [2]Jack River, C. R. | " | " | Mlle M. A. Langlais | 10 | 11 | 21 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Oxford House | Oxford Lake | " | Mlle Edith Atkinson | 8 | 12 | 20 | 11 | 13 | 1 | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... |
| Rossville | Norway House | " | Mlle Verna Blackford | 8 | 11 | 19 | 8 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 4 | ..... | ..... |
| York Factory | A York Factory | " | A. J. Dewdney | 26 | 18 | 44 | 25 | 20 | 15 | 5 | 4 | ..... | ..... |
| Big Eddy | Big Eddy | Pas | Mlle Lillian Millen | 17 | 16 | 33 | 25 | 20 | 6 | 5 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Chemahawin | Chemahawin | " | Donald Banks | 9 | 8 | 17 | 11 | 11 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nelson House, Meth | Nelson House | " | Mlle J. E. Hall | 12 | 14 | 26 | 10 | 21 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| [3]Nelson House, C. R. | " | " | Paul Sicotte | 6 | 8 | 14 | 10 | 9 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| [4]Pas | Pas | " | John P. Humberstone | 23 | 9 | 32 | 24 | 32 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pine Bluff | Pine Bluff | " | Mlle I. Gauthier | 5 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Red Earth | Red Earth | " | John Ash | 15 | 9 | 24 | 15 | 17 | 5 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Shoal Lake | Shoal Lake | " | F. J. Daniels | 11 | 6 | 17 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Split Lake | Split Lake | " | Rév. W. H. J. Walter | 26 | 17 | 43 | 25 | 36 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Swan Lake | Swan Lake | Portage la Prairie | Rev. James A. Donaghy | 16 | 15 | 31 | 22 | 22 | 4 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Total, Manitoba | ..... | ..... | ..... | 638 | 576 | 1,214 | 682 | 719 | 249 | 135 | 69 | 27 | 15 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Saskatchewan** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Assiniboine | Assiniboine | Assiniboine | Rév. Wm. Miller | 14 | 10 | 24 | 10 | 12 | 1 | 4 | 7 |
| Little Pines | Little Pines | Battleford | Mlle A. L. Cunningham<br>Mlle V. Cruikshank | 20 | 16 | 36 | 32 | 17 | 12 | 4 | 3 |
| Red Pheasant | Red Pheasant | " | N. S. Roberts | 13 | 15 | 28 | 16 | 23 | 2 | 3 | |
| Thunderchild | Thunderchild | " | Mlle A. D. Wrigley | 19 | 15 | 34 | 30 | 21 | 13 | | |
| Ahtahkakoops | Ahtahkakoops | Carlton | H. Hutchinson | 13 | 10 | 23 | 12 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 2 |
| Big River | Big River | " | John R. Settee | 12 | 14 | 26 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 4 | |
| Mistawasis | Mistawasis | " | Mme Kate LeClair | 4 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 8 | | 1 | |
| Montreal Lake | Montreal Lake | " | F. J. Pereira | 24 | 20 | 44 | 33 | 26 | 10 | 8 | |
| Sturgeon Lake | Wm. Twatts | " | Henry .W Shaw | 9 | 8 | 17 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| [5]Ft. à la Corne Sud | James Smith | Duck Lake | Mme M. Burbridge | 12 | 14 | 26 | 19 | 25 | 1 | | |
| James Smith | " | " | E. B. Goodman | 7 | 12 | 19 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| John Smith | John Smith | " | J. L. Lowe | 8 | 7 | 15 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| White Bear's | White Bear's | Moose Mountain | Rev. G. A. Hackney | 18 | 7 | 25 | 15 | 13 | 4 | 6 | 2 |
| White Cap S oux | Moose Woods | Moose Woods | G. M. Churchill<br>Mme G. M. Churchill | 5 | 8 | 13 | 8 | 6 | 4 | | 3 |
| Cold Lake | Cold Lake | Onion Lake | Chas. Hebert<br>Mme Cahs. Hebert | 13 | 16 | 29 | 15 | 16 | 4 | 6 | 3 |
| Frog Lake | Frog Lake | " | A. E. Peterson | 15 | 12 | 27 | 18 | 22 | 2 | 3 | |
| Long Lake | Keeheewin's | " | J. F. Dion<br>Mme J. F. Dion | 7 | 7 | 14 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 4 | |
| Cote's | Cote's | Pelly | Mme D. R. Fraser<br>Mlle Christine Templeton | 24 | 8 | 32 | 20 | 18 | 6 | 3 | 3 |
| Keeseekouse | Keescekouse | " | Geo. Barton | 11 | 9 | 20 | 11 | 14 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| Keys | Keys | " | W. J. D. Kerley | 6 | 4 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Day Star's | Day Star's | Touchwood Hills | Mme L. M Jolly | 10 | 5 | 15 | 13 | 6 | 4 | 5 | |
| Fishing Lake | Fishing Lake | " | Rev. A. J. Lawes | 14 | 12 | 26 | 18 | 15 | 8 | 3 | |
| Pelican Narrows | Pelican Narrows | Traité n° 10 | Frank C. Dey | 23 | 17 | 40 | 24 | 40 | | | |
| Stanley | Stanley | " | Francis J. Taylor | 20 | 19 | 39 | 11 | 39 | | | |
| Total, Saskatchewan | | | | 321 | 270 | 591 | 363 | 375 | 109 | 68 | 32 |
| **Alberta** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Samson's | Samson's | Hobbema | Mlle Mildred Logan | 12 | 8 | 20 | 6 | 16 | 3 | 1 | |
| [6]Goodfish Lake | Goodfish Lake | Saddle Lake | Mlle E. B. Ryckman | 9 | 8 | 17 | 10 | 14 | 2 | 1 | |
| Sarcee | Sarcee | Sarcee | Mlle Winnifred Sims | 7 | 20 | 27 | 22 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 8 |
| Morley | Stony | Stony | Mlle Dorinda Sturdy<br>Mlle Mildred E. Herbert | 22 | 17 | 39 | 16 | 28 | 11 | | |
| Total, Alberta | | | | 50 | 53 | 103 | 54 | 61 | 18 | 6 | 8 |
| **Territoires du Nord-Ouest** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aklavik | A Aklavik | Fort Simpson | Rev. E. Hester | 7 | 6 | 13 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 |
| Fort McPherson | A Fort McPherson | " | Rev. S. C. Deacon | 12 | 23 | 35 | 8 | 32 | 3 | | |
| Fort Simpson | A Fort Simpson | " | Rév. J. A. Turcotte, O.M.I. | 13 | 10 | 23 | 20 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| Sr. David's Mission | A St. David's Mission | " | Rev. F. C. Clarke | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | | | 2 | 1 |
| Fort Smith | A Fort Smith | Fort Smith | Soeur Gadbois | 8 | 4 | 12 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 1 | |
| Total, Ter. du Nord-Ouest | | | | 42 | 45 | 87 | 45 | 49 | 15 | 7 | 9 |

NOTES:

[1] Fermé le 30 avril 1925.
[2] Nouvelle école ouverte le 1er septembre 1925.
[3] Nouvelle école ouverte le 1er octobre 1925.
[4] Réouvert le 15 octobre 1925.
[5] Réouvert le 1er octobre 1925.
[6] Fermé le 30 juin 1925.

# RELEVÉ DES ÉCOLES

ÉTAT des externats des Indiens au Canada (desquels on a reçu des rapports) pour l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926—*Suite*

| Ecole | Réserve | Agence | Instituteur | Nombre sur la liste | | | Présence moyenne | Degré | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Garçons | Filles | Total | | I | II | III | IV | V | VI |
| COLOMBIE BRITANNIQUE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Babine | Fort Babine | Babine | Jos. F. Morrissey | 18 | 25 | 43 | 18 | 23 | 10 | 5 | 5 | ..... | ..... |
| Glen Vowell | Secedach | " | Mlle L. Bryenton | 10 | 9 | 19 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 7 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Hazelton | Hazelton | " | Mme E. Dungate | 15 | 14 | 29 | 11 | 16 | 6 | 3 | 4 | ..... | ..... |
| Kispiox | Kispiox | " | J. L. Sansum | 18 | 21 | 39 | 8 | 26 | 6 | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... |
| Kitsegukla | Kitsegukla | " | Mlle M. B. Wright | 15 | 15 | 30 | 14 | 12 | 5 | 6 | 7 | ..... | ..... |
| Kitwanga | Kitwanga | " | Samuel Kinley | 24 | 20 | 44 | 10 | 33 | 7 | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| Roche Deboule | Hagwilget | " | S. Browning | 13 | 8 | 21 | 16 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 5 | ..... | ..... |
| Bella Bella | Bella Bella | Bella Coola | Mlle Aimee MacKay | 19 | 22 | 41 | 9 | 27 | 6 | 5 | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| Bella Coola | Bella Coola | " | Mme I. Snodgrass | 10 | 10 | 20 | 9 | 13 | 2 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kitamat | Kitamat | " | Mlle L. Empey | 21 | 27 | 48 | 30 | 22 | 15 | 7 | 4 | ..... | ..... |
| Klemtu | Klemtu | " | Mlle C. E. Anderson | 12 | 12 | 24 | 14 | 2 | 10 | 7 | 5 | ..... | ..... |
| Cowichan | Cowichan | Cowichan | Jos. P. P. LeJeune | 14 | 13 | 27 | 10 | 22 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Koksilah | Koksilah | " | Mlle M. K. Dockstader | 7 | 18 | 25 | 9 | 21 | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nanaimo | Nanaimo | " | Mlle E. S. Klippert | 33 | 14 | 47 | 29 | 20 | 7 | 7 | 10 | ..... | 3 |
| Soughees | Somenos | " | Mlle J. Hindle | 6 | 12 | 18 | 10 | 11 | 3 | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Shulus | Nicola Mameet | Kamloops | A. E. Fyall | 8 | 12 | 20 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Alert Bay | Nimkish | Kwawkewith | Geo. M. Luther | 14 | 16 | 30 | 18 | 22 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | ..... |
| Cap Mudge | Cap Mudge | " | Mme F. Howard | 14 | 15 | 29 | 14 | 13 | 4 | ..... | 8 | 4 | ..... |
| Boothroyd | Boothroyd | Lytton | Mlle L. Blachford | 6 | 11 | 17 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Seabird Island | Seabird Island | " | Mlle M. E. Carpenter | 8 | 11 | 19 | 11 | 12 | 5 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Seton Lake | Seton Lake | " | S. T. Finnegan | 5 | 7 | 12 | 9 | 4 | ..... | 2 | 3 | 3 | ..... |
| Chehalis | Chehalis | New Westminster | J. W. Burns | 12 | 15 | 27 | 20 | 14 | ..... | 10 | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| Katzie | Katzie | " | Mlle M. Boeur | 5 | 7 | 12 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Skwah | Skwah | " | J. J. Maroney | 15 | 12 | 27 | 21 | 8 | 9 | 4 | 6 | ..... | ..... |
| Okanagan | Okanagan | Okanagan | Wm. Mardsen | 13 | 8 | 21 | 10 | 3 | 11 | 5 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Osoyoos | Osoyoos | " | Mlle Mary Wadel | 8 | 4 | 12 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Penticton | Penticton | " | Mlle H. Coughlan | 8 | 9 | 17 | 11 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Massett | Massett | Queen Charlotte | L. Hamilton Baillie<br>Peter Hill | 52 | 38 | 90 | 46 | 77 | 7 | 4 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Skidegate | Skidegate | " | Mlle Ruth Young | 24 | 16 | 40 | 21 | 20 | 9 | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... |
| Gitladamicks | Kitjadamax | Skeena | Mlle H. Winstone | 26 | 16 | 42 | 17 | 26 | 11 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hartley Bay | Hartley Bay | " | James Oliver, M.A. | 9 | 9 | 18 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 4 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Kincolith | Kincolith | " | Mlle S. Shopland | 27 | 26 | 53 | 22 | 38 | 11 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kitkatla | Kitkatla | " | Edgar Hooper | 30 | 26 | 56 | 28 | 19 | 11 | 8 | 11 | 7 | ..... |
| Kitselas | Kitselas | " | Chas. M. McKinnon | 7 | 16 | 23 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 5 | 5 | ..... | ..... |
| Lakalsap)) | Lachkaltsap | " | Mlle A. E. Hannum | 16 | 20 | 36 | 21 | 11 | 9 | 13 | 2 | 1 | ..... |
| Metlakatla | Metlakatla | " | T. A. Bryant | 16 | 16 | 32 | 15 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Port Essington | Port Essington | " | Mlle A. H. Roode | 9 | 21 | 30 | 15 | 16 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 1 | ..... |
| Port Simpson | Port Simpson | " | Mlle Ethel MacKay<br>Mlle E. Nightingale | 32 | 52 | 84 | 49 | 23 | 30 | 8 | 12 | 9 | 2 |
| [1]Homalco | Homalco | Vancouver | Alex Burke | 13 | 7 | 20 | 15 | 11 | 4 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sliammon | Sliammon | " | B. Nicholson | 5 | 7 | 12 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... |

[1] Fermé le 31 décembre 1925.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Squamish | Squamish | Vancouver | Sr. Mary Amy | 10 | 19 | 29 | 21 | 23 | ..... | 2 | 3 | 1 | ..... |
| [2]Ucluelet | Ittedse | West Coast | Mlle G. Lawrence | 11 | 15 | 26 | 14 | 21 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Total, Colombie-Britannique | | | | 638 | 671 | 1,309 | 668 | 693 | 265 | 170 | 138 | 36 | 7 |
| YUKON | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Champagne Landing | A Champagne Landing | Yukon | F. H. Stringer | 16 | 11 | 27 | 10 | 22 | 2 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Moosehide | A Moosehide | " | Rev. B. Totty | 11 | 19 | 30 | 10 | 12 | 17 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Rampart House | A Rampart House | " | J. Henry Wood | 9 | 13 | 22 | 19 | ..... | 16 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ross River | A Ross River | " | J. H. Byrne | 19 | 6 | 25 | 7 | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Selkirk | A Selkirk | " | Mlle Kathleen Martin | 10 | 12 | 22 | 8 | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total, Yukon | | | | 65 | 61 | 126 | 54 | 81 | 35 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

[2] Fermé le 30 juin 1925.

# RELEVÉ DES ÉCOLES

## ÉTAT des pensionnats des Indiens au Canada pour l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926.

| Ecole | Réserve | Agence | Instituteur | Dénomination | Nombre sur la liste | | | Présence moyenne | Degré | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Garçons | Filles | Total | | I | II | III | IV | V | VI |
| ONTARIO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mount Elgin | Muncey | Caradoc | Rév. S. R. McVitty | Méthodiste | 71 | 72 | 143 | 132 | 24 | 39 | 28 | 44 | 8 | ..... |
| Chapleau | Chapleau | Chapleau | Rév. J. H. Gibson | Eglise anglicane | 63 | 44 | 107 | 89 | 58 | 18 | 18 | 11 | 1 | 1 |
| Fort Frances | Fort Frances | Fort Frances | Rév. S. Perreault, O.M.I | Catholique romaine | 36 | 54 | 90 | 82 | 30 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 7 | 17 |
| Fort William | Fort William | Fort William | Sr Veronica | " | 24 | 20 | 44 | 36 | 23 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 1 | ..... |
| Cecilia Jeffrey | Indian Bay, Man. | Kenora | Rev. A. D. Menzies | Presbytérienne | 31 | 42 | 73 | 60 | 27 | 11 | 9 | 12 | 8 | 6 |
| Kenora | Kenora | " | Rév. J. Baillargeon, O.M.I | Catholique romaine | 32 | 38 | 70 | 64 | 18 | 16 | 16 | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| Shingwauk | Sault Ste. Marie | Sault Ste. Marie | Rév. B. P. Fuller | Eglise anglicane | 30 | 48 | 78 | 68 | 12 | 4 | 18 | 12 | 26 | 6 |
| [1]McIntosh | McIntosh | Savanne | Rév. C. Perreault, O.M.I | Catholique romaine | 21 | 29 | 50 | 39 | 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Albany Mission | Fort Albany | Traité n° 9 | Rév. A. Bilodeau, O.M.I | " | 10 | 20 | 30 | 29 | 16 | 11 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Moose Fort | Moose Fort | " | Rev. J. T. Griffin | Eglise anglicane | 15 | 17 | 32 | 29 | 14 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 3 | ..... |
| Mohawk | Brantford | Six Nations | Sydney Rogers | " | 49 | 93 | 142 | 122 | 25 | 22 | 22 | 22 | 20 | 31 |
| Spanish | Spanish | " | Rév. Chas. Bélanger, S.J | Catholique romaine | 118 | 117 | 235 | 226 | 54 | 72 | 46 | 41 | 22 | ..... |
| Total, Ontario | | | | | 500 | 594 | 1,094 | 976 | 351 | 218 | 181 | 174 | 102 | 68 |
| MANITOBA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Birtle | Birtle | Birtle | Rev. F. E. Pitts | Presbytérienne | 31 | 58 | 89 | 79 | 19 | 14 | 9 | 10 | 17 | 20 |
| Brandon | Brandon | | Rev. T. Ferrier | Méthodiste | 79 | 54 | 133 | 123 | 25 | 9 | 38 | 34 | 8 | 19 |
| Elkhorn | Elkhorn | | Rev. F. Eley | Eglise anglicane | 70 | 59 | 129 | 112 | 70 | 14 | 18 | 19 | 5 | 3 |

[1] Nouvelle école—ouverte le 27 mai 1925.

# RELEVÉ DES ÉCOLES

## ÉTAT des pensionnats des Indiens au Canada pour l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926—*Suite*

| Ecole | Réserve | Agence | Instituteur | Dénomination | Nombre sur la liste | | | Présence moyenne | Degré | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Garçons | Filles | Total | | I | II | III | IV | V | VI |
| MANITOBA—*Fin* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Alexander | Fort Alexander | Clandeboye | Rev. P. Bousquet, O.M.I. | Catholique romaine | 36 | 51 | 87 | 83 | 20 | 28 | 11 | 15 | 4 | 9 |
| Pine Creek | Camperville | Manitowapah | Rev. J. Brachet, O.M.I. | " | 34 | 51 | 85 | 80 | 39 | 17 | 19 | 5 | ..... | 5 |
| Sandy Bay | Marius | " | Rev. O. Chagnon, O.M.I | " | 44 | 35 | 79 | 72 | 32 | 17 | 12 | 7 | 11 | ..... |
| Cross Lake | Cross Lake | Norway House | Rev. H. Boissin, O.M.I. | " | 70 | 59 | 129 | 98 | 70 | 14 | 18 | 19 | 5 | 3 |
| Norway House | Norway House | " | James T. Blackford | Methodiste | 47 | 63 | 110 | 105 | 26 | 18 | 32 | 14 | 11 | 9 |
| MacKay | Pas | Pas | Rev. E. V. Bird | Eglise anglicane | 41 | 45 | 86 | 81 | 41 | 16 | 7 | 13 | 4 | 5 |
| Portage la Prairie | Portage la Prairie | Portage la Prairie | Rev. W. A. Hendry | Presbytérienne | 44 | 53 | 97 | 91 | 23 | 8 | 13 | 16 | 18 | 19 |
| Total, Manitoba | | | | | 496 | 528 | 1,024 | 924 | 365 | 155 | 177 | 152 | 83 | 92 |
| SASKATCHEWAN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thunderchild | Delmas | Battleford | Rev. J. Portier, O.M.I. | Catholique romaine | 54 | 55 | 109 | 98 | 22 | 21 | 41 | 12 | 8 | 5 |
| Cowessess | Marieval | Crooked Lakes | Rev. J. Carrière, O.M.I. | " | 40 | 41 | 81 | 73 | 30 | 18 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 6 |
| Round Lake | Stockholm | " | Rev. R. J. Ross | Presbytérienne | 38 | 43 | 81 | 73 | 29 | 16 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 15 |
| Duck Lake | Duck Lake | Duck Lake | Rev. H. Delmas, O.M.I. | Catholique romaine | 83 | 72 | 155 | 141 | 79 | 18 | 20 | 10 | 15 | 13 |
| File Hills | Balcarres | File Hills | Frank Rhodes | Presbytérienne | 38 | 52 | 90 | 84 | 24 | 8 | 25 | 14 | 7 | 12 |
| Onion Lake, A.E. | Onion Lake | Onion Lake | Rev. Henry Ellis | Eglise anglicane | 41 | 39 | 80 | 72 | 33 | 11 | 16 | 8 | 7 | 5 |
| Onion Lake, C.R. | " | " | Rev. J. A. Thérien, O.M.I. | Catholique Romaine | 36 | 23 | 59 | 53 | 26 | ..... | 15 | 3 | 10 | 5 |
| Gordon's | Punnichy | Touchwood | | Eglise anglicane | 55 | 56 | 111 | 105 | 40 | 18 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 13 |
| Muscowequan | Lestock | " | Rev. J. Poulet, O.M.I. | Catholique romaine | 31 | 36 | 67 | 61 | 29 | 25 | 11 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Qu'Appelle | Lebret | | Rev. G. Léonard, O.M.I. | " | 130 | 144 | 274 | 228 | 100 | 41 | 45 | 43 | 17 | 28 |
| Beauval | Beauval | Traité n° 10 | Rev. M. Lajeunesse, O.M.I. | " | 33 | 34 | 67 | 66 | ..... | 21 | 26 | 10 | 10 | ..... |
| Lac la Ronge | Lac la Ronge | " | Rev. C. F. Hives | Eglise anglicane | 46 | 70 | 116 | 95 | 49 | 29 | 20 | 15 | 3 | ..... |
| Total, Saskatchewan | | | | | 625 | 665 | 1,290 | 1,149 | 461 | 226 | 241 | 154 | 106 | 102 |
| ALBERTA | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crowfoot | Cluny | Blackfoot | Rev. J. Riou, O.M.I. | Catholique romaine | 32 | 40 | 72 | 65 | 19 | 20 | 20 | 13 | ..... | ..... |
| Old Sun's | Gleichen | " | Rev. F. M. Ross Gibney | Eglise anglicane | 39 | 31 | 70 | 64 | 31 | 9 | 14 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| Blood | Cardston | Blood | Rev. E. Ruaux, O.M.I. | Catholique romaine | 46 | 42 | 88 | 77 | 52 | ..... | 19 | 17 | ..... | ..... |
| St-Paul | " | " | Rev. S. Middleton | Eglise anglicane | 48 | 56 | 104 | 94 | 33 | 38 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 15 |
| Edmonton | Edmonton | Edmonton | Rev. J. F. Woodsworth | Méthodiste | 55 | 53 | 108 | 94 | 52 | 12 | 32 | 8 | 2 | 2 |
| St. Albert | St. Albert | " | Sr. Gosselin | Catholique romaine | 46 | 62 | 108 | 93 | 23 | 25 | 22 | 14 | 10 | 14 |
| Holy Angels | Fort Chipewyan | Fort Smith | Sr. M. Z. Dufault | " | 17 | 22 | 39 | 36 | 28 | 7 | 2 | ..... | 2 | .... |
| Ermineskins | Hobbema | Hobbema | Rev. P. P. Moulin, O.M.I. | " | 55 | 58 | 113 | 106 | 48 | 28 | 10 | 15 | 9 | 3 |
| Peigan, E.A. | Brocket | Peigan | Rev. W. Barlow | Eglise anglicane | 18 | 17 | 35 | 33 | 15 | 5 | ..... | 6 | 7 | 2 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peigan, C.R. | " | " | Rev. J. J. Levern, O.M.I. | Catholique romaine | 23 | 18 | 41 | 38 | 15 | 4 | 12 | 1 | 8 | 1 |
| Blue Quills | Sacred Heart | Saddle Lake | Rev. V. Gabillon, O.M.I. | " | 34 | 32 | 66 | 62 | 17 | 19 | 18 | 8 | 3 | 1 |
| Lesser Slave Lake | Grouard | Traité n° 8 | Rev. W. J. Kent | Eglise anglicane | 6 | 11 | 17 | 15 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 2 | ..... |
| St-Bernard | " | " | Rev. Y. M. Floch, O.M.I. | Catholique romaine | 23 | 26 | 49 | 41 | 19 | 7 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| St. Bruno | " | " | Rev. J. B. H. Giroux, O.M.I. | " | 53 | 45 | 98 | 84 | 39 | 22 | 18 | 12 | 7 | ..... |
| Sturgeon Lake | Calais | " | Rev. H. Hautin, O.M.I. | " | 31 | 33 | 64 | 60 | 13 | 5 | 18 | 13 | 4 | 11 |
| Vermilion | Fort Vermilion | " | Rev. Jos. Habey, O.M.I. | " | 14 | 13 | 27 | 20 | 15 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | ..... |
| Wabasca, E.A. | Wabasca | " | Rev. F. Longmore | Eglise anglicane | 11 | 8 | 19 | 18 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ..... |
| Wabasca, C.R. | " | " | Rev. A. Roulet, O.M.I. | Catholique romaine | 18 | 17 | 35 | 31 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 1 |
| Whitefish Lake | Grouard | " | Rev. C. D. White | Eglise anglicane | 12 | 15 | 27 | 25 | 12 | 9 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total, Alberta | | | | | 581 | 599 | 1,180 | 1,056 | 454 | 230 | 227 | 135 | 76 | 58 |
| **Terr. du Nord-Ouest** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fort Résolution | Fort Résolution | Fort Résolution | Sr. J. Dussault | Catholique romaine | 18 | 43 | 61 | 50 | 35 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| Hay River | Hay River | " | Rev. A. J. Vale | Eglise anglicane | 17 | 31 | 48 | 40 | 6 | 19 | 19 | ..... | 4 | ..... |
| Providence Mission | Fort Providence | " | Sr. Ste. Rose of Lima | Catholique romaine | 32 | 26 | 58 | 52 | 22 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 6 | ..... |
| Total, Ter. du Nord-ouest | | | | | 67 | 100 | 167 | 151 | 63 | 40 | 33 | 15 | 13 | 3 |
| **Colombie Britannique** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kitamat | Kitamat | Bella Coola | Mlle T. B. Anderson | Méthodiste | 14 | 21 | 35 | 30 | 13 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 4 | ..... |
| Ile Kuper | Kuper Island | Cowichan | Rev. A. Murphy | Catholique romaine | 47 | 43 | 90 | 84 | 11 | 24 | 36 | 13 | 4 | 2 |
| Kamloops | Kamloops | Kamloops | Rev. J. McGuire, O.M.I. | " | 68 | 72 | 140 | 113 | 55 | 17 | 37 | 13 | 16 | 2 |
| Kootenay | Cranbrook | Kootenay | Rev. M. Lépine, O.M.I. | " | 33 | 49 | 82 | 69 | 38 | 18 | 12 | 8 | 5 | 1 |
| Alert Bay | Alert Bay | Kwawkwelth | Rev. F. S. Spackman | Eglise anglicane | 42 | 38 | 80 | 73 | 20 | 24 | 16 | 8 | 6 | 6 |
| Lytton | Lytton | Lytton | Rev. A. R. Lett | " | 57 | 44 | 101 | 96 | 18 | 14 | 25 | 15 | 15 | 14 |
| Coqualeetza | Sardis | New Westminster | Rev. G. H. Raley | Méthodiste | 130 | 117 | 247 | 213 | 112 | 43 | 31 | 18 | 13 | 27 |
| Mission St-Mary | Mission City | " | Rev. J. Duplanil, O.M.I. | Catholique romaine | 65 | 61 | 126 | 114 | 77 | 22 | 16 | 11 | ..... | ..... |
| Port Simpson | Port Simpson | Skeena | Mlle L. M. Deacon | Méthodiste | ..... | 18 | 18 | 18 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Fraser Lake | Fraser Lake | Stuart Lake | Rev. N. Coccola, O.M.I. | Catholique romaine | 68 | 83 | 151 | 140 | 42 | 31 | 20 | 19 | 16 | 23 |
| Sechelt | Sechelt | Vancouver | Rev. A. J. Swenceski | " | 37 | 40 | 77 | 66 | 32 | 23 | 8 | 9 | 5 | ..... |
| Squamish | North Vancouver | " | Sr. Mary Amy | " | 26 | 25 | 5 | 50 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 18 |
| Ahousaht | Ahousaht | West Coast | Rev. J. L. Millar, B.A. | Presbytérienne | 22 | 20 | 42 | 39 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 8 | 4 | ..... |
| Alberni | Alberni | " | Rev. H. B. Currie | " | 46 | 53 | 99 | 90 | 29 | 15 | 24 | 14 | 9 | 8 |
| Christie | Kakawis | " | Rev. I. Calmus, O.S.B. | Catholique romaine | 43 | 42 | 85 | 75 | 35 | 14 | 16 | 9 | 7 | 4 |
| Cariboo | 150 Mile House | Williams Lake | Rev. H. J. Barney | " | 38 | 44 | 82 | 77 | 32 | 25 | 11 | 13 | 1 | ..... |
| Total, Colombie Britannique | | | | | 736 | 770 | 1,506 | 1,347 | 533 | 292 | 282 | 180 | 113 | 105 |
| **Yukon** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carcross | Carcross | Yukon | Rev. G. A. Bagshaw | Eglise anglicane | 18 | 23 | 41 | 33 | 24 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 2 | ..... |
| St. Paul's Hostel | Dawson | " | C. F. Johnson | Eglise anglicane | 10 | 15 | 25 | 22 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 2 |
| Total, Yukon | | | | | 28 | 38 | 66 | 55 | 31 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 11 | 2 |

# RELEVÉ DES ÉCOLES

RELEVÉ des écoles publiques et indiennes unifiées, dans le Dominion, fréquentées par les enfants Indiens durant l'année fiscale se terminant le 31 mars 1926

| Ecole | Réserve | Agence | Nombre de la liste | | | Présence moyenne | Degré | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Garçons | Filles | Total | | I | II | III | IV | V | VI |
| **NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Heatherton | A Heatherton | Comté Antigonish | 5 | 6 | 11 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| **QUÉBEC** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kippewa | A Kippewa | Timiskaming | 3 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Moisie | A rivière Moisie | Sept Iles | 5 | 6 | 11 | 9 | 8 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hunter's Point | A Hunter's Point | Timiskaming | 4 | 10 | 14 | 11 | 2 | ..... | 4 | 3 | 5 | ..... |
| Total, Quebec | | | 12 | 20 | 32 | 22 | 14 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | ..... |
| **ONTARIO** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Calabogie S. S. No. 5 | A Calabogie | Golden Lake | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Little Current | A Little Current | Manitowaning | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Mattawa | A Mattawa | Nipissing | 30 | 27 | 57 | 45 | 20 | 9 | 13 | 13 | 2 | ..... |
| Hiawatha | A Keene | Rice Lake | 8 | 11 | 19 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 |
| Scugog | A Scugog | Scugog | 6 | ..... | 6 | 2 | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mattice | A Mattice | Traité n° 9 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total, Ontario | | | 50 | 47 | 97 | 64 | 41 | 11 | 20 | 17 | 5 | 3 |
| **MANITOBA** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Patapun | A Patapun | Clandeboye | 6 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Peguis | Peguis | Fisher River | 3 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 3 | ..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ..... |
| Moose Lake | A Moose Lake | Pas | 4 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total, Manitoba | | | 13 | 12 | 25 | 13 | 18 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| **SASKATCHEWAN** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Round Plain | Prés de Prince Albert | Carlton | 2 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| **COLOMBIE BRITANNIQUE** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Westbank | A Westbank | Okanagan | 3 | 4 | 7 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 1 | 2 | ..... |
| Telegraph Creek | A Telegraph Creek | Stikine | 8 | 11 | 19 | 5 | 12 | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| Total, Colombie-Britannique | | | 13 | 24 | 37 | 15 | 17 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 |

# RELEVÉ DES ÉCOLES

TABLEAU indiquant l'inscription par provinces dans les différentes classes d'écoles pour l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926.

## PENSIONNATS

| Province | Nombre d'écoles | Dénomination | | | | Nombre d'inscrits | | | Moyenne d'assiduité | Pourcentage d'assiduité | Degré | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Catholiques romaines | Eglise anglicane | Méthodistes | Presbytériennes | Garçons | Filles | Total | | | I | II | III | IV | V | VI |
| Ontario | 12 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 500 | 594 | 1,094 | 976 | 89·21 | 351 | 218 | 181 | 174 | 102 | 68 |
| Manitoba | 10 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 496 | 528 | 1,024 | 924 | 90·23 | 365 | 155 | 177 | 152 | 83 | 92 |
| Saskatchewan | 12 | 7 | 3 | ..... | 2 | 625 | 665 | 1,290 | 1,149 | 89·07 | 461 | 226 | 241 | 154 | 106 | 102 |
| Alberta | 19 | 12 | 6 | 1 | ..... | 581 | 599 | 1,180 | 1,056 | 89·49 | 454 | 230 | 227 | 135 | 76 | 58 |
| Terr. du Nord-Ouest | 3 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 67 | 100 | 167 | 151 | 90·41 | 63 | 40 | 33 | 15 | 13 | 3 |
| Colombie-Britannique | 16 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 736 | 770 | 1,506 | 1,347 | 89·44 | 533 | 292 | 282 | 180 | 113 | 106 |
| Yukon | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 28 | 38 | 66 | 55 | 83·33 | 31 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 11 | 2 |
| Total, pensionnats | 74 | 40 | 20 | 7 | 7 | 3,033 | 3,294 | 6,327 | 5,658 | 89·42 | 2,258 | 1,167 | 1,147 | 820 | 504 | 431 |

## EXTERNATS

| Province | Nombre d'écoles | Nombre d'inscrits | | | Assistance moyenne | Pourcentage d'assiduité | Degré | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Garçons | Filles | Total | | | I | II | III | IV | V | VI |
| Île du Prince-Edouard | 1 | 10 | 16 | 26 | 14 | 53·84 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Nouvelle-Écosse | 12 | 142 | 165 | 307 | 162 | 52·76 | 159 | 42 | 58 | 27 | 15 | 6 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 10 | 132 | 142 | 274 | 178 | 64·96 | 118 | 60 | 45 | 44 | 7 | ..... |
| Québec | 32 | 791 | 775 | 1,566 | 1,019 | 65·07 | 796 | 325 | 211 | 107 | 80 | 47 |
| Ontario | 76 | 1,361 | 1,278 | 2,639 | 1,577 | 59·75 | 1,128 | 498 | 425 | 341 | 216 | 31 |
| Manitoba | 43 | 638 | 576 | 1,214 | 682 | 56·17 | 719 | 249 | 135 | 69 | 27 | 15 |
| Saskatchewan | 24 | 321 | 270 | 591 | 363 | 61·42 | 375 | 109 | 68 | 32 | 4 | 3 |
| Alberta | 4 | 50 | 53 | 103 | 54 | 52·42 | 61 | 18 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 3 |
| Territoires du Nord-Ouest | 5 | 42 | 45 | 87 | 45 | 51·72 | 49 | 15 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 5 |
| Colombie-Britannique | 42 | 638 | 671 | 1,309 | 668 | 51·03 | 693 | 265 | 170 | 138 | 36 | 7 |
| Yukon | 5 | 65 | 61 | 126 | 54 | 42·85 | 81 | 35 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total, Externats | 254 | 4,190 | 4,052 | 8,242 | 4,816 | 58·43 | 4,183 | 1,624 | 1,140 | 782 | 395 | 118 |

## ÉCOLES PUBLIQUES ET INDIENNES UNIFIÉES

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nouvelle-Écosse | 1 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 3 | 27·27 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Québec | 3 | 12 | 20 | 32 | 22 | 68·81 | 14 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | ..... |
| Ontario | 6 | 50 | 47 | 97 | 64 | 65·98 | 41 | 11 | 20 | 17 | 5 | 3 |
| Manitoba | 3 | 13 | 12 | 25 | 13 | 52·00 | 18 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Saskatchewan | 1 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 7 | 63·63 | 5 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Colombie-Britannique | 2 | 13 | 24 | 37 | 15 | 40·54 | 17 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Total | 16 | 95 | 118 | 213 | 124 | 58·21 | 101 | 33 | 34 | 25 | 13 | 7 |

# RÉSUMÉ DU RELEVÉ DES ÉCOLES

| Provinces | Externats | Genre d'écoles | | Nombre d'écoles total | Inscrits | | | Assistance moyenne | Pourcentage d'assistance | Degré | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Pensionnats | Industrielles | | Garçons | Filles | Total | | | I | II | III | IV | V | VI |
| Ile du Prince-Édouard | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 10 | 16 | 26 | 14 | 53·84 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 1 |
| Nouvelle-Écosse | 12 | ..... | 1 | 13 | 147 | 171 | 318 | 165 | 58·17 | 165 | 43 | 60 | 29 | 15 | 6 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 10 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 132 | 142 | 274 | 178 | 64·96 | 118 | 60 | 45 | 44 | 7 | ..... |
| Québec | 32 | ..... | 3 | 35 | 803 | 795 | 1,598 | 1,041 | 65·41 | 810 | 330 | 216 | 110 | 85 | 47 |
| Ontario | 76 | 12 | 6 | 94 | 1,911 | 1,919 | 3,830 | 2,617 | 68·32 | 1,520 | 727 | 626 | 532 | 323 | 102 |
| Manitoba | 43 | 10 | 3 | 56 | 1,147 | 1,116 | 2,263 | 1,619 | 71·54 | 1,102 | 405 | 314 | 223 | 111 | 108 |
| Saskatchewan | 24 | 12 | 1 | 37 | 948 | 944 | 1,892 | 1,519 | 80·28 | 841 | 341 | 309 | 186 | 110 | 105 |
| Alberta | 4 | 19 | ..... | 23 | 631 | 652 | 1,283 | 1,110 | 86·51 | 515 | 248 | 233 | 143 | 83 | 61 |
| Territoires du N.-O | 5 | 3 | ..... | 8 | 109 | 145 | 254 | 196 | 77·16 | 112 | 55 | 40 | 24 | 15 | 8 |
| Colombie-Britannique | 42 | 16 | 2 | 60 | 1,387 | 1,465 | 2,852 | 2,030 | 71·17 | 1,243 | 566 | 457 | 319 | 151 | 116 |
| Yukon | 5 | 2 | ..... | 7 | 93 | 99 | 192 | 109 | 56·77 | 112 | 41 | 16 | 10 | 11 | 2 |
| Total | 254 | 74 | 16 | 344 | 7,318 | 7,464 | 14,782 | 10,598 | 71·69 | 6,542 | 2,824 | 2,321 | 1,627 | 912 | 556 |

## ÉTAT DES TERRES INDIENNES

Le tableau suivant fait voir le nombre d'acres de terres indiennes vendues durant l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926, ainsi que le montant total réalisé par ces ventes et l'étendue des terrains vendus à cette date.

ONTARIO

| Ville ou canton | Comté ou district | Nombre d'acres vendues | Prix de vente | Nombre d'acres invendues | Remarques |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | $ c. | | |
| Alnwick | Northumberland | 2·01 | 300 00 | | |
| Albemarle | Bruce | | | 88·00 | |
| Eastnor | " | | | 358·00 | |
| Lindsay | " | | | 489·00 | Certains terrains ont |
| St. Edmund | " | | | 206·00 | été repris par le |
| Bury (Ville) | " | 10·70 | 60 00 | 145·80 | département, les |
| Oliphant | " | | | 40·00 | conditions d'achat |
| Southampton (Ville) | " | | | 2·00 | n'ayant pas été |
| Wiarton | " | | | 8·05 | remplies, ce qui |
| Iles opp. à la Péninsule Saugeen | " | | | 160·05 | est cause que la |
| White Cloud Island | Grey | | | 7·00 | liste indique plus |
| Thessalon | Algoma | | | 117·79 | de terrains inven- |
| Thessalon (ville) | " | | | 11·80 | dus à la clôture |
| Havilland | " | | | 718·00 | de l'année fiscale, |
| Apaquash (ville) | " | | | 11·23 | qu'il n'en restait |
| Laird | " | 12·98 | 2,776 00 | 2,047·00 | sur le rapport de |
| Vankoughnet | " | | | 426·00 | l'année dernière. |
| Kehoe | " | | | 14,337·00 | |
| Fenwick | " | | | 174·00 | |
| Fisher | " | 189·72 | 512 60 | | |
| Pennefather | " | 158·00 | 47 40 | | |
| Campbell | Manitoulin | 100·00 | 20 00 | 275·00 | |
| Carnarvon | " | | | 744·00 | |
| Howland | " | | | 750·00 | |
| Sheguiandah (Ville) | " | | | 23·80 | |
| Manitowaning (Ville) | " | | | 14·33 | |
| Tehkummah | " | 181·00 | 61 75 | 1,632·00 | |
| Sandfield | " | | | 83·00 | |
| Shegtesbury (Ville) | " | 0·50 | 15 00 | 3·00 | |
| Tolsmaville (Ville) | " | | | 1,002·00 | |
| Allan | " | | | 288·00 | |
| West Bay | " | | | 8,244·07 | |
| Billings | " | | | 112·00 | |
| Assiginack | " | 53·00 | 15 90 | | |
| Barrie Island | " | | | 2·00 | |
| Gordon | " | | | 53·00 | |
| Gore Bay (Ville) | " | 7·50 | 90 00 | | |
| Mills | " | | | 13·00 | |
| Dawson | " | 5,109·00 | 1,450 01 | 4,178·00 | |
| Robinson | " | 1,304·00 | 485 00 | 2,202·00 | |
| South Baymouth (Ville) | " | | | 133·00 | |
| Meldrum (Ville) | " | | | 76·80 | |
| Cayuga (Ville) | Haldimand | | | 33·36 | |
| Caledonia (Ville) | " | | | 50·00 | |
| Shannonville (Ville) | Hastings | | | 0·39 | |
| Thurlow | " | | | 130·00 | |
| Deseronto (Ville) | " | | | 4·40 | |
| Tyendinaga | " | | | 380·00 | |
| Bedford | Frontenac | | | 208·00 | |
| Iles dans la Riv. St-Laurent | Prov. d'Ontario | 2·01 | 300 00 | 5·67 | |
| Wild Lands | Rainy River | | | 4,461·76 | |
| Long Sault | " | | | 412·69 | |
| Little Forks | " | 169·00 | 410 38 | 82·43 | |
| Iles de la Baie Georgienne | Prov. d'Ontario | 3·00 | 350 00 | | |
| Iles de la Riv. et lac Otonobee | Peterborough | 0·30 | 100 00 | | |
| Beaucage | Nipissing | | | 12,922·42 | |
| Commanda | " | | | 20,193·58 | |
| Pedley | " | 313·00 | 939 00 | 4,005·30 | |
| | | 8,900·77 | 7,933 04 | 82,065·72 | |

## ÉTAT des terres indiennes—*Suite*

Le tableau suivant fait voir le nombre d'acres de terres indiennes vendues durant l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926, ainsi que le montant total réalisé par ces ventes et l'étendue des terrains non vendus à cette date.

ONTARIO—*Fin*

| Ville ou canton | Comté ou district | Nombre d'acres vendues | Prix de vente | Nombre d'acres invendues | Remarques |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | $ c. | | |
| Ouiatchouan | Lac St-Jean | ..... | ..... | 3,917·14 | |
| Dundee | Huntingdon | ..... | ..... | 4,057·74 | |
| Maniwaki (Ville) | Ottawa | ..... | ..... | 39·61 | |
| Timiskaming | Timiskaming | ..... | ..... | 1,728·59 | |
| Quarante Arpents | Québec | ..... | ..... | 19·00 | |
| | | | | 9,762·08 | |
| **NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK** | | | | | |
| Tabusintac | Northumberland | ..... | ..... | 1,058·00 | |
| Tobique | Victoria | ..... | ..... | 283·00 | |
| | | | | 1,341·00 | |
| **MANITOBA** | | | | | |
| Pas | ..... | ..... | ..... | 729·00 | |
| **SASKATCHEWAN** | | | | | |
| Last Mountain Lake No. 80a | Assiniboia | ..... | ..... | 1,207·50 | |
| Lakeview (Ville) | " | ..... | ..... | 98·98 | |
| Assiniboine | " | ..... | ..... | 318·50 | |
| Pasqua | " | 320·00 | 6,400·00 | 333·85 | |
| Muscowpetung | Humboldt | 132·06 | 1,057 30 | 1,403·00 | |
| Crooked Lakes | " | 2·13 | 42 60 | 3,840·00 | |
| Kylemore | " | ..... | ..... | 19·39 | |
| Fishing Lake | " | ..... | ..... | 618·30 | |
| Moosomin et Thunderchild | Sask. Ouest | 4,694·90 | 58,344 25 | 5,080·00 | |
| Grizzly Bear et Lean Man | Humboldt | 2,226·90 | 8,211 76 | 320·10 | |
| Muscowequan | " | 620·30 | 6,410 70 | 6,134·93 | |
| Coté | " | ..... | ..... | 480·00 | |
| Lestock | " | ..... | ..... | 8·06 | |
| Keeseekoose | " | ..... | ..... | 571·00 | |
| Key | " | 2,008·00 | 15,444 00 | 60·00 | |
| Kamsack | " | ..... | ..... | 3·11 | |
| Little Bone | " | ..... | ..... | 4,096·28 | |
| | | 10,004·29 | 95,910 61 | 24,593·00 | |
| **ALBERTA** | | | | | |
| Wabaman | Alberta Nord | 306·00 | 2,490 00 | 1,486·00 | |
| Wabaman (Ville) | " | ..... | ..... | 456·13 | |
| Samson | " | ..... | ..... | 480·00 | |
| Bobtail | " | 165·00 | 2,805 00 | 343·00 | |
| Louis Bull | " | 546·90 | 12,402 70 | 689·00 | |
| Duffield (Ville | " | 7·32 | 465 00 | 105·49 | |
| Michel | " | 160·00 | 1,920 00 | 2,584·00 | |
| Stony Plain | " | 320·60 | 3,927 30 | 0·02 | |
| Ma-Me-O-Beach | " | ..... | 350 00 | ..... | |
| Peigan | Alberta Sud | ..... | ..... | 13,694·00 | |
| Sarcee | " | ..... | ..... | 6,650·00 | |
| Blackfoot | " | 3,956·18 | 89,781 00 | 7,867·82 | |
| | | 5,462·00 | 114,141 00 | 34,355·46 | |

ÉTAT des terres indiennes—*Fin*

Le tableau suivant fait voir le nombre d'acres de terres indiennes vendues durant l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926, ainsi que le montant total réalisé par ces ventes et l'étendue des terrains non vendus à cette date.

COLOMBIE BRITANNIQUE

| Ville ou canton | Comté ou district | Nombre d'acres vendues | Prix de vente | Nombre d'acres invendues | Remarques |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | $ c. | | |
| Scowlitz No. 1 | New Westminster | 53·590 | 2,835 00 | ..... | |
| Lukseetsissum No. 9 | Yale | 0·45 | 45 00 | ..... | |
| Zacht No. 5 | " | 0·08 | 1 60 | ..... | |
| Okanagan No. 1 | " | 3·55 | 355 00 | ..... | |
| Kispiox No. 1 | Cassian | 12·86 | 192 90 | ..... | |
| Sackum No. 3 | Kamloops | 7·80 | 156 00 | ..... | |
| Slosh No. 1 | Lillooet | 125·71 | 3,142 75 | ..... | |
| | | 204·040 | 6,728 25 | ..... | |

REMARQUES GÉNÉRALES

Les terres vendues durant l'année ont une étendue de 24,571.10 acres, lesquelles ont rapporté la somme de $224,712.90. La quantité de terres remises aux mains du département était d'environ 151,141.62 acres. La somme due pour les terres indiennes vendues est de $1,704,666.02, dont une partie considérable n'est pas encore échue.

ÉTAT indiquant les principales sommes dues pour les terres indiennes, au 31 mars 1926, par agences et au bureau chef

ONTARIO

| | |
|---|---|
| Agence, Alex. D. Moore, Cape Croker | $ 324 37 |
| " R. J. Lewis, Manitowaning | 3,069 26 |
| " J. R. McGregor, Gore Bay | 1,576 62 |
| " C. F. Rothera, Thessalon | 3,458 12 |
| " G. M. Campbell, Deseronto | 1,140 69 |
| " A. D. McNabb, Sault Ste-Marie | 2,310 85 |
| " A. Spencer, Fort Frances | 31,795 64 |
| " Geo. P. Cockburn, Sturgeon Falls | 18,347 59 |

QUÉBEC

| | |
|---|---|
| Agence, E. S. Gauthier, Maniwaki | 319 24 |
| " A. Tessier, Ouiatchouan | 1,773 57 |
| " W. H. Lewis, Timiskaming | 415 68 |

NOUVEAU-BRUNWSICK

| | |
|---|---|
| Agence, Chas. Hudson, Richibucto | 688 75 |
| Bureau chef à Ottawa | 1,639,445 74 |
| | $1,704,666 02 |

## GOUVERNEMENT CIVIL, 1925-1926

| Crédits | Crédits octroyés | Dépenses | Crédits non dépensés | Crédits dépensés |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Appointements | 70 70<br>149,570 00 | 149,640 70 | ..... | ..... |
| Dépenses imprévues | 18,000 00 | 17,207 37 | 792 63 | ..... |
| Solde non dépensé | ..... | ..... | ..... | 792 63 |
| | 167,640 70 | 166,848 07 | 792 63 | 792 63 |

## COMPTES DES CRÉDITS—1925-1926

| Crédits | Crédits octroyés | Dépenses | Crédits non dépensés | Crédits dépensés |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Gouvernement civil | 167,640 70 | 166,848 07 | 792 63 | ..... |
| Annuités | 205,290 00 | 217,031 00 | ..... | 11,741 00 |
| Ile du Prince-Edouard | 4,935 00 | 4,930 31 | 4 69 | ..... |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | 76,840 00 | 76,834 33 | 5 67 | ..... |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 35,814 00 | 35,810 82 | 3 18 | ..... |
| Ontario et Québec | 287,380 02 | 287,372 54 | 7 48 | ..... |
| Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta et Territoires du Nord-Ouest | 695,827 00 | 695,261 74 | 565 26 | ..... |
| Colombie-Britannique | 310,490 00 | 309,753 05 | 736 95 | ..... |
| Yukon | 19,000 00 | 17,233 44 | 1,766 56 | ..... |
| Dépenses générales | 161,500 00 | 161,482 95 | 17 05 | ..... |
| Education Indienne | 1,918,521 25 | 1,918,441 53 | 79 72 | ..... |
| Total | 3,883,237 97 | 3,890,999 78 | 3,979 19 | 11,741 00 |
| Compte spécial ouvert au département des Finances | 79,029 03 | 41,131 54 | 37,897 49 | ..... |
| Gratuités | ..... | 570 01 | ..... | ..... |
| Vote spécial 492 | ..... | 41,267 16 | ..... | ..... |
| *Annuités—* | | | | |
| Traité n° 9 | 205,290 00 | 568 00 | ..... | 11,741 00 |
| Traité Robinson | | 6,000 00 | | |
| Man., Sask., Alta. et T. du N.-O | | 210,463 00 | | |
| Surplus du montant dépensé | ..... | ..... | 11,741 00 | |
| | 205,290 00 | 217,031 00 | 11,741 00 | 11,741 00 |
| *Ile du Prince-Edouard—* | | | | |
| Salaires | 960 00 | 840 00 | 120 00 | ..... |
| Secours et semenses | 1,875 00 | 2,128 34 | ..... | 253 34 |
| Soins médicaux | 1,550 00 | 1,810 72 | ..... | 260 72 |
| Divers | 250 00 | 151 25 | 98 75 | ..... |
| Routes | 300 00 | ..... | 300 00 | ..... |
| Montant non dépensé | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 69 |
| | 4,935 00 | 4,930 31 | 518 75 | 518 75 |
| *Nouvelle-Écosse* | | | | |
| Salaires | 6,240 00 | 5,955 00 | 285 00 | ..... |
| Secours | 25,000 00 | 25,380 23 | ..... | 380 23 |
| Soins médicaux | 12,200 00 | 17,358 37 | ..... | 5,158 37 |
| Divers | 26,400 00 | 20,944 01 | 5,455 99 | ..... |
| Semenses | 1,500 00 | 1,601 32 | ..... | 101 32 |
| Routes | 5,500 00 | 5,595 40 | ..... | 95 40 |
| Montant non dépensé | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 67 |
| | 76,840 00 | 76,834 33 | 5,740 99 | 5,740 99 |
| *Nouveau-Brunswick—* | | | | |
| Salaires | 3,264 00 | 3,092 50 | 171 50 | ..... |
| Secours | 24,000 00 | 22,292 21 | 1,707 79 | ..... |
| Soins médicaux | 5,700 00 | 7,919 69 | ..... | 2,219 69 |
| Divers | 1,400 00 | 1,532 88 | ..... | 132 88 |
| Semences | 1,000 00 | 973,54 | 26 46 | ..... |
| Routes | 450 00 | ..... | 450 00 | ..... |
| Montant non dépensé | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 18 |
| | 35,814 00 | 35,810 82 | 2,355 75 | 2,355 75 |
| *Ontario et Québec—* | | | | |
| Secours | 112,568 00 | 122,271 49 | ..... | 9,703 49 |
| Dépenses générales | 100,037 00 | 118,241 83 | ..... | 18,204 83 |
| Routes | 73,775 02 | 46 700 37 | 27,074 65 | ..... |
| Défrichage | 1,000 00 | 158 85 | 841 15 | ..... |
| Montant non dépensé | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 48 |
| | 287,380 02 | 287,372 54 | 27,915 80 | 27,915 80 |

## Comptes des crédits—1925-1926—*Fin*

| Crédits | Crédits octroyés | Dépenses | Crédits non dépensés | Crédits dépensés |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| *Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta et Territoires du Nord-Ouest—* | | | | |
| Machines aratoires, outils, etc. | 7,612 00 | 5,982 63 | 1,629 37 | ..... |
| Semences | 2,013 00 | 3,966 13 | ..... | 1,953,13 |
| Bestiaux | 2,150 00 | 1,640 83 | 509 17 | ..... |
| Secours | 153,450 00 | 160,480 57 | ..... | 7,030 57 |
| Soins médicaux, hopitaux, etc. | 180 00 | 180,596 67 | ..... | 1,656 67 |
| | 178,760 00 | | | |
| Vêtements triennaux | 4,710 00 | 5,458 17 | ..... | 748 17 |
| Arpentages | 8,000 00 | 3,840 50 | 4,159 50 | ..... |
| Sioux | 8,145 00 | 11,458 01 | ..... | 3,313 01 |
| Mills | 1,194 00 | ..... | 1,194 00 | ..... |
| | 3,990 00 | | | |
| Dépenses générales | 325,623 00 | 321,838 23 | 7,774 77 | ..... |
| Montant non dépensé | ..... | ..... | ..... | 565 26 |
| | 695,827 00 | 695,261 74 | 15,266 81 | 15,266 81 |
| *Colombie-Britannique—* | | | | |
| Secours | 35,000 00 | 37,963 61 | ..... | 2,963 61 |
| Soins médicaux | 95,200 00 | 102,375 48 | ..... | 7,175 48 |
| Agriculture | 9,950 00 | 8,348 36 | 1,601 64 | ..... |
| Dépenses générales | 116,090 00 | 118,217 54 | ..... | 2,127 54 |
| Arpentage et irrigation | 54,250 00 | 42,848 06 | 11,401 94 | ..... |
| Montant non dépensé | ..... | ..... | ..... | 736 95 |
| | 310,490 00 | 309,753,05 | 13,003 58 | 13,003 58 |
| *Yukon—* | | | | |
| Secours, soins médicaux et médecines | 15,000 00 | 13,456 69 | 1,543 31 | ..... |
| Dépenses générales | 4,000 00 | 3,776 75 | 223 25 | ..... |
| Montant non dépensé | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,766 56 |
| | 19,000 00 | 17,233 44 | 1,766 56 | 1,766 56 |
| *Dépenses générales—* | | | | |
| Terres remises | 50,000 00 | ..... | 50,000 00 | ..... |
| Secours aux Esquimaux | ..... | 23,532 53 | ..... | 23,532 53 |
| Secours | 50,000 00 | 51,267 60 | ..... | 1,267 60 |
| Contre la tuberculose | 30,000 00 | 61,209 42 | ..... | 31,209 42 |
| Impressions et papeterie | 5,000 00 | 5,882 28 | ..... | 882 28 |
| Assistance, compte 310 | 3,000 00 | 3,000 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Arpentages | 6,000 00 | 4,533 80 | 1,466 20 | ..... |
| Picotte et autres maladies | 10,000 00 | 2,298 89 | 7,701 11 | ..... |
| Frais d'enregistrement | 500 00 | 232 75 | 267 25 | ..... |
| Frais judiciaires | 7,000 00 | 9,525 68 | ..... | 2,525 68 |
| Montant non dépensé | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 05 |
| | 161,500 00 | 161,482 95 | 59,434 56 | 59,434 56 |
| *Education des Indiens—* | 35,031 25 | | | |
| | 1,883,490 00 | 1,918,441 53 | 79 72 | ..... |

## FONDS DE FIDUCIE DES INDIENS

Indiquant la transaction au sujet de ce fonds durant l'année finissant le 31 mars 1926.

| Service | Débit | Crédit |
|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. |
| Balance, 31 mars 1925 | ..... | 12,124,389 17 |
| Collection sur ventes de terres, droits sur bois et pierre, loyers, amendes | ..... | 801,739 77 |
| Intérêt pour l'année finissant le 31 mars 1925 | ..... | 617,117 90 |
| Gratification législative comme supplément au Fonds | ..... | 6,000 00 |
| Chèques en cours, 1923–24 | ..... | 262 01 |
| Montant transporté au crédit durant l'année | ..... | 49,890 57 |
| Montants transportés au débit durant l'année | 30,540 00 | ..... |
| Dépenses durant l'année | 1,150,398 65 | ..... |
| Balance, 31 mars 1926 | 12,418,460 77 | |
| | $13,599,399 42 | $13,599,399 42 |

Département des Affaires Indiennes,
Ottawa.

DOMINION DU CANADA

# RAPPORT

DU

# MINISTÈRE DES MINES

POUR

## L'ANNÉE FINANCIÈRE SE TERMINANT LE 31 MARS 1926

*(Traduit par le personnel attitré du ministère)*

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
1927

[N° 2123]

*A Son Excellence le Baron Byng de Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.O.V., Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef du Dominion du Canada.*

PLAISE À VOTRE EXCELLENCE,

Le soussigné a l'honneur de présenter à Votre Excellence, conformément à la loi 6-7 Edouard VII, chapitre 29, article 18, le rapport des travaux du ministère des Mines pour l'année financière se terminant le 31 mars 1926.

CHARLES STEWART,
*Ministre des Mines.*

OTTAWA, le 30 septembre 1926.

# TABLE DES MATIÈRES


| | Pages |
|---|---|
| Ministère des Mines | 1 |
| Commission géologique | 9 |
| Section de géologie | 9 |
| Section de topographie | 15 |
| Section de minéralogie | 18 |
| Section de paléontologie | 20 |
| Section des sondages | 23 |
| Section de géographie et de dessin | 27 |
| Section de la gravure des cartes | 30 |
| Section de photographie | 31 |
| Section des renseignements géologiques et de distribution | 31 |
| Bibliothèque | 32 |
| Bureau de la Colombie britannique | 32 |
| Musée commémoratif Victoria | 34 |
| Section d'anthropologie | 36 |
| Section de biologie | 45 |
| Division des Mines | 58 |
| Section des ressources minérales | 59 |
| Section de préparation mécanique des minerais et de métallurgie | 62 |
| Section des combustibles et de l'essai des combustibles | 64 |
| Section de céramique et de matériaux de voirie | 67 |
| Section de chimie | 69 |
| Bureau de l'essayerie fédérale du Canada, à Vancouver | 70 |
| Section du dessin | 71 |
| Distribution des publications | 72 |
| Bibliothèque | 72 |
| Division des explosifs | 74 |
| Division de publication | 76 |
| Division de la comptabilité | 79 |
| Index | 81 |

# RAPPORT

DU

# MINISTÈRE DES MINES

## POUR L'ANNÉE FINANCIÈRE SE TERMINANT LE 31 MARS 1926

A l'honorable CHARLES STEWART,
Ministre des Mines,
Ottawa.

MONSIEUR,—J'ai l'honneur de vous transmettre le rapport annuel du ministère des Mines pour l'année se terminant au 31 mars, 1926.

Des comptes rendus touchant les travaux qui ont été accomplis par les diverses divisions du ministère font voir que malgré les progrès réalisés dans l'industrie minière et les demandes toujours croissantes qui sont faites au ministère, le personnel a pu répondre à toutes les exigences et satisfaire tous les besoins urgents de l'industrie. Toutefois, à mesure que le temps avance, de nouveaux horizons de service s'ouvrent, non seulement dans le domaine de la technologie minérale, mais encore dans celui de l'industrie et du commerce des minéraux, et qu'on ne peut entreprendre de façon satisfaisante sans un personnel plus nombreux.

Tout compris, environ soixante-douze groupes se livrèrent à des recherches sur le terrain dans le Canada entier, l'île du Prince-Edouard exceptée. Ces équipes se livrèrent à des recherches touchant la géologie, les ressources minérales, l'ethnologie, l'archéologie, la botanique et la biologie. Les travaux accoutumés et ceux de recherches spéciales ont aussi été entrepris dans les laboratoires du ministère, se rapportant à la métallurgie, au traitement du minerai, à l'essai du combustible, à la céramique, aux matériaux de voirie, à la chimie et à la minéralogie.

Dans toutes les sphères de son activité le ministère a suivi ses principes de coopération, tant pour les travaux sur le terrain que pour ceux des laboratoires, avec tous les autres corps, soit fédéraux, soit provinciaux, soit publics, soit particuliers, dont les devoirs se rapprochent de ceux du ministère. Le programme des recherches sur le terrain n'est définitivement arrêté qu'après entente avec les organisations provinciales, qui se rapportent aux ressources minérales, et avec les administrateurs des Chemins de fer Nationaux du Canada. Dans l'exécution de ce programme on emploie, pendant les mois d'été, de soixante à quatre-vingt-dix étudiants qui suivent des cours de géologie ou de science minière, ajoutant de cette façon à la valeur de l'éducation donnée par les universités.

Dans les travaux de laboratoire, le genre des recherches faites par le ministère a été tout à fait différent de celui entrepris, jusqu'ici, par les organisations des gouvernements provinciaux, de façon qu'il y a eu peu ou point de danger à se répéter. Quelques-unes des universités et les gouvernements de l'Ontario et de l'Alberta entreprennent, cependant, certains travaux semblables à ceux de la division des Mines, mais l'on fait des efforts attentifs pour coordonner nos travaux à ceux de ces organisations.

Une coopération active est entretenue avec l'organisation des chemins de fer canadiens pour le développement industriel, en vue de l'échange des renseignements et des moyens pour obtenir des facilités de laboratoire. L'année dernière le Canadien-du-Pacifique a tiré profit de cet arrangement, et les faci-

lités de notre laboratoire de céramique furent mises à la disposition d'un ingénieur de cette organisation dans le but d'analyser un nombre d'échantillons d'argiles de la province de Saskatchewan.

Quant aux organisations britanniques et étrangères, le ministère est en coopération active avec l'Institut impérial, et avec le Ministère britannique des Recherches scientifiques et industrielles; avec le Bureau des Mines à Washington, et avec certaines sociétés techniques aux Etats-Unis.

Depuis que le sous-ministre a été nommé membre du Conseil national des Recherches du Canada, le ministère est en relations intimes avec cette organisation, et un grand nombre d'investigations d'un caractère commun ont été entreprises surtout une se rapportant à l'industrie de la magnésite.

Les résultats de toutes les pricipales investigations effectuées, soit sur le terrain soit dans les laboratoires, sont finalement incorporés dans les rapports et ceux-ci sont publiés, soit sous forme de rapports annuels, soit comme bulletins spéciaux, ou soit comme mémoires. En sus de ces méthodes de publier les résultats de nos investigations, la pratique de répandre les informations par des articles adressés au public et à la presse technique, ainsi qu'au moyen de conférences, est devenue fermement établie. La liste suivante d'articles et de conférences par des membres du personnel fait bien voir jusqu'à quel point cette pratique a été réalisée:

## Liste d'articles et de conférences[1]

"Influence of Minerals on Human History", par Charles Camsell. Arts and Letters Club, Ottawa, janvier 1926.

"The Future of Canada's Mineral Development as Reflected on Her Mineral Trade", par Charles Camsell. Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Winnipeg, novembre 1925.

"The Influence of Minerals on Canadian History and Development", par Charles Camsell. Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Montréal, mars 1926.

"The Dominion Fuel Board, Its Formation, Functions, and Work", par C.-P. Hotchkiss. Canadian Mining Journal, 26 mars 1926.

"Lead and Zinc in Eastern Canada", par F.-J. Alcock. Mining and Metallurgy, février 1926.

"Volcanoes, Old and New", par F.-J. Alcock. Conférence, Musée commémoratif Victoria, 9 et 13 janvier 1926.

"The New Glasgow Conglomerate Member of Pictou County, Nova Scotia", par W.-A. Bell. Comptes rendus du Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, vol. 28.

"The Topographical Work of the Geological Survey", par W.-H. Boyd. Canadian Defence Quaterly, vol. 11, n° 4, juillet 1925.

"The Heritage of Nova Scotia", par W.-H. Collins. Halifax Chronicle, 1er janvier 1926.

"Field Work of the Geological Survey, 1925", par W.-H. Collins. Canadian Mining Journal, 19 juin 1925, et dans d'autres publications.

"Progress of Structural Determinations in the Archæan Rocks of Ontario and Quebec", par H.-C. Cooke. Société royale du Canada, Comptes rendus, vol. 19, 1925.

"The Place of Fossils in Earth History", par W.-S. Dyer. Conférence, Musée commémoratif Victoria, 13 et 17 mars 1926.

"Rocks and How They are Formed", par W.-F. James. Conférence, Musée commémoratif Victoria, 2 et 6 janvier 1926.

"James Bay Coastal Plain", par E.-M. Kindle. Geographic Review, vol. XV, n° 2, avril 1925.

"Note on Rhizocretions", par E.-M. Kindle. Journal of Geology, n° 7, vol. 33, octobre et novembre 1925.

"Prospecting under Water", par E.-M. Kindle. Canadian Mining Journal, n° 50, vol. 46, novembre 1925.

"The Bottom Deposits of Lake Ontario", par E.-M. Kindle. Comptes rendus, Société royale du Canada, vol. XIX, 3e série, 1925.

Revue de "Index to Palæontology" (Frank Nicolas), par E.-M. Kindle. Canadian Field Naturalist, vol. XL, n° 2, février 1926.

Revue de "Stratigraphy and Fauna of Hackaberry Stage of Upper Devonian" (C.-L. et M.-A. Fenton), par E.-M. Kindle. Canadian Field Naturalist, n° 1, vol. XL, janvier 1926.

---

(1) Ces travaux n'étant pas traduits en français, nous en donnons ici les titres en anglais.

"Influence of Temperature on Colour and Lamination in Sediments", par E.-M. Kindle. Rapport du "Committee on Sedimentation" (publié par le National Research Council, Washington), 1924.
"The Geological History of Ottawa", par E.-M. Kindle. Conférence devant les Boy Scouts, Eglise Unitarienne, mars 1925.
"Asbestos and the Merger", par W. Malcolm. Haut Commissaire pour le Canada, Londres.
"Field Work of the Survey, 1925", par W. Malcolm. Haut Commissaire pour le Canada, Londres.
"Canada's Mineral Industry, Past and Future", par W. Malcolm. Haut Commissaire pour le Canada, Londres.
"Salt in the Maritime Provinces", par W.-A. Bell. Haut Commissaire pour le Canada, Londres.
"Oil Development in Alberta", par G.-S. Hume. Haut Commissaire pour le Canada, Londres.
"Cassiar, B.C., Gold Rush", par W.-A. Johnston. Haut Commissaire pour le Canada, Londres.
"Recent Discovery of Lithia Mineral Deposits in Southeastern Manitoba", par J.-F. Wright. Haut Commissaire pour le Canada, Londres.
"Recent Developments in Northwestern Quebec", par H.-C. Cooke. Haut Commissaire pour le Canada, Londres.
"The Mineral Industry of Canada, during 1925", par W. Malcolm. Natural Resources, vol. 5, n° 1, janvier 1926.
"Economic Geology of Canada, 1923 and 1924", par W. Malcolm. Pour l'Annuaire du Canada, 1925.
"The Mining Industry of Canada during 1925", par W. Malcolm. Pour un numéro spécial canadien du Canadian Christian Science Monitor.
"The Mineral Industry", par W. Malcolm. Numéro de la revue financière de la *Montréal Gazette,* janvier 1926.
"The Expression of Land Forms on Topographic Maps", par A.-C.-T. Sheppard. Conférence, Dominion Land Surveyors Association, Assemblée annuelle, Ottawa, 4 février 1926.
"The Value of the Topographic Map to the Community", par A.-C.-T. Sheppard. Conférence, Gyro Club, Cranbrook (C.-B.), 22 septembre 1925.
"The Bison and Its Relations", par C.-M. Sternberg. Canadian Field Naturalist, n° 5, 1925.
"Integument of Chasmosaurus Belli", par C.-M. Sternberg. Canadian Field Naturalist, n° 5, 1925.
"Les dinosauriens, les vrais géants du passé", par C.-M. Sternberg. *La Presse,* Montréal, 26 décembre 1925.
"Hunting Dinosaurs in the Badlands of Alberta", par C.-M. Sternberg. U.F.A., Morrin, Alberta, 4 septembre 1925.
"Hunting Dinosaurs in the Badlands of Alberta", par C.-M. Sternberg. Conférence, Rotary Club, Camrose, Alberta, 14 septembre 1925.
"Animals of the Past", par C.-M. Sternberg. Conférence, Y.M.C.A., Ottawa 19 novembre 1925.
"Hunting Dinosaurs", par C.-M. Sternberg. Conférence, Ottawa Field Naturalists Club, 1er décembre 1925.
"Hunting Dinosaurs in the Badlands of Alberta", par C.-M. Sternberg. Conférence au Musée commémoratif Victoria, 23 et 27 janvier 1926.
"Hunting Dinosaurs in the Badlands of Alberta", par C.-M. Sternberg. Conférence, Grant's Consolidated School, Britannia, 26 février 1926.
"Evidence of Liquid Immiscibility in a Silicate Magma, Agate Point, Ontario", par T.-L. Tanton. Journal of Geology, vol. 33, août-septembre, 1925.
"The Building of Mountains", par J.-F. Walker. Conférence, Musée commémoratif Victoria, 6 et 10 février 1926.
"The Grenville Pre-Cambrian Subprovince", par M.-E. Wilson. Journal of Geology, vol. 33, mai-juin 1925.
"Geology and Mineral Deposits of the East Central Manitoba Mining District", par J.-F. Wright. Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Bulletin, décembre 1925.
"A Prehistoric Petroglyph on Noeick River, British Columbia", par Harlan I. Smith. Man, vol. XXV, n° 9, septembre 1925.
"Unique Prehistoric Carvings from near Vancouver, B.C.", par Harlan I. Smith. American Anthropologist, vol. 27, n° 2, avril-juin 1925.
"Mackenzie Park as a Field for Survey, Exploration, Literature, and Art", par Harlan I. Smith. Science, vol. LXII, n° 1601, 4 septembre 1925.
"Indian Culture of Canada's Pacific Coast", par Harlan I. Smith. The Southern Workman, janvier 1926.
"A Semi-Subterranean House-site in the Bella Coola Area on the Coast of British Columbia", par Harlan I. Smith. Man, vol. XXV, n° 11, novembre 1925.
"Entomology among the Bella Coola and Carrier Indians", par Harlan I. Smith. American Anthropologist, vol. 27, n° 3, juillet 1925.
"The Economic Value of Prehistoric Canadian Art", par Harlan I. Smith. Engineering Society, Vancouver (C.-B.), octobre 1925.

"The Development of Museums and Their Relation to Education", par Harlan I. Smith. Assemblée annuelle, Association des Instituteurs de la ville d'Ottawa, février 1926.
"The Government Work on the Conservation of Totem-Poles as Tourist Attractions", par Harlan I. Smith, Gastronomic Club, Ottawa. février 1926.
"The Commercial Value of Prehistoric Canadian Art", par Harlan I. Smith. Women's Canadian Club, Vancouver, octobre 1925.
"The Economic Uses of Prehistoric Canadian Art", par Harlan I. Smith, Rotary Club, Prince Rupert (C.-B.) et université de Chicago, Chicago, octobre 1925.
"The Norway of Canada and Its Archæological Treasures", par Harlan I. Smith. Ecole de Hurdman Bridge, Ottawa, mai 1925.
"The Culture Areas of Canada", par Harlan I. Smith. Y.M.C.A., Ottawa, janvier 1926.
"Was Hochelaga Destroyed or Abandoned", par W.-T. Wintemberg. Société royale du Canada, mai 1925.
"Canada's Eskimo Problem", par D. Jenness. Queen's Quarterly, avril-juin 1925.
"A New Eskimo Culture in Hudson Bay", par D. Jenness. Geographical Review, juillet 1925.
"Eskimo Dentition", par D. Jenness. Ottawa Dental Society, décembre 1925.
"Social Organization of the Sekani Indians of British Columbia", par D. Jenness. American Anthropological Association, décembre 1925.
"The Indian in Canadian Literature", par J.-D. Leechman. Convention de l'Association des Auteurs canadiens, 10 juin 1925.
"Indians of Canada" une série de quatre conférences par J.-D. Leechman. Canadian Standard Efficiency Training Camp, juillet 1925.
"The Art of the West Coast Indian", par J.-D. Leechman. Arts and Letters Club, Ottawa, 13 octobre 1925.
"Indian Literature", par C.-M. Barbeau. Young Men's Canadian Club, Montréal, 2 avril 1925.
"Temlaham and the Totem Pole Indians of the Skeena", par C.-M. Barbeau. The Arts Club, Montréal, 4 avril 1925.
"Folk Songs of French Canada, with illustrations", par C.-M. Barbeau. Empire Club, Toronto, 9 avril 1925.
"Canadian Folk-Lore" par C.-M. Barbeau. Arts and Letters Club, Toronto, 10 avril 1925.
"The Songs of the Canadian Indians", par C.-M. Barbeau. Société royale du Canada, réunion de mai, Ottawa, 1925.
"The French Colonial Architecture of Quebec", par C.-M. Barbeau, conjointement avec le prof. Ramsay Traquair. Section d'Ottawa de l'American Folk-Lore Society, 14 janvier 1926.
"L'Ecole des Beaux-Arts fondée par Mgr. de Laval", par C.-M. Barbeau. Cercle universitaire de Montréal, 20 mars 1926.
"An Ancient School of Art in Canada", par C.-M. Barbeau. Women's Guild of St. George, Montréal, 23 mars 1926.
"A school of Colonial Architecture in New France", par C.-M. Barbeau. St. James Literary Society, Montréal, 23 mars 1926.
"The Salmon Run on the Upper Skeena", par C.-M. Barbeau. Field and Stream, février 1926.
"Etudes historiques de l'architecture des églises de Ste-Famille, St-François, St-Pierre et St-Jean, Ile d'Orléans", par C.-M. Barbeau. (Les Vieilles Eglises de la Province de Québec, publ. par la Commission des Monuments historiques de Québec. 1925).
"Amphibians and Reptiles of Canada", par Clyde L. Patch. St. Matthew's Men's Club, 3 décembre 1925.
"Where Animals Go in the Winter", par Clyde L. Patch. Maison de détention d'Ottawa, 22 décembre 1925.
"Animal Life on Our Pacific Coast Islands", par Clyde L. Patch. Club des garçonnets de Lindenlea, 13 janvier 1926.
"Animal Life of Our Pacific Coast Islands", par Clyde L. Patch. Classes de l'école Creighton, 19 mars 1926.
"*Graptemys geographica* in Canada", par Clyde L. Patch. Copeia, 22 décembre 1925.
"Colour Description of *Ambystoma macrodactylum*", par Clyde L. Patch. A synopsis of the Amphibia of California, 1925.
"Bent Grasses", par M.-O. Malte. The Golfer, Toronto, Ontario, may 1925
"Investigation by the Mines Branch in 1925", par John McLeish, Canadian Mining Journal, juin 1925, et autres revues.
"Ores of Western Quebec; Their Character and Metallurgical Treatment", par W.-B. Timm, Financial Post.
"Fuels and Fuel Situation in Canada", par B.-F. Haanel. 8e Convention annuelle des Chimistes du Dominion à Guelph, juin 1925.
"Canada Is Third in Silver Production", par A.-W.-G. Wilson. Natural Resources, juin 1925.

"Carbonization of Canadian Fuels; the Application of the Principles of High and Low Temperature Carbonization to Wood, Peat, and Different Classes of Canadian Coals, par R.-E. Gilmore. Travail présenté devant l'assemblée conjointe de la Society of Chemical Industry et du Canadian Institute of Chemistry, 5 janvier 1926, à Toronto, et publié dans le Canadian Chemistry and Metallurgy, février, mars et avril 1926.

"Development of a Standard Canadian Laboratory Distillation Method for the Examination of Oil-shale", par R.-E. Gilmore et A.-A. Swinnerton. 8e Convention annuelle des Chimistes du Dominion, à Guelph, juin 1925. Publié dans le Canadian Chemistry and Metallurgy, octobre et novembre, 1925.

"Asphalt Deposits of the Peace River District", par S.-C. Ells. Mining and Industrial News, Winnipeg, avril 1925.

"Bituminous Sands of Northern Alberta", par S.-C. Ells. Allocution aux réunions des sections de Calgary et d'Edmonton, de l'Engineering Institute of Canada et du Board of Trade, Calgary.

"New Developments in the Turner Valley Oil Field, Alberta", par R.-T. Elworthy. Saturday Night, juillet 1925, et Natural Resources.

"Silica Refractories in Canada", par L.-H. Cole. Bureau impérial des Ressources minérales.

"Glass Sands in Canada", par L.-H. Cole. Bureau impérial des Ressources naturelles,

"A New Deposit of Lithium Ore in Canada", par L.-H. Cole. Natural Resources.

"The Origin of Sodium Sulphate Deposits of Western Canada", par L.-H. Cole. Allocution devant l'assemblée annuelle de l'Ouest du Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, novembre, 1925.

"Raw Materials of the Ceramic Industries", par H. Frechette. Natural Resources, octobre, 1925, et autres publications.

"Brick for Architectural Effects, par H. Frechette. Contract Record and Engineering News, décembre 1925.

"Technical Books for the Brick Plant", par H. Frechette. Allocution devant l'assemblée annuelle du Canadian National Clay Products Association, janvier 1926, Toronto.

"Care and Use of Heat-Measuring Devices in Ceramic Plants", par L.-P. Collin. Allocution devant l'assemblée annuelle du Canadian National Clay Products Association, janvier 1926, Toronto.

"Causes and Prevention of Scumming and Efflorescence in Bricks", par L.-P. Collin. Allocution, université de Toronto, janvier, 1926.

"Texture of Ceramic Raw Materials", par J.-F. McMahon. Allocution, université de Toronto, janvier 1926.

"Gold in Canada", par A.-W.-G. Wilson. Bureau du Haut Commissaire.

"Canada's Place in Silver Production", par A.-W.-G. Wilson. Bureau du Haut Commissaire.

"Spray Dried Salt Cake for Textile Dyeing", par A.-W.-G. Wilson, Bureau du Haut Commissaire.

"Canadian Magnesite in the British Market", par H. Frechette. Bureau du Haut Commissaire.

"Recent Development in Lead and Zinc Mining in Eastern Canada", par W.-B. Timm. Bureau du Haut Commissaire.

"Electrolytic Iron and Titanium Pigment", par A.-W.-G. Wilson. Bureau du Haut Commissaire.

"Canada Leads in Cobalt Production", par Miss D.-M. Stewart. Bureau du Haut Commissaire.

"Asbestos", par A.-H.-A. Robinson. Bureau du Haut Commissaire.

"Nickel", par A.-H.-A. Robinson. Bureau du Haut Commissaire.

"Mica", par A.-H.-A. Robinson. Bureau du Haut Commissaire.

"Zinc and Lead in Eastern Canada", par A.-H.-A. Robinson. Bureau du Haut Commissaire.

"Developments in the Rouyn District, 1925", par A.-H.-A. Robinson. Bureau du Haut Commissaire.

"Lead and Zinc Mining in Eastern Canada", par C.-S. Parsons. Bureau du Haut Commissaire.

"The Graphite Situation in Canada", par C.-S. Parsons. Bureau du Haut Commissaire.

"Canada as a Copper Producer", par A. Buisson. Bureau du Haut Commissaire.

"Tour Through Wembley Park", par A.-W.-G. Wilson. Allocution, Royal Can. Inst., Toronto, 4 avril 1925.

"A Random Talk on Gold and Gold Mining", par A.-H.-A. Robinson. Irradiation, mars 1926.

"Story of a Cup and Saucer", par H. Frechette. Conférence, Musée commémoratif Victoria, janvier 1926.

"Porcelain Manufacture", par H. Frechette. Conférence, Musée commémoratif Victoria, janvier 1926.

En plus des articles et publications techniques, la série ordinaire de conférences sur les ressources naturelles du Canada a été donnée dans la salle des conférences du Musée. Les conférenciers furent choisis parmi le personnel du

ministère de même que parmi celui des ministères de l'Intérieur, de l'Agriculture et du Commerce. Environ 14,650 personnes assistèrent à ces conférences pendant l'hiver.

Le sous-ministre, en sus de ses fonctions de sous-ministre, agit en qualité de président ou de membre des commissions suivantes, savoir: Conseil des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, Commission fédérale du Combustible, Bureau de l'Utilisation du Lignite, Commission canadienne de la Conférence mondiale de l'Energie, Commission pour les Règlements miniers, Conseil des Recherches Nationales, Commission consultative sur les Minéraux de l'Institut impérial. Des assemblées de ces commissions ont eu lieu pendant l'année bien que la participation à la toute dernière se fit par correspondance seulement.

L'Acte du Parlement britannique qui réorganisait l'Institut impérial obtint la Sanction royale le 28 mai 1925, et la fusion du Bureau impérial des Ressources minérales avec l'Institut impérial fut mise en force le premier juillet de la même année. Un Conseil des Gouverneurs a été établi conformément à l'Acte et l'on nomma un Comité d'Administration et une Commission des Laboratoires. Le Canada est représenté dans le Conseil des Gouverneurs par le Haut Commissaire canadien. Deux départements principaux ont été fondés au sein de l'Institut, l'un se rapportant aux ressources minérales et l'autre aux produits végétaux et animaux, et chacun de ces départements fonctionne sous la direction de Conseils consultatifs. Le sous-ministre des Mines est le représentant canadien dans le Conseil consultatif sur les minéraux. En sus, l'Institut entretient des collections bien exposées, dans lesquelles sont étalés des spécimens de matières premières et des articles finis qui proviennent de toutes les parties de l'Empire. L'Institut dépend surtout pour son entretien des dons annuels faits par la Grande-Bretagne, les Dominions, l'Inde et les Colonies.

L'année 1925 fut, pour l'industrie minière du Canada, la meilleure de toute son histoire. Bien que les chiffres de la production, tels qu'ils sont publiés par le Bureau fédéral des Statistiques, fassent voir une forte plus-value pour l'année 1920, toutefois, si les calculs pour l'année 1925 avaient été faits sur la même base que pour ceux de cette année-là, les estimations pour 1925 auraient été bien plus fortes. En ce qui regarde les quantités, les chiffres pour l'année 1925 font voir une augmentation sur les années précédentes, pour la grande majorité des produits.

Au point de vue du traitement et de la réduction des minerais, il s'est fait aussi un progrès en rapport avec celui du champ de la production.

Non seulement il se fait un progrès, d'année en année, dans l'exploitation des minéraux de districts connus, mais à mesure que le temps avance, de nouveaux champs sont découverts lesquels, bien qu'il faille des années pour arriver à un état de production effective, tendent tous non seulement à fortifier l'industrie minière dans l'ensemble des industries du pays, mais à ouvrir notre vaste région du nord à une colonisation entreprise pour des fins agricoles. Il suffit de lire l'histoire du passé pour apprécier le fait que nombre de fois le progrès du Canada a reçu une impulsion incalculable dans le champ des découvertes minérales, et au point de vue de l'influence colonisatrice et civilisatrice on peut s'en faire une idée de découvertes semblables dans l'histoire de la Colombie britannique, dans celle du territoire du Yukon, du Nord de l'Ontario et plus récemment du Québec occidental.

A n'estimer la valeur nationale de notre industrie minérale que par le nombre de millions de dollars que rapportent les métaux mis en valeur, ce serait ne montrer qu'un des côtés du tableau. Ce serait ignorer la plus grande leçon que donne l'histoire de cette exploitation minière, que de passer sous silence le développement national incommensurable que ces travaux immenses ont engendré, service vital, indispensable qui va bien au delà de l'industrie minière elle-même. Nos contrées du Nord pourraient rester dans un état de sommeil pendant des générations n'était-ce pour le fait que la mise en valeur des gise-

ments minéraux agit exactement comme un phénomène catalytique dans une réaction chimique. Elle fait naître à la vie les régions environnantes et encourage, entraîne même le développement de l'agriculture et d'autres industries permanentes. En sorte que, tandis que la richesse minérale s'épuise avec le temps, il reste cependant en arrière un legs d'un développement permanent, qui, en quelque cas, surpasse grandement, en importance, l'exploitation minière elle-même. Ainsi l'industrie minière agit comme un des principaux facteurs pour répandre le développement par tout le Dominion.

## Commission fédérale du Combustible

Pendant l'année, la Commission fédérale du Combustible poursuivit ses recherches et continua à accumuler les renseignements se rapportant aux diverses phases du problème que suscite cette question si importante au Canada.

Après la publication des rapports intitulés: "Le Coke comme combustible de ménage dans le Canada central", et "Le Chauffage central et régional, possibilité de sa mise en pratique au Canada", rapports publiés en 1925 et 1924, plusieurs milliers d'exemplaires de chaque édition—l'anglaise et la française—furent distribués aux personnes intéressées à la question. La Commission du Combustible est très consciente des grands avantages que l'on pourrait obtenir de la construction d'usines à coke dans le centre du Canada. Elle a, par le moyen de la distribution soit du rapport sur le coke soit de plus de 120,000 cartes expliquant comment il doit être consumé, aidé à l'établissement d'un marché pour ce produit, lequel semble garantir la construction d'autres usines pour l'approvisionnement de ce marché.

D'autres recherches sur l'usage du bois comme combustible supplémentaire dans l'Ontario sont venues s'ajouter aux renseignements recueillis dans l'investigation effectuée l'an dernier. Un rapport qui traite fort bien le sujet en question paraîtra dans un avenir rapproché.

La commission a coopéré avec la section de l'Essai des Combustibles de la division des Mines, en dirigeant une investigation sur les propriétés de cokéification des charbons provenant des provinces maritimes. En vue de l'importance croissante et du développement de l'industrie du coke dans le Canada central, cette investigation est d'un intérêt plus que passager. On a publié un rapport qui fait voir que les charbons des provinces maritimes sont hautement propres à la fabrication d'un coke de ménage.

"La Construction et l'Isolement des Maisons" fait le sujet d'une série de brochures populaires qui sont actuellement en voie de préparation dans le but de renseigner le public. La commission se propose de faire de ces brochures l'occasion d'une grande distribution, car l'on croit que de grandes économies dans la consommation du combustible peuvent être réalisées en donnant l'importance voulue aux plus simples phases de ce sujet.

Dans le but d'établir l'efficacité calorifique relative des divers charbons canadiens, la commission, conjointement avec la section de l'Essai des Combustibles, qui relève de la division des Mines, a fait une série d'essais dans des calorifères ordinaires de maison. On a jugé à propos de continuer ce travail afin d'y inclure les charbons et le coke de la Grande-Bretagne. Le personnel de la section de l'Essai des Combustibles est actuellement occupé à préparer un rapport qui fera voir les résultats de ces essais.

Le secrétaire de la commission visita l'ouest du Canada et fit une inspection des différents bassins houillers qui sont exploités, des méthodes d'extraction employées, et des conditions du marché. Au moyen des renseignements ainsi obtenus, il a pu esquisser le sujet d'une série d'investigations nécessaires relativement au problème de l'industrie houillère dans l'ouest du Canada.

En rapport avec l'investigation touchant le coût du transport du charbon, laquelle fut faite par le Bureau de la Commission des Chemins de fer du Canada,

le ministre des Mines fit en sorte que la Commission du Combustible pût se faire entendre auprès de la Commission des Chemins de fer et un mémoire fut alors soumis à la Commission sur l'importance, au point de vue national, d'établir des taux de transport aussi bas que possible sur le charbon. On s'attend à ce que de plus amples informations seront soumises, sous forme de preuve, quand l'enquête se rouvrira.

Le bureau du secrétaire a fait le relevé annuel des combustibles utilisés pour remplacer l'anthracite dans les provinces centrales, et un rapport a été préparé qui fait voir la quantité de ces combustibles utilisée dans la région critique du combustible.

Pendant les premiers jours de la grève dans les districts houillers de l'anthracite américain, la commission fit, dans la région critique du combustible, un relevé des provisions de combustible de ménage dans les cours des marchands ainsi que des expéditions futures d'une livraison assurée. Elle avisa aussi le gouvernement qu'il n'y aurait pas de danger d'insuffisance sérieuse avant la première partie du mois de février, mais que si la grève devait continuer bien au delà de cette date, il deviendrait nécessaire de prendre des mesures en vue d'amener, dans l'est du Canada, une quantité considérable de charbon de l'Alberta. Environ 75,000 tonnes de charbon de l'Alberta furent mises sur le marché ontarien pendant la dernière période de la grève, ce qui fut regardé comme un moyen d'équilibrer les prix du charbon de ménage à un moment où ils avaient une tendance à monter d'une manière fort évidente.

Le bureau du secrétaire a établi des rapports avec le commerce et l'industrie du charbon, ce qui permet à la commission d'être constamment au courant de la situation du combustible, tant au Canada qu'aux Etats-Unis; elle continue ses recherches sur les problèmes qui doivent être soigneusement étudiés avant qu'un plan national quant aux combustibles puisse être esquissé dans ses grandes lignes. Plusieurs points importants ont été étudiés au cours de l'année passée grâce à ces investigations, et le gouvernement a été mis au courant des résultats obtenus.

La coopération du Service de Renseignements sur les Ressources naturelles, celle de la Commission géologique et de la Division des Mines, a été gracieusement accordée pendant l'année dernière.

Comme conclusion, il est agréable de mentionner encore le fait qu'il y a eu progrès dans la campagne entreprise en vue d'affranchir les provinces centrales de leur dépendance d'une source unique d'approvisionnement de charbon de ménage. Les importations de l'anthracite d'Angleterre, en 1925, s'élevèrent à 549,247 tonnes, et d'autres combustibles de ménage rivaux s'établirent fermement sur nos marchés, qui tous tendaient à réduire nos importations d'anthracite américain.

Votre obéissant serviteur,

CHARLES CAMSELL,
*Sous-ministre.*

OTTAWA, le 30 septembre 1926.

## COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE

*W.-H. Collins, Directeur*

### CHANGEMENTS DANS LE PERSONNEL

Les changements dans le personnel de la Commission géologique ont été très peu nombreux. L.-J. Weeks fut nommé géologue adjoint, S.-M. Steeves, ingénieur-topographe junior et Mlle Alice McCain, photographe adjointe en remplacement de Mlle Eleanor James qui avait donné sa démission.

Par la mort de D.-B. Dowling, le 26 mai 1925, la commission a perdu un de ses géologues les plus capables et les plus expérimentés. Pendant la première période de son service, qui a duré, sans interruption, depuis 1884, il s'occupa principalement de travaux d'exploration dans la région de la baie d'Hudson et dans l'ouest du Canada, et en ces dernières années il était reconnu comme une autorité dans les questions de charbon, de pétrole et de gaz naturel.

### TRAVAUX SUR LE TERRAIN

Le nombre total des géologues, des topographes, des paléontologistes et des minéralogistes, employés de façon permanente et lesquels étaient disponibles pour les travaux de campagne en 1925, n'a été que de quarante-deux, et la somme nette d'argent attribuée aux opérations sur le terrain a été d'environ $160,000; toutefois, cinquante-quatre groupes ont été occupés à ces travaux-là. La chose ne fut possible qu'en obtenant, pour la campagne d'été—depuis le mois de mai jusqu'au mois d'octobre—les services de géologues qui sont régulièrement retenus pendant le reste de l'année par des universités canadiennes, et, quelquefois, par des universités étrangères. On a recouru aux services d'aides-étudiants, au nombre de quatre-vingt-dix, ce qui leur permit en même temps de recevoir là un entraînement pratique de la plus grande valeur.

Un seul de ces cinquante-quatre groupes fut envoyé au Yukon, treize allèrent en Colombie britannique, cinq dans l'Alberta, trois dans la Saskatchewan, trois au Manitoba, onze dans l'Ontario, sept dans le Québec, cinq au Nouveau-Brunswick, cinq dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse et un seul dans les régions arctiques. Dix furent entièrement occupés à faire des relevés cartographiques et à étudier les gisements de minerais; vingt-deux furent assignés à des travaux géologiques et au relevé des régions qui contiennent des gisements minéraux ou qui présentent l'intérêt d'un travail de prospection pour leurs minéraux; huit s'employèrent à des explorations géographiques et géologiques de régions éloignées du pays; dix à faire des relevés topographiques, pour la plupart dans des régions minéralisées, dans le but de les utiliser dans des travaux géologiques ultérieurs, mais qui sont faits aussi pour préparer des cartes d'exécution qualifiée et d'utilité générale, qui contribueront à un relevé principal et systématique du Canada. Trois groupes s'occupèrent à des recherches exclusivement scientifiques, et un autre ne fit que collectionner pour le Musée commémoratif Victoria. Une explication plus détaillée du travail de chaque groupe est donnée plus loin.

Il est probable qu'il ne s'est jamais manifesté, dans le passé, un aussi grand intérêt par le peuple canadien et celui des autres pays, à engager leur argent dans des mines canadiennes, dans leur exploitation et dans la recherche de nouveaux gisements. Il est oiseux d'en examiner ici les causes si ce n'est pour tenir compte qu'elles nous offrent un motif de croire que l'activité et l'enthousiasme du moment se continueront. Il paraît y avoir des capitaux, qui n'attendent qu'une occasion de se placer, venant surtout de l'étranger, et des renseignements, rapidement accumulés, au sujet des conditions géologiques du Canada, laissent entrevoir un avenir engageant et plein de promesses pour la découverte et l'exploi-

tation de nouvelles richesses minérales. Dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse et le Nouveau-Brunswick, par exemple, il est maintenant presque certain que les assises carbonifères et marines, connues sous le nom de série Windsor, et qui sont d'une grande étendue, renferment des gisements de gypse et de sel d'une grande valeur, dont l'exploitation ne fait que commencer. Ce n'est qu'en ces dernières années qu'on s'est bien rendu compte à quel point les gisements d'or, de cuivre, et de certains autres métaux du bouclier précambrien, du nord du Québec, de l'Ontario, du Manitoba, de la Saskatchewan et des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, sont intimement liés aux irrégularités de la surface des grandes masses granitiques intrusives dans les schistes plus anciens du "Keewatin". Les découvertes de minerais de zinc-cuivre-or dans le district de Rouyn, du Québec occidental, et les découvertes d'or de Red-Lake, dans le district de Patricia, Ontario, sont attribuables, en partie du moins, aux résultats d'une expérience qui s'est accumulée et prouvant que plus une région du "Keewatin" est grande et que plus ces roches du Keewatin sont prénétrées par des porphyres et d'autres protubérances granitiques par en bas, plus il est probable qu'elle sera richement minéralisée. L'attention est, par conséquent, dirigée, plus que jamais, vers la délinéation et la prospection des nombreuses et vastes zones du " Keewatin " de l'ère précambrienne. Dans l'Alberta et la Saskatchewan, une grande impulsion a été donnée aux sondages pour la recherche du pétrole et du gaz naturel, grâce aux découvertes faites dans la vallée Turner et à Wainwright, et grâce à la présence, ailleurs, de structures géologiques favorables à l'accumulation de ces minéraux. Dans ce cas-ci l'enthousiasme est nécessairement tempéré par la conviction que ces combustibles, si précieux pour le progrès industriel, sont de par leur nature exposés à un épuisement rapide et ruineux. L'étude géologique de la Colombie britannique et du Yukon est maintenant assez avancée pour démontrer que les gisements de cuivre, d'or, d'argent, de plomb, de zinc et de quelques autres métaux sont principalement distribués le long des bordures du batholithe dit de "Coast Range", lequel constitue un noyau de granite s'étendant sur toute la longueur du système occidental des montagnes, et que ces gisements minéraux provenaient du granite. Des gisements de minerais d'une très grande valeur ont, en effet, été découverts et les géologues comme les prospecteurs examinent maintenant, avec un succès constant, la bordure orientale du batholithe qui n'est encore que peu ou pas du tout connue.

Cette accélération de l'activité dans l'industrie minérale a augmenté le nombre de demandes de renseignements faites à la Commission géologique. On a pu répondre aux exigences pour ce qui est des travaux sur le terrain, ainsi qu'il a été expliqué plus haut, en ajoutant, au personnel permanent des fonctionnaires chargés de ces travaux, des géologues des universités. Ce fait, cependant, a eu pour résultat de surcharger de travail le personnel de bureau qui ne peut pas aussi facilement être renforcé. Le besoin d'un personnel additionnel se fait sentir, surtout dans la préparation des cartes, et il est à espérer que des mesures seront prises pour l'emploi de quelques autres dessinateurs et graveurs.

## SECTION DE GÉOLOGIE

Rapport de G.-A. Young, géologue en chef:

Trente-neuf groupes géologiques sont allés faire des études sur le terrain dans diverses parties du Canada durant l'été de 1925.

### *Yukon*

C.-H. Stockwell, sous la direction de W.-E. Cockfield, a fait un levé détaillé de la géologie et des gisements de plomb argentifère de la colline Galena, au nord-est de Mayo. Un compte rendu complet de ces importants gisements, accompagné d'une carte détaillée est donné dans le Rapport sommaire, 1925, partie A.

*Colombie britannique*

W.-E. Cockfield a étudié la géologie et la géographie de la région qui s'étend sur une distance de 120 milles au sud-est sur la rivière Stikine, depuis le lac Atlin jusqu'à Telegraph-Creek. On connaissait bien peu de choses quant à la géologie, les ressources minérales, ou la géographie de ce très vaste district, lequel est situé le long de la lisière orientale du batholithe " Coast-Range ". Un rapport donnant les résultats de l'exploration est contenu dans le Rapport sommaire de 1925, partie A. Monsieur Cockfield a aussi étudié certains gisements d'argent plombifère situés dans le voisinage de Atlin. Une description détaillée de ces gisements est donnée dans le Rapport sommaire, 1925, partie A.

W.-A. Johnston a étudié les placers aurifères de la région de Dease-Lake, district de Cassiar. Ce terrain d'alluvion est un vieux district, mais une nouvelle découverte fit, qu'au printemps de 1925, environ deux cents prospecteurs se précipitèrent vers la région. Les résultats de l'étude sur le terrain, accompagnés de plans détaillés de quelques-uns des plus importants gisements alluvionnaires, sont compris dans le Rapport sommaire, 1925, partie A.

F.-A. Kerr a dressé une carte géologique et topographique d'une grande région dans le voisinage du lac et de la rivière Dease, district de Cassiar. L'intérêt suscité par les découvertes, signalées dans le district, de gisements d'or alluvionnaire, a rendu probable le fait que plusieurs prospecteurs, entreraient dans le district et que quelques-uns même dirigeraient leurs recherches vers des gisements autres que ceux de placers. Un rapport sur la géologie et les ressources minérales du district, accompagné d'une carte géologique et topographique, paraît dans le Rapport sommaire, 1925, partie A.

George Hanson a fait une reconnaissance géologique d'une région située entre Smithers et Usk, sur la voie ferrée du Canadien national, district de Coast. Cette étendue comprend une partie de la lisière du batholithe "Coast-Range", le long duquel de précieux gisements minéraux ont été trouvés dans d'autres localités. La géologie et les gisements minéraux sont décrits dans le Rapport sommaire, 1925, partie A.

R.-H.-B. Jones, sous la direction de G. Hanson, a fait une étude détaillée de la géologie et des gisements minéraux du mont Hudson-Bay à quelques milles à l'est de Smithers, district de Coast. Un rapport complet de ce travail est inclus dans le Rapport sommaire, 1925, partie A.

J.-R. Marshall a fait une reconnaissance géologique d'une étendue d'environ 1,000 milles carrés dans le voisinage du bassin du lac Eutsuk et à l'est jusqu'aux bifurcations de la rivière Nechako, district de Coast. La région est contiguë à la lisière orientale du batholithe "Coast-Range", caractérisé ailleurs par de précieux gisements minéraux. Ce travail est la continuation de celui qui avait été commencé en 1924 dans le voisinage du lac Whitesail, et un compte rendu des résultats obtenus, accompagné d'une carte géologique, figure dans le Rapport sommaire, 1925, partie A.

Victor Dolmage a passé la majeure partie de la campagne à dresser la carte géographique et géologique d'une étroite lisière de territoire, longue d'environ 100 milles, et qui s'étend depuis le lac Tatlayoko jusqu'à Bella-Coola, district de Coast. Ce travail était la continuation de celui effectué par M. Dolmage en 1924, dans le voisinage des lacs Taseko, Chilko et Tatlayoko, et c'est une partie d'une exploration générale du contact oriental du batholithe "Coast-Range" que l'on croit être une localité favorable à la présence de gisements minéraux. Un rapport au sujet de la région étudiée en 1925, accompagné d'une carte, est compris dans le Rapport sommaire, 1925, partie A.

H.-T. James, sous la surveillance de V. Dolmage, et avec la bienveillante permission et l'aide de la Britannia Mining Company, a fait un levé détaillé du

gisement de minerai de cuivre de Britannia et de la géologie du district environnant. Un rapport complet, accompagné d'une carte géologique, est en voie de préparation.

B.-R. MacKay, en sus de ses travaux dans les bassins houillers de l'Alberta, a étudié les gisements de lignite sur le Hat creek, district de Kamloops. Un rapport détaillé couvrant ce travail est contenu dans le Rapport sommaire, 1925, partie A.

C.-E. Cairnes a commencé un nouveau levé de la géologie et des gisements minéraux de la région minière de Slocan, district de Kootenay. Jusqu'à ces dernières années la région de Slocan a été la principale région productrice de minerais de plomb argentifère et de zinc de la province. Elle comprend plus de cent propriétés minières, distinctes, pour la plupart petites, et une étude du camp fut entreprise surtout dans le but de comparer les conditions géologiques de ces nombreux gisements de minerai et d'arriver à une entente et à la solution de quelques-uns des problèmes naturels qu'ont à affronter ceux qui exploitent ces mines. Le travail nécessaire sur le terrain n'a pas été complété en 1925, et le rapport final ne peut pas encore être préparé, mais un rapport qui renferme de brèves descriptions de plusieurs des propriétés, est donné dans le Rapport sommaire, 1925, partie A.

J.-F. Walker a fait une reconnaissance des pentes orientales de la rangée Purcell depuis la région de Windermere au nord-ouest jusqu'à la rivière Spillimacheen. Un compte rendu succinct des résultats de ce travail et une description des divers gisements de plomb argentifère se trouvent dans le Rapport sommaire, 1925, partie A. M. Walker a fait aussi un court examen du gisement titanifère sur le creek Moose, au sud-est depuis Leanchoil. Le gisement est décrit dans le Rapport sommaire, 1925, partie A.

C.-S. Evans, sous la direction de J.-F. Walker, a fait un levé géologique détaillé de la vallée de la rivière Columbia et de la partie occidentale de l'étendue Beaverfoot-Brisco entre la région de Windermere et la voie principale du chemin de fer Canadien-du-Pacifique. Le résultat de ce travail fera le sujet d'un mémoire.

B. Rose a fait une investigation sur la géologie et les ressources minérales des parties jusqu'ici non-étudiées d'une vaste étendue de terrain allant depuis la Colombie britannique jusque dans l'Alberta, sur une largeur de 45 milles et qui s'étend vers le nord depuis la frontière internationale sur une distance de 70 milles. La région renferme d'importants bassins houillers. Un mémoire traitant de la géologie, des gisements minéraux, et d'autres traits caractéristiques de la région, et accompagné d'une carte géologique et topographique est en voie de préparation.

### *Alberta et Saskatchewan*

G.-S. Hume a continué une étude détaillée d'une vaste région qui s'étend depuis le gisement de gaz naturel de Viking (Alberta), allant vers l'est dans la Saskatchewan. Du pétrole a été trouvé dans cette région, au voisinage de Wainwright. Le travail sur le terrain a donné comme résultat la découverte d'une structure favorable à la présence d'un important gisement d'huile. Un compte rendu des résultats obtenus est donné dans le Rapport sommaire, 1925, partie B. Des exemplaires prématurés du rapport ont été largement distribués.

B.-R. MacKay a continué le levé géologique détaillé des assises houillères et strates associées au voisinage de Mountain Park (Alberta). La publication du rapport final et des cartes est retardée jusqu'à ce qu'on ait fait plus de progrès dans l'investigation.

B. Rose a travaillé sur un terrain qui s'étend le long de la frontière internationale, et depuis l'Alberta jusque dans la Colombie britannique. (Pour plus de renseignements voir sous le titre de la Colombie britannique).

W.-S. Dyer et M.-Y. Williams, travaillant séparément, ont continué le levé nouveau de la géologie et des ressources minérales d'une région située dans le sud de l'Alberta et les parties adjacentes de la Saskatchewan et de la Colombie britannique qui s'étendent depuis la frontière internationale vers le nord jusqu'au 52° de latitude et depuis le 109° de longitude ouest jusqu'au 115° 30′. Ce travail fut commencé en 1923 et, l'on espère, qu'il sera terminé en 1926. Comme un important résultat de ce travail, on se propose de publier une carte de la région faisant voir la distribution superficielle, la succession et la structure de plissement des formations rocheuses, laquelle carte devrait rendre de grands services dans l'exploitation des approvisionnements de gaz naturel, de charbon, de pétrole, d'eau, etc.

P.-S. Warren a commencé une investigation de la géologie et des ressources minérales de la partie sud de la Saskatchewan entre les latitudes 49° et 52° et les longitudes 102° et 109°.

*Manitoba*

J.-F. Wright a fait une reconnaissance géologique et géographique du bassin du lac Oxford, Manitoba est-central. Un rapport et une carte faisant voir les résultats obtenus sont compris dans le Rapport sommaire 1925, partie B.

C.-H. Merritt, sous la direction de J.-F. Wright, a fait un examen géologique et géographique le long des rivières Bigstone et Fox, Manitoba nord-est. Le résultat de ce travail est donné dans le Rapport sommaire, 1925, partie B.

*Ontario*

T.-L. Tanton a commencé le levé géologique et géographique détaillé d'une région embrassant 400 milles carrés dans le voisinage du lac Steeprock, district de Rainy-River. La région est très importante si l'on veut se faire une idée générale de la géologie précambrienne dans la région du lac Supérieur, et contient plusieurs types de gisements minéraux. Un compte rendu des divers gisements minéraux est donné dans le Rapport sommaire, 1925, partie C.

E. Thomson, en sus de faire une nouvelle étude de certaines parties d'un quadrilatère dans le voisinage de la rivière Woman, district de Sudbury, a commencé un levé géologique et géographique détaillé d'une région contiguë d'environ 400 milles carrés. Ce sont des parties d'une vaste étendue de schistes précambriens semblables, quant au caractère général, à d'autres grandes étendues de schiste dans lesquelles il se trouve de l'or, du cuivre et autres métaux. Monsieur Thomson a aussi étudié les dépôts de zinc, de Sakatawi; le résultat de ce dernier travail sera compris dans un rapport sur les ressources de plomb et de zinc du Canada.

R.-C. Emmons a continué l'investigation géographique et géologique détaillée d'une région au nord de Thessalon, district d'Algoma. Emmons a aussi fait une étude détaillée des mines de plomb Victoria et Cascade. Un compte rendu sur ces mines sera contenu dans un rapport sur les ressources de plomb et de zinc du Canada.

W.-H. Collins a commencé à dresser la carte géologique du quadrilatère d'Espanola, région d'environ 400 milles carrés située immédiatement à l'ouest du bassin nickélifère de Sudbury. La région est très importance si l'on veut se faire une idée de la géologie précambrienne dans le nord-est de l'Ontario et aussi si l'on veut résoudre les divers problèmes géologiques que l'on rencontre dans le bassin nickélifère, particulièrement à l'égard des failles que l'on croit traverser le bassin nickélifère et avoir eu une certaine influence sur le dépôt de minerai. Il a aussi étudié à nouveau les gisements d'anthraxolite près de Larchwood grâce auxquels l'intérêt s'est renouvelé pour une nouvelle provision de combustible rendue nécessaire par suite de l'augmentation des prix et de la rareté du charbon anthracite dans l'Ontario.

T.-T. Quirke a complété un levé géologique et géographique détaillé d'une région embrassant environ 400 milles carrés dans le district de Sudbury, au nord du cours inférieur de la rivière French, et il a commencé une investigation semblable dans une région contiguë vers le sud. Cette région renferme divers gisements non-métalliques d'une importance potentielle en raison de sa proximité des grands lacs et de la facilité des transports. Elle est aussi d'un grand intérêt scientifique parce qu'elle semble offrir un moyen de mettre en rapport les assises précambriennes successives les unes avec les autres dans les sous-provinces géologiques huroniennes et de Grenville.

M.-E. Wilson a complété le levé géologique et géographique systématique des régions portées sur la carte de Madoc et de Marmora, comté de Hastings. Il se trouve divers précieux gisements minéraux dans cette région.

F.-J. Alcock, dans le cours d'une investigation systématique des gisements de minerai de plomb et de zinc de l'est du Canada, a étudié un nombre de pareils gisements dans l'Ontario. Les renseignements obtenus doivent être compris dans un rapport sur les ressources de plomb et de zinc du Canada.

*Québec*

H.-C. Cooke a étudié à nouveau la mine Argonaut et la propriété de la Canadian Associated Goldfields, près du Larder-Lake (Ontario). Son principal travail était d'étudier les récentes découvertes d'or et de cuivre dans le Québec occidental et de reviser la géologie de la région cartographiée d'Opasatika. Un compte rendu des diverses propriétés qu'il a visitées est contenu dans le Rapport sommaire, 1925, partie C.

W.-F. James et J.-B. Mawdsley ont poursuivi l'examen géologique et géographique détaillé du prolongement oriental de la zone minérale de Rouyn (Québec occidental). L'étude des régions cartographiées de La Motte et de Fournière a été complétée et un rapport acccompagné de deux cartes géologiques est contenu dans le Rapport sommaire, 1925, partie C.

B.-S.-W. Buffam, sous la direction de M. Mawdsley, a complété l'examen et la mise en carte d'une région de 200 milles carrés, comprenant les cantons de Duparquet et de Destor, et située immédiatement au nord de la zone minérale de Rouyn. Les résultats de ce travail sont donnés dans le Rapport sommaire, 1925, partie C.

R.-A. Pelletier, sous la direction de M.-E. Wilson, a fait des recherches et une carte de la géologie et des ressources minérales d'une région qui s'étend vers le nord depuis Thurso, comté de Papineau, le long de la voie ferrée nouvellement construite par la Singer Manufacturing Company.

J.-W. Goldthwait a commencé l'étude des caractères physiques et de l'histoire géologique des étendues de basses terres qui s'étendent à partir de l'extrémité du lac Ontario et de Pembroke sur la rivière Ottawa, vers l'est jusqu'au delà de la ville de Québec.

W.-V. Howard, sous la direction de F.-J. Alcock, a commencé l'étude et le levé géologique d'une région près de Carleton, comté de Bonaventure (Québec) et comprenant le voisinage de Dalhousie dans le Nouveau-Brunswick. Le terrain comporte un intérêt géologique considérable et le travail, lorsqu'il sera complété, devrait servir au développement des ressources minérales dans la région maritime.

F.-J. Alcock a étudié plusieurs propriétés de plomb et de zinc dans Québec. Les renseignements obtenus seront contenus dans un rapport sur les ressources de plomb et de zinc du Canada.

*Nouveau-Brunswick*

W.-L. Uglow a fait un examen détaillé de tous les gisements connus de minerai de manganèse dans le Nouveau-Brunswick et la Nouvelle-Ecosse. Les renseignements obtenus seront contenus dans un rapport sur les ressources du manganèse au Canada. M. Uglow a aussi étudié un massif de calcaire à L'Etang, comté de Charlotte (N.-B.). Un compte rendu de ce gisement est donné dans le Rapport sommaire, 1925, partie C.

H.-D. Squires a effectué l'étude géologique d'un district qui comprend la péninsule de L'Etang, comté de Charlotte (N.-B.).

A.-O. Hayes a commencé l'étude géologique d'une région de 400 milles carrés s'étendant à l'est et au nord-est de Saint-Jean (N.-B.).

A. Anrep a relevé et recueilli des échantillons en détail de diverses tourbières dans les comtés de Gloucester et Northumberland (N.-B.). Un rapport complet accompagné des plans des diverses tourbières est contenu dans le Rapport sommaire, 1925, partie C.

F.-J. Alcock a examiné plusieurs propriétés de zinc et de plomb dans le Nouveau-Brunswick. Les renseignements obtenus seront compris dans un rapport sur les ressources de plomb et de zinc du Canada.

*Nouvelle-Ecosse*

E.-R. Faribault a poursuivi le levé géologique systématique de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, qui était en marche depuis plusieurs années et qui a donné pour résultats la publication d'une série de cartes, sur une échelle de un mille au pouce, et représentant toute la province, la partie sud exceptée. La région portée sur la carte en 1925 complète une partie de la feuille de Digby (région de 425 milles carrés) et renferme les gisements de minerai de fer de Clementsvale.

F.-J. Alcock a fait une étude systématique de propriétés de zinc et de plomb dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse. Les renseignements obtenus sont pour un rapport sur les ressources de plomb et de zinc du Canada.

*Territoires du Nord-Ouest*

L.-J. Weeks a accompagné le navire canadien l'*Arctic* dans sa croisière annuelle aux îles arctiques. De courts arrêts ont été faits à plusieurs endroits sur les îles de Baffin, North-Devon et Elllesmere. Une étude a été faite du gisement de charbon près de Ponds inlet, île de Baffin. Un compte rendu du travail accompli est compris dans le Rapport sommaire, 1925, partie C.

## SECTION DE TOPOGRAPHIE

W.-H. Boyd, ingénieur-topographe en chef, fait le rapport suivant:

### TRAVAUX SUR LE TERRAIN

Pendant l'année, il s'est fait un changement dans le système des noms des cartes-feuilles, à l'échelle de un mille, de la Commission géologique. Jusqu'ici, une unité de carte à l'échelle de un mille comprenait un degré égal de 15 minutes de latitude et de longitude et avait un nom spécial; sous le présent système une unité de feuille cartographique comprend 15 minutes de latitude et 30 minutes de longitude. Cette unité de feuille ou la feuille entière porte un nom spécial et les deux moitiés, de 15 minutes de latitude et de longitude, qui comprennent la feuille entière, sont respectivement appelées la moitié est et la moitié ouest. Ce système se conforme maintenant avec les contours de la feuille adoptés par les Services militaires du ministère de la Défense Nationale, pour leurs cartes à l'échelle de un mille.

Dans le rapport suivant, les noms des feuilles se rapportent aux feuilles de 15 minutes sur 30 minutes de latitude et de longitude.

Des levés topographiques et géographiques furent effectués, pour les besoins de la Commission géologique, dans la Colombie britannique, l'Alberta, le Manitoba, l'Ontario, le Nouveau-Brunswick, et la Nouvelle-Ecosse.

### *Colombie britannique*

A.-C.-T. Sheppard a dressé la carte topographique de la moitié ouest de la feuille de Cranbrook. Cette demi-feuille comprend le territoire situé entre les latitudes 49° 30′ et 49° 45′, et les longitudes 115° 45′ et 116° 00′. Cette région, qui fut portée sur la carte par des méthodes de photo-topographie et de planchettes, comprend la ville de Cranbrook et les mines Sullivan, North-Star, et Stemwinder. L'échelle du terrain fut de un demi-mille au pouce avec une équidistance de 100 pieds. S.-M. Steeves, ingénieur-topographique junior, fut attaché au groupe de M. Sheppard.

J.-A. Macdonald a effectué des levés photo-topographiques et à la planchette dans le district du Portland-Canal. La carte de l'étendue fut dressée à l'échelle de ½ mille au pouce, avec une équidistance de 250 pieds, et deux demi-feuilles seront publiées comme suit: la moitié ouest de la feuille de Stewart, latitudes 55° 45′ à 56° 00′ et longitudes 129° 45′ à 130° 00′; et la moitié ouest de la feuille de American-Creek, latitudes 56° à 56° 15′ et longitudes 129° 45′ à 130° 00′.

### *Alberta*

J.-W. Spence a continué la carte topographique des bassins houillers du sud et du sud-est de Mountain-Park. La moitié ouest de la feuille de Cardinal-River fut terminée. Cette partie est située entre les latitudes 52° 45′ et 53° 00′ et les longitudes 116° 45′ et 117° 00′; environ la moitié de la demi-feuille située directement au nord de cet endroit fut terminée.

### *Manitoba*

R.-C. McDonald a continué les levés de contrôle géographiques pour des travaux géographiques et géologiques. La route relevée comprend le lac Gods, les rivières jusqu'au lac Island, et le lac Island lui-même. Cent-vingt-neuf poteaux permanents furent établis le long de la route à des endroits en vue, tels qu'aux entrées de baies profondes et aux embouchures de rivières tributaires. Un poteau permanent fut aussi établi à l'extrémité orientale du lac Island. Les positions des poteaux de la compagnie de la baie d'Hudson furent déterminées en latitude et en longitude, en se servant d'un radio récepteur pour indiquer le temps. La longueur totale de la ligne d'exploration fut de 550 milles. On a dressé la carte de 1,100 milles de rivage.

M. McDonald a aussi fait le relevé d'une nouvelle route établie par les Indiens durant l'hiver de 1922-23 depuis Hayes jusqu'au lac Gods. Cette route raccourci la route de canot depuis Norway-House jusqu'au lac Gods par environ 50 milles.

### *Ontario*

D.-A. Nichols a effectué la ligne d'exploration primaire pour le contrôle de la feuille géographique de Key-Harbour. Cette feuille couvre le territoire situé entre les latitudes 45° 45′ et 46° 00′ et les longitudes 80° 30′ et 81° 00′. Cette ligne d'exploration fut portée le long de la voie ferrée du Canadien-du-Pacifique à partir de la rivière Pickerel au sud jusqu'à la station Naiscoot, et le long du chemin de fer National canadien à partir de la rivière Pickerel jusqu'à la station Mowat, comprenant la voie en cul-de-sac jusqu'à Key-Harbour. On fit un raccordement avec la station astronomique à Pickerel. Des bornes-signaux

permanentes furent placées à tous les 2 ou 3 milles le long de la route. Les positions de ces points en latitude et en longitude, basées sur la position de la station astronomique à Pickerel, ont été calculées et elles sont disponibles pour consultation future.

A.-G. Haultain a effectué des levés géographiques pour compléter la feuille de French-River, latitudes 46° 00′ à 46° 15′ et longitudes 80° 30′ à 81° 00′; et la feuille de Panache, latitudes 46° 00′ à 46° 15′ et longitudes 81° 00′ à 81° 30′. Tous ces travaux dans la région sont faits en rapport avec les investigations géologiques dans cette étendue. M. Haultain a aussi effectué une ligne d'exploration au théodolite et au cordeau le long de la voie ferrée du Nipissing Central depuis Swastika jusqu'à la frontière internationale. Cette ligne d'exploration est pour le contrôle des levés géographiques dans la région.

*Nouveau-Brunswick*

R. Bartlett a commencé le travail sur la feuille de Loch-Lomond. Cette feuille couvre le territoire situé entre les latitudes 45° 15′ et 45° 30′ et les longitudes 65° 30′ et 66° 00′. Ce travail est effectué en rapport avec les investigations géologiques dans l'étendue. Une bien mauvaise température et des brouillards épais retardèrent grandement les travaux.

S.-C. McLean a effectué le contrôle de triangulation pour la feuille de Loch-Lomond. En vue d'obtenir au moyen de la carte des renseignements se rapportant au relief du terrain, divers points de hauteur faisant voir l'élévation au-dessus du niveau de la mer seront indiqués à plusieurs endroits.

*Nouvelle-Ecosse*

K.-G. Chipman a terminé les levés topographiques pour la feuille de Margaretville, latitudes 45° 00′ à 45° 15′ et longitudes 65° 00′ à 65° 30′; pour la feuille de Bridgetown, latitudes 44° 45′ à 45° 00′ et longitudes 65° 00′ à 65° 30′; et aussi pour la feuille de Granville-Ferry, latitudes 44° 45′ à 45° 00′ et longitudes 65° 30′ à 66° 00′. Environ la moitié de la feuille de Digby, latitudes 44° 30′ à 44° 45′ et longitudes 65° 30′ à 66° 00′ fut aussi complétée.

J.-V. Butterworth, ingénieur-topographe junior, fut attaché à ce groupe.

W.-H. Miller a terminé les levés topographiques pour la moitié-ouest de la feuille de Springhill. La région comprise dans cette demi-feuille se trouve entre les latitudes 45° 30′ à 45° 45′, longitudes 64° 00′ et 64° 15′. Les gisements houillers aux environs de Joggins sont compris dans cette étendue.

S.-C. McLean a complété la triangulation d'un territoire d'environ 422 milles carrés pour le contrôle des feuilles de Springhill et de Oxford. Une ligne d'exploration marquée de points de repère fut aussi tirée depuis Joggins jusqu'à Westchester via River-Hebert, Southampton et Springhill. Des poteaux permanents furent établis à environ tous les 2 ou 3 milles le long de la route suivie.

La ligne d'exploration primaire dans le sud-ouest fut poursuivie depuis Metegham jusqu'à Yarmouth. Ce travail est le même que celui effectué dans les deux dernières années.

H.-N. Spence, ingénieur-topographe junior, fut attaché à ce groupe.

TRAVAIL DE BUREAU

Le travail régulier du bureau de la section consiste à rassembler et à calculer les diverses données, à compiler et à passer à l'encre les diverses feuilles du territoire relevé. Ce travail est effectué exclusivement par les chefs de groupes à leur retour au bureau.

En outre de la préparation des cartes achevées des régions relevées par la section, des cartes géographiques, à l'usage de la section de géologie, ont été compilées et dessinées. Ces cartes sont faites suivant les levés de contrôle

effectués par la section de Topographie, les levés exécutés par la section de Géologie, et les levés faits par d'autres ministères fédéraux et les gouvernements provinciaux.

D.-A. Nichols, pendant les mois d'hiver, a terminé ses études spéciales en physiographie à l'université de Columbia, New-York.

Les travaux de carte suivants furent complétés pendant l'année:

| Provinces | Feuilles cartographiques | Latitudes et longitudes | Echelle |
|---|---|---|---|
| Colombie britannique | Slocan, moitié est | 49° 45′ à 55° 00′<br>117° 00′ à 117° 15′ | 1 mille au pce. |
| Colombie britannique | Kamloops, moitié ouest | 50° 30′ à 50° 45′<br>120° 15′ à 120° 30′ | 1 mille au pce. |
| Alberta | Mountain Park, moitié est | 52° 45′ à 53° 00′<br>117° 00′ à 117° 15′ | 1 mille au pce. |
| Québec | Kinojévis | 48° 00′ à 48° 15′<br>78° 30′ à 79° 00′ | 1 mille au pce. |
| Québec | Cléricy | 48° 15′ à 48° 30′<br>78° 30′ à 79° 00′ | 1 mille au pce. |
| Québec | Rivière Eastmain | ..... | 8,000′ au pce. |
| Québec | Fournière | 48° 00′ à 48° 15′<br>78° 00′ à 78° 30′ | 1 mille au pce. |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | Chipman, moitié ouest | 46° 00′ à 46° 15′<br>65° 45′ à 66° 00′ | 1 mille au pce. |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | Berwick, moitié ouest | 45° 00′ à 45° 15′<br>64° 45′ à 65° 00 | 1 mille au pce. |

On a complété les calculs des positions géographiques des points de repère permanents établis dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse, en se basant sur les levés du Service géodésique du Canada.

Ces points de repère permanents consistent en un tuyau de 2 pouces avec un chapeau de laiton ou d'une cheville en laiton de 2 pouces portant l'inscription "Commission géologique du Canada, Ottawa, N°....". Le tuyau est employé pour marquer les points de repère dans le sol et la cheville pour marquer les points dans la roche solide.

Des points de repère permanents ont été établis dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse à des intervalles d'environ 3 milles le long des routes suivantes:

La voie ferrée Dominion Atlantic, depuis Aylesford jusqu'à Yarmouth.
Le chemin de fer Canadien national, depuis Middleton jusqu'à Bridgewater et le long de l'embranchement de Caledonia.
La grande route Liverpool-Annapolis, depuis Caledonia jusqu'à Annapolis Royal.
La route depuis Cherryfield, comté de Lunenburg, jusqu'à Aylesford, comté de King, via Dalhousie Settlement.
La route Boar's Back, (rivière Hébert) depuis Joggins jusqu'à la route de Springhill-Parrsboro, de là le long de cette route jusqu'à Westbrook; puis le long de la ligne du chemin de fer Cumberland and Coal Company jusqu'à East-Southampton, de là le long de la route jusqu'à la station de Rivière Philip sur la ligne principale du chemin de fer Canadien national, et le long de cette voie ferrée jusqu'à Westchester.

Les listes de ces bornes-signaux avec la description de leur place et leur position géographique peuvent être obtenues en s'adressant au directeur.

## SECTION DE MINÉRALOGIE

Rapport de Eugène Poitevin, chef de la section:

### TRAVAUX SUR LE TERRAIN

H.-V. Ellsworth a étudié des étendues de granite et de pegmatite à Cutler, Webbwood, Sudbury et dans d'autres endroits au nord du lac Huron, continuant ainsi l'investigation systématique des minéraux radioactifs et de terres rares, à laquelle il s'est occupé depuis 1923. Un rapport est en voie de préparation sur les gisements de ces minéraux dans le Canada entier.

TRAVAIL DE LABORATOIRE ET DE BUREAU

Le nombre des minéraux et des roches, pour examen à titre gratuit, reçu de prospecteurs, de propriétaires de mines, et autres personnes intéressées à l'industrie minière fut de 50 pour cent plus grand que celui de l'année dernière. Un nombre total de 1,068 spécimens, venant des différentes parties du Canada, ont été examinés par H.-V. Ellsworth et Eugène Poitevin qui en firent rapport. L'un de ces rapports fut envoyé dans l'île du Prince-Edouard, soixante et un dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse, vingt-neuf au Nouveau-Brunswick, deux cent soixante-dix-sept dans le Québec, cinq cent vingt-cinq dans l'Ontario, cinquante-quatre au Manitoba, vingt-trois dans la Saskatchewan, treize dans l'Alberta et quatre-vingt-cinq dans la Colombie britannique. De plus, un grand nombre de minéraux furent déterminés pour des membres du personnel de la Commission géologique et de la division des Mines.

H.-V. Elllsworth a aussi continué son investigation chimique des minéraux canadiens rares.

Jusqu'au 14 février 1926, alors qu'il se retira en congé préliminaire précédent sa démission, M.-F. Connor compléta plusieurs analyses chimiques.

TRAVAUX DE MUSÉE

Le travail de mise en ordre de la collection systématique des minéraux canadiens et étrangers, que commença l'an dernier le docteur W.-F. Ferrier, a été continué encore cette année et est maintenant très avancé. Une attention particulière a été apportée à la série économique des minerais et autres minéraux de valeur commerciale. Par suite du fait que ces collections ont été deux fois déménagées depuis 1910 et qu'elles sont encore dans des locaux temporaires, ces collections ont souffert considérablement, pertes, dommages et confusion. D'autres matériaux, ainsi qu'il est minutieusement raconté plus bas, ont été ajoutés aux collections.

La première vitrine d'exposition d'un nouveau genre pour la collection systématique des minéraux fut faite par D.-A. Esdale, le chef mécanicien.

**Acquisitions**

*Dons*

Fairlie, M.-F., Directeur, Mining Corporation of Canada Ltd. Millérite, mine Frontier, Cobalt (Ont.).

Tanton, T.-L. Clinozoïsite, à un mille au nord de la station d'Overflow, chemin de fer Canadien national, Rainy-River (Ont.).

Hume, G.-S. Dolomie, mine Pincer Co., Okla (E.-U. d'A.).

Hanson, Geo. Gros spécimen de collinsite, quercyite et wurtzilite.

Ferrier, W.-F. Série de spécimens.

Ellsworth, H.-V. Série de terres rares.

Faribault, E.-R. Grosse série de spécimens de zéolite provenant de l'île Haute, baie de Fundy (N.-E.).

Wright, W. J. Un spécimen de minerai de lépidolite venant du claim minier Bear, lot 20, rang 16, canton 16, Manitoba; minerai de triphane provenant du claim minier Bear, lot 20, rang 16, canton 16; minerai de montebrasite du claim minier Bear, lot 20, rang 16, canton 16, Manitoba.

Cole, L.-H. Un spécimen de triphane et un spécimen de lépidolite du claim minier Bear, lot 20, rang 16, canton 16 Manitoba.

Dandurand, Sénateur R. Deux jolis cristaux de sel gemme venant de Wieliczle, Pologne.

*Echange*

Vonsen, M. Pétaluma, Cal. Camsellite, comté Marin, Cal.

*Achat*

Kennedy, M.-D., Bestel (Ont.). Deux spécimens d'argent rouge, de la mine Castle (Ontario).

### COLLECTIONS POUR MAISONS D'ÉDUCATION

La demande pour les collections numéros 1, 2 et 3 qui sont fournies aux maisons d'éducation, s'est faite toujours constante. Il y eu une plus grande demande que l'an dernier pour les collections destinées aux prospecteurs.

A.-T. McKinnon, qui est chargé de ce travail, fait rapport qu'environ 4,000 spécimens, disposés en 130 collections furent, cette année, distribués comme suit:

| Provinces | Catégorie Standard | Catégorie II | Catégorie III | Diverses catégories | Eclats de minéraux | Boy Scouts | Barils | Pour Prospecteurs |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colombie britannique | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22 |
| Alberta | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Saskatchewan | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| Ontario | 2 | ..... | 17 | 16 | 1 | 6 | 16 | 19 |
| Québec | 3 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 10 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Etranger | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Total | 6 | 1 | 22 | 36 | 2 | 6 | 18 | 57 |

Un prix de $35 est fixé pour la collection de la catégorie I, laquelle se compose de 144 spécimens de minéraux et de roches dans un cabinet en chêne à sept tiroirs. La somme de $12 est exigée pour la collection de la catégorie II de 44 spécimens dans un cabinet plat en chêne, et $6 pour la collection de la catégorie III, de roches, de minéraux et de fossiles contenues dans deux plateaux en pin blanc. Les collections destinées aux prospecteurs, pour lesquelles aucun prix n'est exigé, se composent de petits spécimens venant du façonnage des gros spécimens.

## SECTION DE PALÉONTOLOGIE

E.-M. Kindle, chef de la section, fait le rapport suivant:

### TRAVAUX SUR LE TERRAIN

W.-A. Bell s'est occupé sur le terrain, depuis le mois de mai jusqu'au mois d'octobre, à étudier les roches carbonifères dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse, en vue d'une nouvelle édition de la carte-feuille géologique de la Nouvelle-Ecosse. Le système carbonifère est subdivisé en trois parties qui correspondent aux contenus minéraux aussi bien qu'à l'histoire géologique de ces roches. La nouvelle carte, qui est actuellement en voie de préparation, établira une distinction entre une division carbonifère et marine (série Windsor) qui contient du sel, du gypse et du calcaire, les assises houillères, et une troisième division non productrice.

E.-M. Kindle s'est occupé pendant la première partie de l'été à étudier les couches successives géologiques des roches paléozoïques du côté nord de la baie de Chaleur, le long de la baie Scaumenac et de la rivière Nouvelle. La section étudiée comprend les faunes remarquables de poisson, trouvées à Maguacha, et une faune dévonienne primitive. La dernière partie de la saison fut employée à une étude des sédiments dévoniens et associés dans le district de la rivière Bear, dans la partie sud-ouest de la Nouvelle-Ecosse. De bonnes collections de fossiles furent faites tant dans la péninsule de Gaspé que dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse.

An allant et en revenant du terrain de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, on fit de courtes études de la section dévonienne de St-Georges, comté de Beauce (Qué), et des bancs de sables uniques dans l'estuaire de la rivière Avon, bancs qui traversent le chenal et connus là sous le nom de "bancs fendus".

Une petite excursion fut faite, en octobre, à la demande du ministère des Chemins de fer et Canaux, à la coupe exposée par la construction du nouveau canal Welland qui fut traversée depuis le lac Ontario jusqu'au terminus du lac Erié.

Melle A.-E. Wilson a passé environ six semaines dans la région comprise dans la feuille de Cornwall (Ontario), à dresser la carte de quelques parties et à recueillir des fossiles ordoviciens.

C.-M. Sternberg fut sur le terrain, depuis le premier juin jusqu'au 30 septembre, à recueillir des fossiles dinosauriens et autres vertébrés de la formation Edmonton le long de la rivière Red-Deer, en amont de Drumheller (Alberta). Les plus importants spécimens recueillis sont un squelette presque complet de *Thescelosaurus*, des traces représentant un nouveau genre de dinosaurien, et un squelette presque complet d'un dinosaurien corné. C'est la première fois que l'on fait mention du genre *Thescelosaurus* venant de roches autres que celles d'âge Lance. Les traces de dinosauriens sont les premières relevées des riches couches dinosauriennes le long de la rivière Red-Deer. Le squelette du dinosaurien corné recueilli est le seul bon squelette de cette famille jusqu'ici recueilli dans la formation Edmonton. Plusieurs autres espèces moins importantes ont été trouvées pour la première fois dans la formation Edmonton.

### TRAVAIL DE BUREAU

Une grande partie du travail de bureau de la section a été consacrée, comme les années précédentes, à la préparation de rapports pour d'autres membres du personnel sur des collections faites par eux dans leurs multiples champs d'opération. Le Dr C.-D. Walcott et le Dr Chas. Resser ont généreusement fourni des rapports sur certaines collections cambriennes provenant de la Colombie britannique.

La préparation d'un rapport spécial sur certains caractères du canal Welland, pour le ministère des Chemins de fer et Canaux, et un rapport général sur la coupe du canal Welland, ont été préparés par E.-M. Kindle (*voir* ailleurs la liste des articles publiés).

Le travail de bureau de W.-A. Bell comprenait une révision d'un certain nombre des cartes-feuilles de 1 mille au pouce de la Nouvelle-Ecosse déjà publiées, un rapport sur des collections de fossiles venant du voisinage de Sussex (N.-B.), un rapport sur une collection de fossiles provenant de Markhamville (N.-B.), et la préparation des matières pour un prochain mémoire traitant de la faune de la série Mississipienne du Windsor, des provinces maritimes (*voir* ailleurs la liste des articles publiés).

Mlle A.-E. Wilson a consacré une grande partie de son temps à la continuation du catalogue des fossiles caractéristique de la Commission géologique du Canada qui est sur le point d'être complété. Elle a aussi préparé vingt-cinq séries de la catégorie III des collections de fossiles et de minéraux vendues aux écoles (*voir* rapport de la section de Minéralogie), et elle a fourni des rapports sur plusieurs collections de fossiles ordoviciens.

F.-H. McLearn a été occupé toute l'année à la description des faunes mésozoïques.

Mlle M.-A. Fritz s'est occupée durant l'été du remaniement des anciennes collections à consulter de la Commission géologique.

### PIÈCES D'EXPOSITION AU MUSÉE

Une vitrine de fossiles jurassiques est la plus importante pièce ajoutée, durant l'année, aux collections des invertébrés du Musée commémoratif Victoria. La souche de l'une des fougères arborescentes dévoniennes supérieures venant de Gilboa (N.-Y.), a été placée parmi les étalages paléo-botaniques, de sorte que le musée possède maintenant des représentants des forêts dévonienne, car-

bonifère et crétacée. La Commission géologique doit des remerciements pour ce specimen à M. Jos.-A. Guttridge des New York Acqueduct Engineers. Les nouvelles pièces qui ont été ajoutées aux collections des vertébrés comprennent un chameau et deux squelettes complets de *Chasmosaurus belli*. Ces trois spécimens ont été préparés et montés par C.-M. Sternberg et Jos. Skillen.

*Collections de fossiles reçues durant l'année financière 1925-26*

Ami, H.-M. Numilites d'âge éocène provenant de la pyramide Ghizeh, Egypte. Acquisition n° 630.

Bell, W.-A. Une collection considérable de fossiles carbonifères venant des provinces maritimes. Acquisition n° 594.

Cairnes, C.-E. Fossiles provenant du district de Slocan (C.-B.). Acquisition n° 598.

Deux lots de fossiles, calcaire fossilifère, pic Schroeder, région de Slocan (C.-B.). Acquisition n° 611.

Cheney, H.-W. Fossiles ordoviciens venant de la carrière au nord du chemin immédiatement au delà du pont à Hogsback, Ottawa. Acquisition n° 623.

Cornwall, Ira E. Des anotifes provenant des dépôts glaciaires de l'île Vancouver (C.-B.). Acquisition n° 592.

Crickmay, C.-H. Une collection de fossiles triasiques, jurassiques et crétacés, provenant du lac Harrison, recueillis par C.-H. Crickmay, 1924. Acquisition n° 628.

Dolmage, V. Fossiles mésozoïques provenant de la Colombie britannique. Acquisition n° 599.

Plantes fossiles provenant des roches mésozoïques du district de Taseko (C.-B.). Acquisition n° 610.

Dyer, W.-S. Une collection de fossiles mésozoïques d'eau douce venant du sud de l'Alberta. Acquisition n° 631.

Ells, S.-C. Une grosse collection de fossiles de sable goudronneux provenant de la vallée de la rivière Athabaska (Alberta). Acquisition n° 618.

Evans, C.-S. Une nombreuse collection de fossiles paléozoïques provenant de Golden (C.-B.). Acquisition n° 595.

Faribault, E.-R. Une collection de fossiles dévoniens venant du district de Bear-River. Acquisition n° 626.

Guttridge, Jos.-A. Souche d'un arbre dévonien venant des couches d'Ithaca, Gilboa Dam, Gilboa (N.-Y.). Don. Acquisition n° 607.

Hanson, G. Fossiles mésozoïques et paléozoïques provenant du district de Hazelton (C.-B.). Acquisition n° 600.

Fossiles crétacés et paléozoïques provenant de la série de Hazelton du mont Hudson-Bay et autres localités dans le district de Hazelton. Acquisition n° 609.

Hayes, A.-O. Une petite collection de fossiles paléozoïques provenant de St. John (N.-B.). Acquisition n° 614.

Houldsworth, Edgar. Un don de fossiles provenant du schiste de Pierre, du grès de Fox-Hill, et du dévonien, recueillis des cailloux glaciaires dans le sud de la Saskatchewan près de Brooking et Ceylon. Acquisition n° 593.

Howard, W.-V. Une collection de fossiles dévoniens provenant du côté sud de la péninsule de Gaspé (Qué.). Acquisition n° 606.

Hume, G.-S. Une collection de fossiles ordoviciens provenant du lac Timiskaming (Ont.). Acquisition n° 601.

Des fossiles crétacés provenant de la Saskatchewan est-centrale. Acquisition n° 601.

Johnston, Mary A. Un don de "boules de boue" provenant de la plage à Weston-super-Mare, Angleterre. Acquisition n° 696.

Johnston, R.-A.-A. Des coraux récents, cônes marins, éponges, îles Bermudes. Don. Acquisition n° 615.

Kelly, W.-A. Fossiles dévoniens et mississipiens des régions de Cadomin et Mountain-Park. Acquisition n° 605.

Kerr, F.-A. Une petite collection de fossiles du district de Cassiar, nord de la Colombie britannique. Acquisition n° 612.

Kindle, E.-M. Une nombreuse collection de fossiles dévoniens venant du côté nord de la baie de Chaleur (Qué.), de Dalhousie (N.-B.), de Bear-River (N.-E.), et de St-Georges (Qué.).

Lepage, Athanase. Un *Stricklandinia* provenant du silurien. Acquisition n° 597.

Maddox, D.-C. Une petite collection de *Exogyra arietina* (crétacé) provenant du schiste Del Rio, Austin, Texas. Acquisition n° 603.

Pelletier R.-A. Une collection de fossiles ordoviciens venant de la région environnante de Thurso (Qué.). Acquisition n° 613.

Reinhard, E. Fossiles provenant de Ridgeway (Ont.), et Buffalo (N.-Y.). Acquisition n° 620. (Achat).

Fossiles provenant du voisinage du canal Welland et de l'ouest de New-York. Acquisition n° 619. (Achat).

Fossiles provenant de Humberstone, nouveau canal Welland (calcaire Onondaga). Acquisition n° 621.

Rogers Imperial Well (par l'entremise de la section des Sondages). De petits gastéropodes jurassiques venant du rang 11, canton 1, sud de l'Alberta. Acquisition n° 627.

Smith, M. Surintendant du parc à Buffalo. Bois fossilifère avec des trous de vers provenant de la vallée de Battle-River, sur le côté ouest du parc national à Buffalo. Acquisition n° 608.

Sternberg, C.-M. Une nombreuse collection de fossiles vertébrés, comprenant un dinosaurien corné, des empreintes de dinosauriens, etc.

Weeks, L.-J. Une petite collection de fossiles ordoviciens provenant de la terre d'Ellesmere, des îles Devon et Baffin. Acquisition n° 616.

Wilson, M.-E. Une grosse collection de fossiles de Black-River, provenant de la région de Madoc. Acquisition n° 617.

Wilson, A.-E. Une collection de fossiles ordoviciens provenant de la région de Cornwall (Ont.). Acquisition n° 629.

## SECTION DES SONDAGES

E.-D. Ingall, chef de la section, fait le rapport suivant:

La section des Sondages fut fondée dans le but d'accumuler et d'étudier les journaux des sondages faits dans toute partie du Canada, de sorte que les informations d'un caractère géologique général rendues ainsi accessibles, puissent être utilisées pour l'intelligence des travailleurs et dans les recherches géologiques en vue d'une compréhension plus complète des strates en profondeur. La section s'évertue d'obtenir une série complète d'échantillons servant à comprendre les strates traversées, par l'étude desquelles, dans le laboratoire, les explications préliminaires données par des journaux de puits pourront être corroborées et développées. Ces échantillons doivent parvenir directement du sondeur à la section des Sondages, sans avoir été lavés, ou avoir subi d'autres opérations qui pourraient changer les proportions des différentes matières constituantes, ou aboutir au déplacement des petits fossiles ou grains minéraux, tels que les foraminifères, la glauconite, etc. Un pareil changement qui tient de la sélection est inhérent aux méthodes de forage rotatif, mais il est beaucoup moins apte à se présenter là où les échantillons proviennent d'appareils de forage standard ou à percussions, et en étudiant les échantillons de la dernière méthode des atténuations peuvent être faites. En conséquence de la pratique suivie par d'autres organisations gouvernementales, qui exigent que tous les échantillons soient lavés par le sondeur avant de les soumettre à l'ingénieur, on peut encore pousser plus loin le besoin d'obtenir des matériaux non modifiés en vue d'un travail intense fait dans le laboratoire.

### *Colombie britannique*

Une quantité considérable de sondages a été, sans doute, opérée au moyen de la perforatrice diamantée pour faire l'essai des massifs de minerai dans les mines métallifères; mais ces sondages, n'ayant de valeur que pour les propriétaires et ne donnant, en général, aucun renseignement d'importance géologique, ne sont pas du domaine de la section des Sondages. Depuis la cessation pratique du sondage profond dans le delta du fleuve Fraser, il y a environ deux ans, le peu de sondages profonds, au sujet desquels un rapport fut fait, provenait de deux endroits, à savoir: de l'exploration pour la recherche du pétrole sur le creek Sage, dans la vallée de Flathead, et des sondages d'expérimentation près d'Armstrong dans la vallée d'Okanagan et près de Kamloops.

On a fait un rapport sur le sondage du creek Sage, lequel fut commencé vers 1916, d'une profondeur de 3,000 pieds au dire des rapports sommaires précédents de la Commission géologique, rapports dans lesquels les conditions géologiques ont été expliquées et les problèmes étudiés. Dix-huit échantillons seulement furent reçus durant l'année de la Crow's Nest Oil Company, qui est très active en cet endroit; ces échantillons firent voir des caractères très semblables à ceux qu'on avait reçus en 1924, de sorte qu'à la dernière profondeur indiquée (3,191 pieds) le puits semblait être encore dans la dolomie quelque peu siliceuse de la formation Atlyn.

Le seul puits dont il ait été fait un rapport comme étant un puits actif dans la région du delta du fleuve Fraser, ce fut le puits Empire, mais les seules informations disponibles furent celles qui ont paru dans les journaux. La rumeur veut que ce sondage ait atteint une profondeur d'environ 5,700 pieds au commencement de l'année.

On fut en correspondance avec la Okanagan Coal, Oil and Gas Company, qui, à ce qu'on disait, projetait de faire des sondages près d'Armstrong dans la vallée d'Okanagan (C.-B.). Cette compagnie fut réorganisée sous le nom de Armstrong Oil and Gas Company. Les dernières nouvelles que l'on en avait reçues—le 1er septembre—se rapportaient à des difficultés causées par l'eau et par un effondrement à 250 pieds. Un rapport et un carnet de notes furent reçus à propos d'un sondage fait par la Kamloops Natural Gas, Oil and Coal Company, à une profondeur de 717 pieds, sondage opéré sur L.S.D. 5, sec. 36, canton 19, rang XVIII, à l'ouest du 6e méridien, mais aucun rapport officiel ne fut envoyé par cette compagnie. Ces sondages, qui se trouvent dans un district où très peu de savoir sur le caractère des strates en profondeur peut s'obtenir au moyen de levés géologiques de la surface, devraient, si on obtenait une série complète d'échantillons, ajouter considérablement à la connaissance des conditions géologiques portant sur la possibilité de trouver de l'huile ou du gaz.

### *Provinces des Prairies et territoires du Nord-Ouest*

Des sondages ont été effectués à divers endroits, mais surtout dans les terrains de Wainwright-Irma et dans ceux de la vallée de Turner à la suite des découvertes d'huile dans le puits n° 4 de la British Petroleum Royalite.

Comme dans les années passées, la section des Sondages a coopéré avec le personnel de la division des Territoires du Nord-Ouest et du Yukon, du ministère de l'Intérieur. Par leur bienveillance, des journaux et des séries d'échantillons ont été reçus de la plupart des puits importants, ajoutant ainsi aux informations qui avaient été obtenues par correspondance directe. Avec la nomination de M. S.-J. Davies comme ingénieur du pétrole, à cette division du ministère de l'Intérieur, avec quartiers généraux à Calgary, la section des Sondages fut relevée de la nécessité d'aider aux sondeurs en faisant des travaux préliminaires sur des échantillons afin de répondre au besoin de déterminations immédiates des étages atteints si elles sont approximatives. Mais comme ce travail est maintenant effectué dans le bureau de Calgary du ministère de l'Intérieur, la section des Sondages a borné ses efforts à déterminer, au moyen de méthodes chimiques et microscopiques de laboratoire, les traits caractéristiques des strates percées par des sondages.

Les journaux de plusieurs puits peu profonds, forés pour la recherche de l'eau, furent reçus de divers endroits dans les provinces des prairies, grâce à la bienveillance du bureau du Rétablissement des Soldats, par l'entremise de MM. H. Tarry et Clem Brady, à qui sont dus des remerciements, aussi bien qu'à MM. Thos. Moore, A.-N. Duff, Thos. Duncan, W.-D. Martin, la Dominion Drilling Company et la compagnie du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique.

Des remerciements sont aussi dus à M. E. Dougherty pour des échantillons et des renseignements se rapportant aux puits de W.-E. Reid et de H. Johnson qu'il a percés, à la recherche d'huile, sur l'escarpement crétacé près de Mafeking, Manitoba.

### *Ontario*

Comme dans les années passées, le but de la section des Sondages a été poursuivi dans la province d'Ontario en grande partie en coopération avec le colonel R.-B. Harkness, le Commissaire du Gaz naturel du gouvernement provincial. Par son entremise on reçut, durant l'année, soixante-douze journaux originaux des sondages effectués dans la péninsule située entre les lacs depuis 1923 à 1925.

En plus des relevés mentionnés plus haut, on reçut, par l'entremise du Commissaire du Gaz naturel, environ sept cent cinquante échantillons provenant de différents puits. Des copies de certains journaux dans les registres de la section des Sondages furent fournis au colonel Harkness, journaux dont il avait besoin dans ses études des conditions géologiques des districts de gaz et d'huile de la péninsule dite " Interlake ", et le travail du laboratoire a été commencé sur des séries d'échantillons venant de plusieurs puits forés sur le prolongement horizontal des étages de Whirlpool, Grimsby et Clinton.

Un travail de laboratoire détaillé fut aussi effectué sur des échantillons provenant du puits Coste n° 7 et des déterminations chimiques de gypse et d'anhydrite dans divers puits furent faites dans le but d'aider à étudier les dépôts de gypse déjà à l'étude par W.-S. Dyer, alors qu'il travaillait en qualité d'aide du colonel Harkness au commencement de l'année.

Au cours des investigations faites sur la route navigable du Saint-Laurent, le ministère des Chemins de fer et Canaux s'adressa au Directeur dans le but d'obtenir de l'aide pour interpréter les résultats de leurs sondages près de Lachine (Qué.). L'affaire fut mise entre les mains de G.-A. Young; D.-C. Maddox du personnel de la section des Sondages a agi comme son aide sur le terrain. Après que les renseignements et les conseils nécessaires eurent été donnés par M. Young aux ingénieurs en charge des travaux, des échantillons de leurs sondages furent reçus par la section des Sondages et examinés dans le laboratoire par M. Maddox; les descriptions et les résultats ainsi obtenus furent transmis au ministère des Chemins de fer et Canaux.

### *Québec*

Il y a plusieurs indices de l'existence du gaz naturel dans une zone qui s'étend depuis Ottawa, le long de la rive sud de la rivière Ottawa et des rives nord et sud du Saint-Laurent jusqu'à Québec. Ces indices ont été exploités selon leur profondeur par le sondage en plusieurs endroits, mais jusqu'ici sans trouver du gaz en grandes mares. Des sondeurs espéraient que le pétrole pourrait se trouver à côté du gaz, en se basant sur les petites indications trouvées en divers endroits, mais ils n'en trouvèrent pas. Dans le district de Saint-Hyacinthe, à environ 25 milles à l'est de Montréal, dans un groupe de sondages profonds, on trouva un peu de gaz naturel jaillissant sous une haute pression, mais aucune trace de pétrole. Ces sondages se bornaient, à l'exception d'un seul, à une auge synclinale et n'arrivaient pas au même horizon où le gaz, avec indices occasionnels de la présence d'huile, fut trouvé dans l'extrémité du district dans la direction d'Ottawa.

### *Provinces maritimes*

Aucune information relative aux projets de sondages dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse ne nous est parvenue, autre que celle des relevés publiés, comme dans les années passées, par le ministère des Mines de la province. Les relevés des perforatrices du gouvernement, cependant, ne sont principalement utiles qu'aux intérêts particuliers et ne fournissent aucune donnée d'intérêt géologique général.

Dans le Nouveau-Brunswick, une correspondance a été entretenue, au sujet de l'utilité des sondages à la recherche de l'eau, par la Farmers' Co-operative Creamery de Moncton et en rapport avec les sondages projetés par la Trask Well Company de Berwick (N.-E.) sur l'île de Grand-Manan. Des informations furent envoyées aussi bien que des cartes et des rapports, mais aucun renseignement sur les opérations ne fut obtenu en réponse à notre demande de coopération.

La New Brunswick Gas and Oil Company a continué à envoyer des relevés et environ 3,000 échantillons venant de huit puits différents furent reçus durant

l'année et formèrent un dossier pour des études subséquentes. Ce terrain contigu à Moncton a été exploré et exploité d'une manière si systématique par la compagnie que la plus grande partie de leurs projets de sondage, depuis quelques années, représentent le creusage d'anciens puits dans le but d'atteindre des horizons inférieurs dont la teneur de gaz était connue.

Dans l'île du Prince-Edouard, dans le port de Charlottetown, une ère d'activité du plus grand intérêt a commencé. Comme ce sondage devait probablement se faire jusqu'à une profondeur considérable et donner des résultats d'une grande importance géologique, on se mit immédiatement en correspondance avec le personnel de la Henry L. Doherty Company de New-York, qui dirigeait le sondage. Une réponse favorable à notre proposition de coopération a été reçue le 26 octobre, de M. Stuntz, le représentant de la compagnie à Charlottetown; plusieurs échantillons furent reçus, et il s'en fit un examen préliminaire à l'œil nu.

La croyance entretenue, il y a plusieurs années, que les assises houillères de la Nouvelle-Ecosse et du Nouveau-Brunswick pourraient être trouvées au-dessous des strates plus récentes de l'île, provoqua le sondage de cinq trous profonds par la Commission géologique, en 1909. De ces trous, le moins profond avait 1,670 pieds et le plus profond 2,082 pieds. Des études géologiques avaient fait voir la présence de sept plis anticlinaux dans la strate, et les sondages étaient situés sur trois de ces plis, près de la crête, de façon à commencer les sondages aussi bas que possible dans la formation. La nature fragile de la strate traversée et les fortes masses d'eau sous pression ajoutèrent beaucoup aux difficultés de l'entreprise, et l'on considéra qu'il n'existait pas de couches de charbon à une profondeur telle qu'elles pourraient être exploitées en vue de leur commerce. Les relevés de ces puits font voir une variation monotone de schistes tendres, de schistes sablonneux et de grès, et l'on ne remarqua aucun changement important de formation. Si les formations sous-jacentes sont atteintes par le présent sondage, non seulement des rapports d'un grand intérêt géologique auront été constatés mais la possibilité de rencontrer du gaz et de l'huile dans les formations inférieures aura été, en partie, démontrée.

A part le travail général de la section, beaucoup de renseignements ont été fournis aux travailleurs relativement aux conditions géologiques générales que l'on peut s'attendre à rencontrer dans divers districts.

D.-C. Maddox fut chargé des travaux de recherches du laboratoire et les résultats de son travail ont été publiés dans le Rapport sommaire de la Commission géologique pour l'année courante.

Le tableau ci-dessous donne des détails sur les échantillons reçus en 1925.

| Provinces | Nombre d'échantillons reçus | Nombre de puits dont des échantillons furent reçus | Nombre de données reçues |
|---|---|---|---|
| Provinces maritimes | 3,246 | 8 | 16 |
| Québec | 173 | 43 | 53 |
| Ontario | 750 | 5 | 190 |
| Provinces du Nord-Ouest | 3,004 | 29 | 105 |
| Colombie britannique | 36 | 2 | 3 |
| Total | 7,209 | 88 | 367 |

## SECTION DE GÉOGRAPHIE ET DE DESSIN

C.-Omer Senécal, géographe, et A. Dickison, dessinateur en chef des cartes, font, de concert, le rapport suivant:—

La cartographie et la publication des cartes constituent une phase importante du travail de la Commission géologique; les rapports et les bulletins sont illustrés, selon leurs besoins, de cartes, de plans et de diagrammes; la révision et la reproduction des cartes géologiques et autres illustrations de ce genre, ainsi que des cartes topographiques en vue de la gravure et des impressions, sont exécutées par cette section.

Vingt-six nouvelles cartes furent publiées pendant l'année financière; une seule est aux mains de l'Imprimeur du Roi pour être lithographiée et elle en est au dernier degré de l'impression.

Toutes les cartes topographiques, terminées par la section de Topographie, ont été préparées pour la gravure et gravées.

Un grand nombre de cartes et autres illustrations analogues ont aussi été dessinées pour la reproduction par la gravure au trait; l'usage distinctif de cette méthode de rendement, pour la production d'un genre de travaux éphémères ou moins importants, facilite grandement la publication des rapports et réduit, d'une manière correspondante, le coût de la reproduction.

Le travail de rassembler et de classifier la précieuse collection des plaques gravées des cartes, 484 en tout, a été complété et cette collection est maintenant confiée à la garde de celui qui est chargé de la gravure des cartes. Les carnets de notes géologiques ont été transférés au Géologue en chef en vue d'un accès plus facile.

Les fonctions du Géographe, pour ce qui a trait à la Commission de Géographie du Canada, furent, comme par le passé, dûment remplies.

### Cartes publiées du 1er avril 1925 au 31 mars 1926

| Numéro | Titre | Remarques |
|---|---|---|
| | YUKON | |
| 2064 | Région d'Upper Beaver -River, district de Mayo; échelle, 2 milles au pouce | Géologie. Avec rapport par W.-E. Cockfield, Rap. som., partie A, 1924. |
| | COLOMBIE BRITANNIQUE | |
| 2040 | Feuille de Driftwood-Creek (½ ouest), district de Coast; échelle, 1 mille au pouce | Topographie. |
| 2043 | Feuille de Heffley (vallée de North-Thompson), district de Kamloops; échelle, 1 mille au pouce | Topographie. |
| 2044 | Feuille de Creston (½ est), district de Kootenay; échelle, 1 1 mille au pouce | Topographie. |
| 2046 | Région de Barkerville, district de Cariboo; échelle, un mille au pouce | Géologie et topographie. Avec mémoire par W.-A. Johnston et W.-L. Uglow. |
| 2048 | Feuille de Driftwood-Creek (½ ouest), district de Coast; échelle, 1 mille au pouce | Géologie et topographie. Avec rapport par G. Hanson, Rap. som., partie A, 1924. |
| 2063 | Lac Chilko et voisinage, districts de Coast et de Lillooet; échelle, 4 milles au pouce | Géologie. Avec rapport par V. Dolmage, Rap. som., partie A, 1924. |
| 2068 | Feuille de Kamloops (½ ouest), district de Kamloops; échelle 1 mille au pouce | Topographie. |
| 2070 | Windermere, district de Kootenay; échelle, 2 milles au pouce | Géologie et topographie. Avec mémoire par J.-F. Walker. |

## Cartes publiées du 1er avril 1925 au 31 mars 1926—*Fin.*

| Numéro | Titre | Remarques |
|---|---|---|
| | ALBERTA | |
| 2058 | Région de Wainwright-Vermilion; échelle, 4 milles au pouce.. | Géologie. Avec rapport par G.-S. Hume, Rap. som., partie B, 1924. |
| | SASKATCHEWAN | |
| 2078 | Région des lacs Wapawekka et Deschambault (deux feuilles); échelle, 2 milles au pouce..... | Géologie. Avec rapport par J.-S. DeLury, Rap. som., partie, B, 1924. |
| | SASKATCHEWAN ET MANITOBA | |
| 1994 | Région de Flinflon-Lake; échelle, ½ mille au pouce..... | Géologie. Avec rapport par F.-J. Alcock, Rap. som., partie C, 1922. |
| | MANITOBA | |
| 2059 | Région de Oiseau-River, sud-est du Manitoba; échelle, 1 mille au pouce..... | Géologie. Avec rapport par J.-F. Wright, Rap. som., partie B, 1924. |
| | Figure 1, une partie de la région minéralisée de Oiseau-River, canton 17, rang 15, à l'est du méridien principal, sud-est du Manitoba; échelle, 1,250 pieds au pouce..... | Géologie. Avec rapport par J.-F. Wright, Rap. som., partie B, 1924. |
| | ONTARIO | |
| 1969 | Bruce-Mines, district d'Algoma; échelle, 2 milles au pouce.. | Géologie. Avec mémoire par W.-H. Collins. |
| 1970 | Blind-River, district d'Algoma; échelle, 2 milles au pouce... | Géologie. Avec mémoire par W.-H. Collins. |
| 1971 | Lake-Panache, district de Sudbury; échelle, 2 milles au pouce | Géologie. Avec mémoire par W.-H. Collins. |
| 2050 | Région de Missinaibi, district d'Algoma; échelle, 1 mille au pouce..... | Géologie. Avec mémoire par E. Thomson. |
| 2069 | Partie orientale de la zone ferrifère de Matawin, district de Thunder-Bay; échelle, 1 mille au pouce..... | Géologie. Avec rapport par T.-L. Tanton, Rap. som., partie C, 1924. |
| 2081 | Zone de pyrite de Goudreau, district de Michipicoten (figure 12); échelle, 40 chaînes au pouce..... | Géologie. Avec mémoire par W.-H. Collins, T.-T. Quirke et E. Thomson. |
| | QUÉBEC | |
| 2033 | Feuille du mont Albert, comté de Gaspé; échelle, 1 mille au pouce..... | Topographie. |
| 2057 | Région de Barraute, comté d'Abitibi; échelle, 4 milles au pouce..... | Géologie. Avec rapport som., partie C, '1924. |
| 2060 | Feuille du mont Albert, comté de Gaspé; échelle, 1 mille au pouce..... | Géologie et topographie. Avec mémoire par F.-J. Alcock. |
| 2074 | Région des lacs Matane et de la Rivière Cap-Chat, comté de Matane; échelle, 1 mille au pouce..... | Géologie. Avec rapport par F.-J. Alcock, Rap. som., partie C, 1924. |
| 2085 | Feuille de Cléricy, comtés d'Abitibi et de Témiscamingue; échelle, 1 mille au pouce..... | Géologie. Avec rapport par W.-F. James et J.-B. Mawdsley, Rap. som., partie C, 1924. |
| 2087 | Feuille de Kinojévis, comté d'Abitibi et de Témiscamingue; échelle, 1 mille au pouce..... | Géologie. Avec rapport par W.-F. James et J.-B. Mawdsley, Rap. som., partie C, '1924. |

## Carte aux mains de l'Imprimeur du Roi, au 31 mars 1926

| Numéro | Titre | Date de la réquisition | Remarques |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2071 | Feuille de Whitehorse, Yukon; échelle, 4 milles au pouce.. | 11 déc. 1925 | Géologie. |

## Autres cartes à divers degrés d'avancement

| — | Titre | Remarques |
|---|---|---|
| | YUKON | |
| 1 | Colline Galena, district de Mayo; échelle, 2,000 pieds au pouce..... | Géologie. Pour rapport par C.-H. Stockwell, Rap. som., partie A, 1925. |
| | YUKON ET COLOMBIE BRITANNIQUE | |
| 1 | Carte-feuille, latitudes 58° à 61° et longitudes 131° à 139°; échelle, 8 milles au pouce..... | Géologie. Travail préliminaire commencé. |
| | COLOMBIE BRITANNIQUE | |
| 1 | Reconnaissance entre Atlin et le creek Telegraph, district de Cassiar (deux feuilles); échelle, 4 milles au pouce..... | Géologie. Pour rapport par W.-E. Cockfield, Rap. som., partie A, 1925. |
| 2 | Région de Zymoetz-River, district de Coast; échelle, 4 milles au pouce..... | ..Géologie. Pour rapport par G. Hanson, Rap. som., partie A, 1925. |
| 3 | Région d'Eutsuk-Lake, district de Coast; échelle, 4 milles au pouce..... | Géologie. Pour rapport par J.-R. Marshall, Rap. som., partie A, 1925. |
| 4 | Région de Dease-Lake, district de Cassiar; échelle, 2 milles au pouce..... | Géologie. Pour rapport par F.-A. Kerr, Rap. som., partie A, 1925. |
| 5 | Or de placer de la région de Dease-Lake, district de Cassiar; six plans de creeks..... | Géologie. Pour rapport par W.-A. Johnston, Rap. som. partie A, 1925. |
| 6 | Index géologique de certaines parties des divisions minières de Golden et de Windermere, district de Kootenay..... | Géologie. Pour rapport par J.-.F Walker, Rap. som., partie A, 1925. |
| 7 | Feuille de Slocan, district de Kootenay; échelle, 1 mille au pouce..... | Topographie. Moitié est de la carte gravée. |
| | ONTARIO | |
| 1 | Feuille de Thunder-Cape, district de Thunder-Bay; échelle, 1 mille au pouce..... | Topographie. Moitié est de la carte gravée. |
| | QUÉBEC | |
| 1 | Région de St-Urbain, comté de Charlevoix; échelle, 1 mille au pouce..... | Géologie. Pour mémoire par J.-B. Mawdsley. |
| 2 | Région de Port-Daniel et Gascons, comté de Bonaventure... | Géologie. Pour bulletin du Musée. |
| 3 | Carte-feuille, latitudes 48° 30′ à 52° et longitudes 74° à 79° 30′; échelle, 8 milles au pouce..... | Géologie. |

**Autres cartes à divers degrés d'avancement—*Fin.***

| — | Titre | Remarques |
|---|---|---|
| | NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK | |
| 1 | Feuille de Chipman (½ ouest), comtés de Queens et de Sunbury; échelle, 1 mille au pouce | Topographie. Gravée. |
| 2 | Feuille de Chipman (½ ouest), comté de Queens et de Sunbury; échelle, 1 mille au pouce | Géologie. Pour mémoire par W.-S. Dyer. |
| 3 | Feuille de Minto (½ est), comtés de Sunbury et de Queens; échelle, 1 mille au pouce | Géologie. Pour mémoire par W.-S. Dyer. |
| | NOUVELLE-ÉCOSSE | |
| 1 | Révision de la carte 39A, Carte géologique de la Nouvelle-Ecosse; échelle, 8 milles au pouce | |

## SECTION DE LA GRAVURE DES CARTES

Robert Veitch, qui dirige cette section, fait rapport comme suit:

### *Cartes topographiques types, achevées*

(Pour reproduction en trois couleurs)

Feuille de Kamloops, moitié ouest, district de Kamloops (C.-B.); échelle, 1 mille au pouce. Trois planches ont été gravées.

Feuille de Slocan, moitié est, district de Kootenay (C.-B.); échelle, 1 mille au pouce. Trois planches ont été gravées (une partie de la planche pour le noir a été gravée dans la section du Dessin).

Feuille de Thunder-Cape, moitié est, district de Thunder-Bay (Ont.); échelle, 1 mille au pouce. Deux planches ont été gravées.

### *Cartes topographiques types, achevées*

Feuille de Cléricy, comtés d'Abitibi et de Témiscamingue (Qué.); échelle, 1 mille au pouce. Une planche a été gravée.

Feuille de Kinojévis, comtés de Témiscamingue et d'Abitibi (Qué.); échelle, 1 mille au pouce. Une planche a été gravée.

### *Cartes géologiques achevées*

Feuille de Cléricy, comtés d'Abitibi et de Témiscamingue (Qué.); échelle, 1 mille au pouce. Une planche a été gravée.

Feuille de Kinojévis, comtés de Témiscamingue et d'Abitibi (Qué.); échelle, 1 mille au pouce. Une planche a été gravée.

### *Autres travaux complétés*

Carte topographique, feuille de Chipman, comtés de Queens et de Sunbury (N.-B.); échelle, 1 mille au pouce. Décalquage pour trois planches effectué.

Carte topographique, feuilles de Fort-William et de Port-Arthur, district de Thunder-Bay (Ont.); échelle, 1 mille au pouce. Travail additionnel gravé sur une planche.

Carte topographique, feuille de Thunder-Cape, moitié ouest, district de Thunder-Bay (Ont.); échelle, 1 mille au pouce. Travail additionnel gravé sur une planche.

Carte topographique, feuille de Creston, district de Kootenay (C.-B.); échelle, 1 mille au pouce. Révision effectuée sur les planches topographiques.

Carte topographique, feuille de Chipman, comtés de Queens et de Sunbury (N.-B.); échelle, 1 mille au pouce. Révision effectuée sur les planches topographiques.

Carte géologique, Windermere, district de Kootenay (C.-B.); échelle, 2 milles au pouce. Décalquage effectué d'après trois planches topographiques.

Carte géologique, région de Barkerville, district de Cariboo (C.-B.); échelle, 1 mille au pouce. Révision effectuée sur trois planches.

Carte géologique, feuille de Minto, comtés de Sunbury et de Queens (N.-B.); échelle, 1 mille au pouce. Décalquage effectué d'après trois planches topographiques.
Carte géologique, feuille de Chipman, comtés de Queens et de Sunbury (N.-B.); échelle, 1 mille au pouce. Décalquage effectué d'après trois planches topographiques.
Plaque-modèle géologique type. (Pour reproduire le métamorphisme sur les cartes lithographiées.)

*Cartes géographiques types, en voie d'exécution*

Les projections ont été gravées pour les feuilles suivantes:
Feuille d'Opasatika (Qué.).
Feuille de Fournière (Qué.).
Feuille de La Motte (Qué.).

*Cartes géographiques en voie d'exécution*

Carte-feuille, partie de Québec, latitude 48° 30′ à 52° et longitude 74° à 79° 30′; échelle, 8 milles au pouce. Gravée sur deux planches.
Carte feuille de l'Alberta méridionale, latitude 49° à 52° et longitude 109° à 115° 30′; échelle, 8 milles au pouce. Projection gravée sur deux planches.

## SECTION DE PHOTOGRAPHIE

G.-G. Clarke, le chef de cette section, fait rapport que les travaux suivants ont été exécutés au cours de l'année fiscale:

| | Pouces | | Pouces | | Nombre |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Reproductions par contact | 4 | sur 5 | à 36 | sur 48 | 15,402 |
| Agrandissements au bromure | 4 | sur 5 | à 40 | sur 72 | 416 |
| Pellicules et plaques développées | 3¼ | sur 4¼ | à 6½ | sur 8½ | 5,645 |
| Négatifs sur plaques sèches | 4 | sur 5 | à 11 | sur 14 | 508 |
| Négatifs sur plaques humides | 8 | sur 10 | à 24 | sur 30 | 203 |
| Epreuves sur zinc | 11 | sur 14 | à 24 | sur 36 | 53 |
| Reproductions au photostat | 7 | sur 11 | à 11 | sur 14 | 174 |
| Verres à projection | | | 3¼ | sur 4 | 749 |
| Montagnes de photographies et de titres | | | | | 4,567 |
| Total | | | | | 27,717 |

## SECTION DES RENSEIGNEMENTS GÉOLOGIQUES ET DE DISTRIBUTION

Wyatt Malcolm, chef de cette section, fait son rapport comme suit:

Le travail de cette section consiste à répondre aux demandes d'informations relativement à la géologie et aux ressources minérales du Canada. Ces informations sont données de vive voix à ceux qui se présentent personnellement et aussi sous forme de correspondance, de mémorandums, et de rapports et cartes imprimés. L'on s'occupe ici d'une partie considérable de la correspondance technique de la Commisssion géologique.

Des articles furent préparés pendant l'année pour la *Gazette,* les journaux britanniques, et l'*Annuaire du Canada.* Ces articles traitaient de sujets se rapportant, par exemple, à l'importance de l'industrie et les progrès accomplis. De nombreux petits articles furent préparés pour l'usage de la presse et furent bien accueillis. De cette façon les lecteurs de journaux quotidiens et de revues minières et scientifiques furent tenus au courant de la nature des ouvrages publiés de temps en temps par la Commission.

Les publications de la Commission géologique et du Musée commémoratif Victoria sont distribuées par cette section. Durant cette année, il fut distribué 49,057 publications, indépendamment des éditions françaises. Sur ce nombre, 3,791 furent envoyées aux adresses inscrites sur les listes permanentes de distribution et 45,266 furent distribuées en acquiescement aux demandes par correspondances ou personnelles pour des publications nommées ou pour des informations générales ou spécifiques.

## BIBLIOTHÈQUE

Mme F.-E. Forsey, bibliothécaire, fait rapport comme suit:

Les acquisitions pour l'année 1925-1926 comprennent:

| | |
|---|---|
| Volumes reçus comme dons ou en échange | 555 |
| Livres achetés | 359 |
| Volumes reliés | 897 |
| Brochures | 529 |
| Cartes | 311 |
| Revues reçues par abonnement | 169 |
| Revues reçues en échange | 367 |
| Documents de gouvernements étrangers (non ailleurs compris) | 460 |
| Documents du gouvernement canadien (non ailleurs compris) | 152 |

Les prêts enregistrés furent au nombre de 6,374 livres, sans compter ceux qui furent consultés dans la bibliothèque par les 7,123 lecteurs en personne. Dans le fonctionnement du système de prêts entre bibliothèques, la bibliothèque a fourni des matières à consulter à des particuliers aussi bien qu'aux institutions suivantes: à l'université de la Colombie britannique, à l'université de l'Alberta, à l'université du Manitoba, au collège d'agriculture du Manitoba, à l'université de Toronto, au Collège Macdonald, Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, à l'université McGill, à l'Institut agricole d'Oka, et aux différents ministères du gouvernement à Ottawa. Des livres ont été empruntés des institutions suivantes pour l'usage du personnel: la bibliothèque du Service géologique des Etats-Unis, l'Institut Peabody de Baltimore, des bibliothèques des universités de Toronto et McGill, de la bibliothèque du Parlement, et de quelques bibliothèques des ministères.

Parmi les bibliographies qui rendent la bibliothèque extrêmement précieuse pour les recherches scientifiques, aucune n'occupe un rang plus élevé que le Catalogue de Littérature scientifique de la Société royale, qui a, cette année, complété sa série de dix-neuf volumes, embrassant le siècle 1800-1900.

## BUREAU DE LA COLOMBIE BRITANNIQUE

V. Dolmage, chef de ce bureau, a fait le rapport suivant:

Le bureau de la Colombie britannique, de la Commission géologique, fut créé en 1918, sous la direction de M. Charles Camsell, dans le but de rendre plus facilement accessible aux personnes de la Colombie britannique et du Yukon, qui s'occupent des questions minières, la grande quantité de renseignements sur les mines et la géologie que possède maintenant la Commission géologique, et aussi de permettre à la Commission de se tenir plus intimement en contact avec le Bureau provincial des Mines, avec l'industrie minière en général, et plus particulièrement avec les besoins que réclame la géologie et l'industrie minière de la province.

Les rapports publiés par la Commission géologique, et ayant trait à la Colombie britannique, sont distribués depuis cette succursale et beaucoup d'informations sont données au public soit personnellement, soit par correspondance ou conversations téléphoniques. Une série de conférences est donnée chaque année par les géologues du personnel du bureau. On maintient une bibliothèque pouvant être consultée ainsi qu'un laboratoire muni d'appareils pour l'étude microscopique des roches, des minéraux et des minerais.

Jusqu'au 17 décembre 1925 les bureaux étaient situés dans l'édifice "Pacific", mais à cette date ils furent transférés dans les chambre 508 et 512, de l'édifice "Winch", à l'angle des rues Howe et Hastings.

Durant l'année fiscale 1925-26, M. V. Dolmage fut chargé du bureau avec comme adjoints, M. C.-E. Cairnes, géologue associé et M. A.-J.-C. Nettell. Pendant l'année, plus de 4,000 visiteurs furent reçus au bureau, ce qui est une augmentation de 1,000 sur l'année précédente; 400 demandes de renseignements furent reçues et répondues par la poste et un nombre encore plus grand par des entrevues personnelles; 2,662 rapports de la Commission géologique et à peu près un même nombre de cartes furent distribués, en sus de plusieurs centaines de rapports provinciaux. On examina plusieurs spécimens de roches et de minerais sur lesquels des rapports ont été rédigés.

## MUSÉE COMMÉMORATIF VICTORIA

*L.-L. Bolton, Directeur intérimaire*

En attendant la nomination d'un successeur à feu le Dr McInnes, les fonctions de directeur du Musée furent remplies pendant toute l'année par L.-L. Bolton, sous-ministre adjoint.

On regrette toujours d'avoir à constater qu'aucune information ne soit venue jeter un peu de lumière sur la disparition de F.-W. Waugh vers le 20 septembre 1924.

Le Dr Edward Sapir, qui fut choisi en 1910, pour organiser et devenir le chef de la section d'Anthropologie et qui y avait si bien réussi, crut devoir donner sa démission à la fin de septembre 1925, pour accepter la chaire de professeur associé d'anthropologie et de linguistique indienne à l'université de Chicago, position qui offre un plus vaste champ d'action à un homme de talents si variés. Diamond Jenness, qui faisait partie de la section depuis 1913, lui succéda comme chef.

Madame M.-A.-M. Peat démissionna en août 1925, et une nomination permanente à la position qu'elle avait quittée n'avait pas encore été faite à la fin de l'année financière.

Le travail en vue de la conservation des poteaux totémiques, mentionné dans le rapport de l'année financière 1924-25, fut commencé, sous la direction de Harlan I. Smith, de la section d'Anthropologie. La somme d'argent requise pour effectuer ce travail fut fournie par le ministère des Affaires indiennes; un progrès digne de mention fut atteint grâce, en grande partie, à la coopération apportée par les chemins de fer Canadiens nationaux. Le seul changement qui eut lieu dans le personnel du comité d'administration fut que D. Jenness succéda au Dr Sapir.

Quand l'expédition du mont Logan (1925) fut projetée par le Canadian Alpine Club, une occasion s'offrit au Musée de joindre un naturaliste à l'expédition; le Musée s'empressa de la saisir en permettant à son fonctionnaire d'agir comme photographe de vues cinématographiques. Le naturaliste choisi n'était autre que M. Hamilton M. Laing, de Comox (C.-B.). M. Laing envoya une vaste collection (avec des notes de campagne) de la faune et de la flore d'une région dont on ne connaissait encore presque rien; une bonne collection de photographies et environ 3,500 pieds d'une pellicule de vues cinématographiques standard. Une partie de cette pellicule fut combinée avec une autre prise par M. Allen Carpe (l'un des six messieurs qui ont atteint le sommet du mont Logan) pour faire une pellicule intitulée "La conquête du mont Logan", qui est un tableau vivant et réaliste des fatigues supportées et un excellent relevé du voyage à l'aller et au retour de la montagne.[1]

Un tableau des travaux du musée aux deux points de vue de l'anthropologie et de la biologie fut compris dans une exposition du ministère des Mines, préparée pour la réunion annuelle du Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy qui eut lieu à Montréal, du 3 au 5 mars 1926.

A l'automne de l'année 1925, une invitation venue de la part de l'honorable Charles Stewart, ministre des Mines et de l'Intérieur, et des fonctionnaires du Musée et de l'Ottawa Field Naturalists' Club, fut apportée par le Dr R.-M. Anderson, chef de la section de Biologie et offerte à l'American Ornithologists'

---

[1] Un relevé de l'expédition avec un article rédigé par H.-M. Laing intitulé "La vie sauvage de la Chitina supérieure" parut en anglais dans le "Canadian Alpine Journal", Vol. XV, 1925.

Union, en session à New-York, en vue de tenir leur prochaine réunion annuelle à Ottawa. L'invitation fut agréée; en octobre 1926, l'Union aura, par conséquent, sa première réunion en Canada. Cette réunion est attendue avec plaisir par tous ceux qui étudient l'histoire naturelle et qui auront là une occasion de faire la connaissance d'ornithologistes venant des Etats-Unis; et par les fonctionnaires du ministère des Mines, par suite de l'occasion qui leur sera donnée de faire voir aux visiteurs l'étendue et le caractère de nos collections quant à la faune et à la flore du Canada.

Des détails au sujet des travaux d'anthropologie et de biologie, sont donnés dans les rapports respectifs de D. Jenness et de R.-M. Anderson qui suivent.

### SÉRIE DE CONFÉRENCES AU MUSÉE

Le comité chargé des conférences se compose de M.-E. Wilson (nommé par le Directeur de la Commission géologique pour succéder à D.-B. Dowling, décédé), de C.-L. Patch et H.-I. Smith (du personnel du Musée), ce dernier agissant en qualité de président. Le comité a fait le rapport suivant:

L'intérêt manifesté dans ces conférences, les années précédentes, fut absolument maintenu. A cause de la capacité restreinte de la salle des conférences, il fut nécessaire de répéter les conférences le samedi matin de façon à placer commodément tous les enfants qui y assistaient. Le nombre total des enfants y fut de 12,350, et celui des grandes personnes de 2,303. Les conférenciers faisaient partie du Service d'Entomologie, de la Ferme expérimentale centrale, des Parcs nationaux canadiens, de l'Observatoire du Dominion, de la Commission géodésique, de la Division des Mines, du Service forestier du Dominion, de la Commission géologique, et du Musée commémoratif Victoria. Les conférences furent agrémentées de projections lumineuses et de vues cinématographiques fournies par le Bureau des Vues cinématographiques du Gouvernement canadien, par le Bureau provincial des Vues cinématographiques de l'Ontario, par les Parcs nationaux canadiens, par la Ferme expérimentale centrale, et par quelques-unes des petites collections du Musée. Ces conférences (qui furent données pour les enfants les samedis, et les mercredis suivants pour les grandes personnes) sont comprises dans la liste ci-dessous:[1]

Comment certains Indiens vivent, par J. Douglas Leechman, le 5 et le 9 deécembre 1925.
Comment vivent les Insectes, par H.-G. Crawford, le 12 et le 16 décembre 1925.
Les oiseaux et leur protection, par Hoyes Lloyd, le 19 et le 23 décembre 1925.
Comment on produit un nouveau blé, par L.-H. Newman, le 26 et le 30 décembre 1925.
Les roches: comment elles se sont formées, par W.-F. James, le 2 et le 16 janvier 1926.
Les volcans, anciens et nouveaux, par F.-J. Alcock, le 9 et le 13 janvier 1926.
Une tasse et une soucoupe, par H. Frechette, le 16 et le 20 janvier 1926.
La chasse aux dinausauriens dans les mauvaises terres de l'Alberta, par C.-M. Sternberg, le 23 et le 27 janvier 1926.
Les tremblements de terre et leurs autographes, par E.-A. Hodgson, le 30 janvier et le 3 février 1926.
La formation des montagnes, par L.-J. Weeks, le 6 et le 10 février 1926.
Quelques insectes envahisseurs, par L.-S. McLaine, le 13 et le 17 février 1926.
L'ascension du mont Logan, par H.-F. Lambart, le 20 et le 24 février 1926.
Comment on fait une pomme nouvelle, par W.-T. Macoun, le 27 février et le 3 mars 1926.
Masques indiens et Poteaux totémiques, par Marius Barbeau, le 6 et le 10 mars 1926.
Emplacement des fossiles dans l'histoire de la Terre, par W.-S. Dyer, le 13 et le 17 mars 1926.
Les forêts nationales, par D. Roy Cameron, le 20 et le 24 mars 1926.
L'entretien des volailles pour les jeunes personnes, par F.-C. Elford, le 27 et le 31 mars 1926.

La salle des conférences fut, comme dans les années passées, très souvent demandée pour des conférences, assemblées, répétitions et pour des pièces par l'Ottawa Drama League. Le nombre total des engagements, autres que ceux de la série des conférences du Musée, fut de quatre-vingt-dix-huit.

---

[1] Ces conférences ont été données en anglais, mais nous en donnons ici les titres en français.

## SECTION D'ANTHROPOLOGIE

### CHANGEMENTS DANS L'ORGANISATION ET LE PERSONNEL

D. Jenness, chef de la section, fait le rapport suivant:

L'événement le plus saillant de l'année écoulée fut la démission du docteur Edward Sapir, qui avait été chef de la section depuis sa fondation, en 1910. Tout en regrettant profondément une perte si sensible, la section se réjouit cependant du fait qu'il n'a pas entièrement rompu ses relations avec la section mais qu'il terminera pour elle quelques-unes des importantes études qu'il avait entreprises pendant la durée de son service.

M. D. Jenness fut nommé le 12 janvier 1926, pour succéder au docteur Sapir, en qualité de chef de la section, et M. Harlan I. Smith a été chargé des salles d'exposition.

### ETHNOLOGIE ET LINGUISTIQUE

*Pièces d'exposition et soin donné au matériel*

Au cours de l'année, plusieurs pièces d'exposition, dans la salle de l'ouest, furent réorganisées et marquées de nouvelles étiquettes. Des plans très détaillés furent préparés pour la réorganisation complète de la salle de l'est. Les genres et le nombre de vitrines requises ont été choisies et l'on espère qu'un certain nombre en pourra être préparé, chaque année, jusqu'à ce que le plan soit complété. La moitié de la salle contiendra alors des spécimens provenant des tribus indiennes des Prairies et des Plateaux, et l'autre moitié, une exposition synoptique de la vannerie, de la sculpture en bois et des autres arts manuels indigènes.

Un exposition spéciale illustrant le travail de la section a été préparée pour la réunion du Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, qui eut lieu à Montréal du 3 au 5 mars 1926. De plus, une petite vitrine fut placée dans la salle d'exposition de l'est pour l'étalage des spécimens nouvellement acquis qui sont supposés attirer l'attention du public, et cette partie de l'exposition fut changée tous les mois afin d'y introduire de la variété.

Toutes les collections qui ont été reçues par la section dans les douze derniers mois ont été nettoyées ou réparées quand c'était nécessaire, cataloguées et emmagasinées ou exposées aussi promptement que possible. On a pu se procurer un nouvel endroit pour l'emmagasinage sur la rue Frank, où on y aménagea des tablettes et autres objets nécessaires. L'espace supplémentaire maintenant disponible simplifiera le soin donné au matériel actuellement emmagasiné dans plusieurs endroits et le rendra plus accessible à l'examen et à l'étude, chaque chambre d'emmagasinage étant munie d'un pupitre et d'une table de travail.

On a beaucoup fait usage des collections spéciales de spécimens qui sont prêtées aux étudiants et aux instituteurs de l'Ecole Normale. Des modèles ont aussi été empruntés par des artistes intéressés aux dessins et on prévoit un plus grand nombre de demandes de coopération dans ce genre de travaux.

M. Leechman, le préparateur, a examiné, au moins une fois par mois, toutes les vitrines servant à l'exposition et à l'emmagasinage, et cela par mesure de précautions contre les mites et autres insectes; aucun objet n'a été détruit pendant l'année de cette part. Il a réorganisé quelques-unes des vitrines de l'exposition dans la salle de l'ouest, catalogué et mis en évidence une collection d'objets esquimaux et d'autres spécimens se rapportant aux territoires du Nord-Ouest et du Yukon pour le compte du ministère de l'Intérieur. En sus de cela il a réorganisé toutes les chambres d'emmagasinage, catalogué environ 4,500 spécimens et en a nettoyé et réparé environ 5,000.

Les catalogues de la section contenaient au 31 mars 1926, 49,777 entrées de spécimens divisés comme suit:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ethnologie canadienne | 17,049 |
| Ethnologie non canadienne | 84 |
| Anthropologie physique | 685 |
| Archéologie | 31,959 |

Des spécimens d'un même genre et venant de la même localité se trouvent dans plusieurs cas, groupés sous un même numéro, et distingués entre eux par les lettres de l'alphabet, de telle façon que le nombre total des spécimens anthropologiques, qui sont la propriété du musée, se montent à 60,000. Pendant les quinze années de son existence, la section a donc formé des collections représentatives, les plus complètes qui existent et illustrant la technologie des indigènes du Canada. Tous les ans elle y ajoute plusieurs milliers de spécimens. En ce moment, à peu près un dixième seulement de ses collections peuvent être exposées mais quand la section se sera procuré des vitrines convenables pour la salle d'exposition de l'est et les services d'un aide de musée pour faciliter le travail du préparateur dans les soins à donner aux spécimens et aux vitrines, la quantité d'objets qui pourront être exposés au public sera plus que doublée.

*Recherches ethnographiques et travaux de bureau*

La section eut quatre groupes pendant l'année, qui firent des explorations scientifiques: M. C.-M. Barbeau a étudié le folklore et les travaux manuels du Canada français dans l'île d'Orléans (Qué.); M. Harlan I. Smith a dirigé les travaux de conservation des poteaux totémiques le long de la rivière Skeena et étudié l'archéologie et l'ethno-botanique de cette région; M. W.-J. Wintemberg a fait une reconnaissance archéologique dans la Saskatchewan et l'Alberta; et le professeur Léonard Bloomfield s'est occupé d'un travail linguistique pour la section parmi les "Cris" de la Saskatchewan.

M. D. Jenness devait étudier la langue des Esquimaux avec deux prisonniers détenus au pénitencier de Stony Mountain, mais le projet dut être abandonné parce que la mauvaise santé des prisonniers obligea qu'on les renvoyât sans retard dans leurs régions polaires. Il a, par conséquent, continué son travail, dans son bureau, sur la langue des Esquimaux, sur la technologie, l'anthropologie et l'organisation sociale des Sékanais de la Colombie britannique. Après la démission du Dr Sapir, M. Jenness consacra beaucoup de temps à l'administration de la section. Il assista, entre Noël et le jour de l'an, à une réunion de l'American Anthropological Association, à New-Haven, où il a lu un travail sur l'organisation sociale des Sékanais. Ensuite il visita Philadelphie et New-York dans le but d'étudier les collections d'objets esquimaux dans le musée de l'université de Pennsylvanie et dans l'American Museum of Natural History. A son retour, il étudia et indiqua l'origine pour M. C.-C. McCaul, C.R., d'Edmonton, d'une grande collection de spécimens esquimaux récemment découverts dans des fouilles à l'île Victoria, territoires du Nord-Ouest. Il a aussi surveillé l'impression finale des "Songs of the Copper Eskimo" (chansons des Esquimaux du Cuivre), un travail de 500 pages qui forme le volume XIV de la série des rapports de l'Expédition arctique canadienne, 1913-1918; et il prépara un mémoire pour le ministère des Affaires indiennes esquissant un plan détaillé pour l'éducation des Esquimaux du Canada septentrional.

M. C.-M. Barbeau a continué ses investigations sur le folklore dans Québec, du commencement de juin jusqu'à la fin d'octobre, surtout dans l'île d'Orléans et les districts environnants. Bien qu'il ait relevé, comme pour les levés précédents, un grand nombre de chansons populaires et de contes, son attention porta surtout, cette année, sur l'étude des anciens arts manuels soit populaires, soit académiques. Les croyances, les récits et la technologie de la colonie fran-

çaise en Amérique ont exercé une influence prépondérante sur les traditions, les arts décoratifs et la culture matérielle des indigènes, non seulement dans la vallée du Saint-Laurent mais aussi directement ou indirectement, sur une partie considérable du continent. Le domaine récemment découvert de l'architecture (y compris la sculpture, la peinture et la broderie pour décoration des murs ou de panneaux) est un sujet beaucoup plus vaste qu'on ne le soupçonnait—nous voulons parler de l'Ecole des Arts fondée en 1669 par Mgr de Laval, qui implanta ici la tradition de la " renaissance " française d'une façon si définitive qu'elle a survécu jusqu'à nos jours. Plusieurs autres périodes d'études des sources seront nécessaires pour compléter ces travaux. Comme dans les années précédentes, M. Barbeau s'assura le concours de plusieurs collaborateurs qui contribuèrent à titre gratuit à enrichir nos collections; plus particulièrement M. E.-Z. Massicotte, M. Adélard Lambert, Mde J. Mount-Duckett, le prof. F.-O. Call, M. Arthur Tardif, M. Philippe Angers, MM. les abbés F.-X. Cimon et O. Maurault et d'autres.

M. Harlan I. Smith a surveillé depuis le mois de juin jusqu'en septembre le travail de conservation des poteaux totémiques à Kitwanga, sur la rivière Skeena (C.-B.), ainsi que cela avait été entendu, entre les départements, avec le ministère des Affaires indiennes et le chemin de fer Canadien national. Les quelques jours qu'il put disposer en sus de ce travail, il les consacra à l'étude de l'archéologie et à l'ethno-botanique de la région, et à la collection de spécimens illustrant la technologie des indigènes. Le travail de conservation des poteaux totémiques accapara aussi beaucoup de son temps de bureau.

## *Acquisitions*

### *Spécimens ethnographiques*

Les spécimens recueillis par les membres de la section d'Anthropologie, au cours de leurs études sur le terrain comprennent:—

Par C.-M. Barbeau:

Une collection d'à peu près 275 spécimens illustrant les arts et les travaux manuels des Canadiens-français de Québec.

Par Harlan I. Smith:

Une collection d'environ 50 spécimens provenant de la Colombie britannique.
60 paniers des Porteurs provenant de Hazelton (C.-B.).

Par W.-J. Wintemberg:

21 spécimens des Stoneys de l'Alberta.
25 spécimens des Cris de l'Alberta et de la Saskatchewan.

La section a reçu à titre gracieux:

De la part de M. E.-T. Adney:

6 modèles d'outils pour construire un canot Malécite.

De la part de M. R.-S. Finnie:

9 spécimens des Esquimaux de l'île de Baffin.

De la part de M. O.-S. Finnie:

19 spécimens des Esquimaux du golfe Coronation.
1 paire de bracelets des Nahanis de la rivière Liard.

De la part de M. Cameron Stanton:

1 crécelle provenant de la Colombie britannique.

De la part de M. J.-H. McLeod:

2 sculptures sur bois provenant de la Colombie britannique.

De la part de Madame J.-T. Mitchell:

11 spécimens provenant de la côte occidentale de l'Afrique.

De la part de M. J.-D. Soper:

3 spécimens des Esquimaux de l'île de Baffin.

La section a obtenu par achat:

De la part du Major C.-A. Bradbrooke:

11 spécimens des Chipewyans de la Saskatchewan.

De la part de V. Hyde Baker:

154 spécimens des Kootenais de la Colombie britannique.

*Echanges*

Les pièces suivantes ont été échangées avec diverses autres institutions:

1 trappe à saumon des Tsimshians en échange pour une boîte de spécimens archéologiques provenant de M. C.-C. Willoughby, Peabody Museum, Cambridge (Mass.).

1 trappe à saumon des Tsimshians en échange pour trois sacs tissés Ojibwa provenant de l'American Museum of Natural History, New-York.

*Acquisitions d'anthropologie physique*

Les spécimens recueillis par les membres de la section d'Anthropologie, au cours de leurs recherches, comprennent:

Par W.-J. Wintemberg:

1 squelette indien provenant de Buena-Vista (Sask.).

On a reçu à titre gracieux:

De la part du prof. E.-E. Prince:

1 mâchoire humaine provenant du détroit de Georgie (C.-B.).

3 crânes humains provenant d'Australie.

De la part de M. R.-S. Finnie:

6 squelettes incomplets d'Esquimaux provenant du port de Dundas.

De la part de M. P.-A. Davy:

2 mâchoires humaines incomplètes provenant des chutes Healy (Ont.).

*Acquisitions de manuscrits*

Les manuscrits ethnographiques suivants ont été reçus par la section d'Anthropologie:

Du professeur L. Bloomfield, Columbus (Ohio):

726 pages dactylographiées de textes des Cris.

La section a reçu à titre gracieux:

De Richard Finnie, Ottawa (Ont.):

Un manuscrit de 4 pages dactylographiées et une carte esquisse d'une partie du bassin de Kane.

De M. Blanchet, ministère de l'Intérieur, Ottawa:

Un manuscrit de 8 pages de notes sur la vie des Indiens dans la région du fleuve Mackenzie.

De M. Harwood Steele, Montréal (Qué.):

Un manuscrit de 3 feuilles dactylographiées et 4 plans de rivières dans le détroit Eclipse, île de Baffin, pour accompagner les spécimens du Sergent Joy, de la Gendarmerie du Canada.

*Acquisitions de pièces phonographiques*

Pièces recueillies par le personnel de la section d'Anthropologie:

Par C.-M. Barbeau:

160 pièces phonographiques de Québec.

La section a reçu à titre gracieux:

De la part de M. A. Lambert:

124 pièces phonographiques de Québec.

De la part de M. Percy Grainger:

8 pièces phonographiques Victor de chansons anglaises.

### *Photographies*

Les photographies ethnographiques suivantes ont été prises ou collectionnées pour le Musée par des membres de la section d'Anthropologie:

Par Harlan I. Smith:

2 photographies des Tsimshians de Kitwancool (C.-B.).
18 photographies des Porteurs de Hagwelgate (C.-B.).
18 photographies des Tsimshians de Hazelton (C.-B.).
622 photographies des Tsimshians de Kitwanga (C.-B.).

Par C.-M. Barbeau:

2 photographies des Kootenais.
5 photographies des Micmacs.
1 photographie des Haïdas.

La section a reçu à titre gracieux:

De la part de C. Johnson:

4 photographies des Cris de l'Est provenant du voisinage de Battleford (Sask.).

De la part de Richard S. Finnie:

2 photographies d'Esquimaux dans l'archipel septentrional.

De la part de Harwood Steele, Montréal (Qué.):

3 épreuves négatives du détroit Eclipse, île de Baffin.

De la part du Dr J.-M. Cooper, de l'Université catholique des Etats-Unis, Washington (D.C.):

50 photographies des Montagnais de Tête-de-Boule, rivière St-Maurice (Qué.).
11 photographies des Porteurs du village Babine (C.-B.).
7 photographies des Porteurs de Moricetown (C.-B.).
1 photographie des Porteurs de la Vallée de Bulkley (C.-B.).
13 photographies des Porteurs du village et de la rivière Babine (C.-B.).
1 photographie des Tsimshians de Kitwanga (C.-B.).
4 photographies des Tsimshians de Kispiox (C.-B.).

## FOLK-LORE

C. Marius Barbeau fait rapport que les données folk-loriques suivantes ont été recueillies pour le Musée pendant l'année passée (un résumé des totaux couvrant la période de 1914-1926 est aussi ajouté):

### *Acquisitions*

#### *En français*

*La collection Barbeau (C.-M.):*

615 textes de chansons recueillis en grande partie dans l'île d'Orléans (comté de Québec.
159 mélodies (des mêmes chansons) recueillies au phonographe; 1 mélodie recueillie à l'oreille.
279 spécimens illustrant les arts et métiers du Canada français.
954 photographies de personnes, de bâtisses, de sculptures d'églises et de procédés techniques.
130 photographies obtenues de différentes sources non mentionnées ailleurs.
Des notes et des données volumineuses sur l'architecture coloniale du Canada français (1648-1925), copiées des registres paroissiaux et des archives de plusieurs institutions.
Des notes volumineuses sur les arts et métiers et la technologie des paysans de l'île d'Orléans et de l'île aux Coudres.

*La collection Massicotte (E.-Z.):*

144 textes de chansons, principalement la collection Lavallée (comté de Berthier); quelques-unes de Gaspé et de Québec.
15 mélodies recueillies à l'oreille.
135 photographies de bâtisses, d'autels, et d'individus du district de Montréal.

*La collection Lambert (Adélard):*

23 textes de chansons provenant de Berthier et autres comtés.
24 mélodies de chansons recueillies au phonographe.

*La collection Call (Prof. F.-O.):*

84 photographies de bâtisses, d'autels, et d'individus de la province de Québec.

*La collection Mount-Duckett (Mme J.):*
6 textes et chansons de Québec.
5 rimettes et dictons.

*La collection Tardif (Arthur):*
11 textes de chansons recueillis parmi les Acadiens des Provinces maritimes.

*La collection Angers (Philippe):*
8 textes de chansons, du comté de Beauce.

*Divers:*
Notes manuscrites sur l'ancienne architecture fournies par l'abbé F.-X. Cimon, l'abbé Olivier Maurault, par Ægidius Fauteux, et par P.-George Roy; 24 photographies des villages de la rive nord du Saint-Laurent, par Frits Johansen; 3 photographies, par Paul Beau; 1 chanson française, par A. Roche; 3 photographies, par J.-M. Gibbon; 1 chanson, par J. de L. Taché.

*En anglais*

*La collection Wintemberg (W.-J.):*
Données sur le folk-lore du comté de Grey (Ont.); 9 recettes; 18 dictons et expressions; 11 rimettes; 2 énigmes; 15 autres pièces.
7 chansons (texte seulement).
1 spécimen des Doukhobors de la Saskatchewan.

*Divers:*
De la part de Mme J. Mount-Duckett, 3 textes de chansons; de E.-Z. Massicotte, 1 texte de chanson; de Charles Macnamara, 1 texte de chanson; de Percy Grainger, reproductions phonographiques de 9 chansons anglaises.

## *Totaux (1914-1926)*

*En français*

6,216 textes de chansons, ne comptant pas celles dans quelques manuscrits.
3,762 mélodies de chansons recueillies au phonographe.
494 mélodies de chansons recueillies à l'oreille.
316 contes populaires.
184 anecdotes et récits.
3,761 photographies.
105 airs de danse (ne comptant pas celles des vieux carnets de notes).
300 spécimens illustrant les arts et métiers de Québec.
Le blason populaire (ou sobriquets populaires) dans quelques comtés.
Un grand nombre de rimettes, de dictons, de remèdes, de croyances populaires, etc.
De copieuses données sur l'ancienne architecture et sur les arts et métiers de Québec (une petite partie de ces pièces ont été publiées).

*En anglais*

2,000 ou davantage, formules, croyances, dictons, remèdes recueillis dans différentes parties du Canada.
125 chansons ou plus.
Un bon nombre de ces pièces ont été publiées.
91 pages manuscrites de folk-lore britannique ainsi qu'elles ont été recueillies le long du fleuve Fraser (C.-B.), par J.-A. Teit.
Folk-lore divers de l'Ontario (collection Wintemberg); de la Nouvelle-Ecosse (collection B. Hay-Shaw); folk-lore nègre du Canada, etc., 1 spécimen.

*Scandinave-anglais*

"The Water-beings du folk-lore du Shetland," recueillis par J.-A. Teit dans la Colombie britannique (21 pages publiées).

*Allemand-canadien*

134 pages dactylographiées du folk-lore recueilli dans l'Ontario par W.-J. Wintemberg.

### ARCHÉOLOGIE

Harlan I. Smith, archéologiste présente le rapport suivant:

L'exposition des objets archéologiques n'a subi aucun changement au cours de l'année et est restée ouverte au public.

## *Acquisitions*

Les collections archéologiques furent augmentées comme suit:

### *Spécimens recueillis par les membres de la section*

Acquisitions 312, 316-320, 323, et 325. Spécimens archéologiques et une empreinte d'un pétroglyphe de la Saskatchewan et de l'Alberta, recueillis par W.-J. Wintemberg.

Acquisition 337. Une herminette faite avec une roche, provenant de Kitwanga, Colombie britannique; une pointe de harpon, provenant de Hazelton (C.-B.); un pétroglyphe, provenant de Kispiox (C.-B.); un marteau fait avec une pierre, provenant de la vallée Bella-Coola (C.-B.); et des moules en plâtres de Paris de deux pétroglyphes, provenant de Kispiox (C.-B.). Recueillis par Harlan I. Smith.

Acquisitions 329-333. 578 spécimens archéologiques, provenant de la côte arctique du Canada et de l'Alaska, recueillis par l'Expédition arctique canadienne, 1913-1918.

### *Spécimens recueillis par d'autres membres du ministère*

Acquisition 324. Une coquille de mollusque perforée, provenant de près de Rumsey (Alberta), apportée par C.-M. Sternberg.

Acquisition 328. Spécimens archéologiques provenant du voisinage de l'île Bylot, près de l'île de Baffin, apportés par J.-Dewey Soper.

## *Dons*

Acquisition 310. Vingt-sept spécimens archéologiques provenant de la côte de la Floride. Offerts par Clarence B. Moore, Philadelphie (Pa.).

Acquisition 311. Quinze fragments de poterie, provenant de la côte de la Floride. Offerts par le professeur C.-E. Prince, Ottawa.

Acquisition 313. Une pointe pour une flèche, un grattoir et une lame en forme de feuille, le tout taillé de la pierre, provenant du ¼ de section N.E. 11, canton 2, rang 8, 2ième méridien ouest, Saskatchewan. Offerts par William Bevan, Estevan (Sask.).

Acquisition 314. Un marteau à rainure, fait de quartz, provenant de près de Roche-Percée (Sask.). Offert par William McQuarrie, Roche-Percée (Sask.).

Acquisition 315. Un marteau à rainure, fait de pierre, provenant de la ½ section 36 S.E., canton 4, rang 8, 2ième méridien ouest, Saskatchewan. Offert par William Allison, Estevan (Sask.).

Acquisition 321. Un bloc de quartzite gravé, provenant du sud-est de l'Alberta. Offert par John MacDonald, Fort-Qu'Appelle (Sask.).

Acquisition 326. Spécimens archéologiques, provenant de l'île Beausoleil, comté de Simcoe (Ont.). Offerts par Hoyes Lloyd, de la division des Parcs nationaux canadiens, ministère de l'Intérieur.

Acquisition 327. Des moules en plâtres de Paris d'un côté d'un disque fait de pierre, provenant de Wawota (Sask.). Offerts par H.-H. Mitchell, du Musée provincial à Régina (Sask.).

Acquisition 334. Spécimens archéologiques, provenant du côté occidental du Navy Board inlet, île de Baffin. Offerts par H.-E. Steele, Montréal (Qué.).

Acquisition 335. Des moules en plâtres de Paris de deux spécimens archéologiques, provenant du sud de l'Alberta. Offerts par le Dr J.-A. Allan, université de l'Alberta.

Acquisition 336. Une gouge en pierre, provenant de la rive de la rivière de la Graise, comté de Glengarry (Ont.). Offerte par M. A.-J. MacLaurin, Dalkeith (Ont.).

Acquisition 338. Une paire de polissoirs de flèches, provenant du côté occidental des eaux dormantes de la rivière Atnarko (C.-B.). Recueillie et offerte par Walter E. Ratcliffe, Atnarko (C.-B.).

Acquisition 309. Soixante et dix-huit spécimens, provenant des Etats de la Nouvelle-Angleterre (E.-U.). Echangés avec le musée Peabody, Cambridge (Massachusetts).

## *Achats*

Acquisition 306. Un crâne perforé préhistorique, provenant de près de Saint-Williams (Ont.). Acheté de F.-V. Dedrick, Saint-Williams (Ont.).

Acquisition 322. Trois spécimens archéologiques, provenant de près de Batoche (Sask.). Achetés de Mme Napoléon Venne, Batoche (Sask.).

*Fouilles archéologiques*

Des explorations archéologiques furent entreprises dans la Colombie britannique par Harlan I. Smith, et dans l'Alberta et la Saskatchewan par W.-J. Wintemberg.

Le travail principal de M. Smith fut de diriger les travaux interdépartementaux de conservation des poteaux totémiques. Ses autres recherches ne furent qu'incidentes. Il découvrit et photographia une pictographie, qui se composait de huit sujets, en vue du chemin de fer Canadien national, à environ 2 milles à l'est de Tyee (C.-B.) du côté nord de la rivière Skeena. Sept de ces images, peintes en rouge, représentent des écussons de cuivre; la huitième, peinte en brun, une large face ressemblant à un visage humain, probablement celle d'un être fabuleux. Cette pictographie pouvait être intéressante pour les touristes et on a recommandé qu'elle fut conservée à titre de monument national.

Une petit pétroglyphe trouvé entre Kispiox et Hazelton (C.-B.), a été obtenu et des dessins, des photographies et des moulages en plâtre furent faits de deux autres pétroglyphes venant de Kispiox, l'un est la propriété des héritiers de C.-V. Smith, de Hazelton, l'autre se trouve sur le terrain de l'hôpital dans la même ville. Des images cinématographiques furent aussi prises de ces pétroglyphes.

Un polissoir de flèches, en grès, presque mi-cylindrique, fut reçu à titre de présent de la part de M. Walter E. Ratcliffe, d'Atnarko (C.-B.). On le trouva sur le rivage ouest des eaux dormantes de la rivière Atnarko (C.-B.) et il offre un intérêt spécial, parce qu'il indique probablement, la limite nord-ouest de l'extension de cette forme d'objets manufacturés si ordinaires sur les plateaux, à partir du Nevada jusqu'au sud-est de la Colombie britannique. L'endroit se trouve dans le territoire des anciens Bellas-Coolas, mais la forme de ce polissoir n'est pas connue des Bellas-Coolas, et il doit probablement être attribué aux Chilcotins qui habitent le voisinage.

M. Smith a fait aussi un rapport à propos d'un rocher sculpté, situé à environ 2 milles à l'est de Kamsack (Sask.), un pétroglyphe unique en son genre parce que les contours en furent formés en ôtant les lichens et les boues qui se trouvaient sur la face d'un bloc calcaire. Il représente un oiseau-tonnerre et remonte à quatre générations antérieures. De même que la pictographie près de Tyee (C.-B.), il est intéressant pour les touristes, pouvant être vu des trains de voyageurs du chemin de fer Canadien national entre Winnipeg et Edmonton.

M. Wintemberg a fait, dans l'Alberta et la Saskatchewan, une reconnaissance archéologique qui dura quatre mois. En commençant à Estevan, dans la partie sud-est de la Saskatchewan, il examina le pays près de Roche-Percée, Weyburn, Regina, Pilot-Butte, Mortlach, Regina-Beach, Fort-Qu'Appelle, Kamsack, Saskatoon, Dundurn, Duck-Lake, Prince-Albert, North-Battlefort, Maple-Creek, Swift-Current, et Radville. Dans l'Alberta il examina la contrée près de Vermilion, Edmonton, Wabamun, Wetaskiwin, Red-Deer, Big-Valley, Rumsey, Calgary, Cochrane, High-River, Macleod, Lethbridge, Taber et Medicine-Hat.

Des notes et des dessins furent copiés d'après des spécimens conservés dans le Musée provincial à Regina, dans la musée de l'université de la Saskatchewan, à Saskatoon, dans le musée de l'université de l'Alberta, à Edmonton; et dans trois collections particulières à Vermilion, High-River et Mortlach.

Des cercles de tentes avec des pierres furent trouvés dans la plupart des endroits, sauf dans la partie nord de la contrée, entre Edmonton et Kamsack. Ces cercles sont situés en grande partie sur les bords élevés des rivières et des lacs. Quelques-uns de ces cercles, du fait que les roches qui les composent sont profondément enfoncées dans la terre, sont probablement très anciens. D'autres

sont récents, comme cela ressort de la présence de grains de verre et de morceaux de feuilles de laiton; bien que l'on trouve même dans ces terrains-là des outils de roche éclatée. Bien peu d'objets manufacturés sont trouvés à l'intérieur ou près des cercles des "Tipis". Il se présente des cairns sépulcreux près de plusieurs de ces cercles, la majeure partie étant probablement d'origine récente.

Aucun remblai n'a été découvert, mais on rapporte qu'il y en a près d'Oxbow, dans le sud-est de la Saskatchewan.

Plusieurs mosaïques de roches furent examinées et on obtint des renseignements se rapportant à l'emplacement de quelques autres semblables. Toutes semblent être récentes. On mesura en détail une figure humaine qui fait partie d'un groupe près de Rumsey. Des spécimens associés contenaient une figure semblable à celle d'un cadran solaire avec une gros cairn sépulcral au centre et qu'on suppose devoir représenter un chien et un cheval.

Des photographies ont été prises de quelques pétroglyphes sur les roches près de Roche-Percée, d'un disque en pierre, avec la figure d'une tortue découpée sur le côté, provenant de Wawota, Saskatchewan, et d'une figure humaine gravée sur un gros caillou, situé quelque part à l'est du lac Last-Mountain. Un facsimilé fut fait d'une gravure semblable sur un caillou trouvé dans les collines "File", en Saskatchewan. M. Wintemberg a aussi étudié ce qui est connu sous le nom de "Rocher Thunderbird" près de Kamsack.

Comparés aux trouvailles faites dans les localités iroquoises, et même algonquines, dans l'est du Canada, le nombre et la variété des articles manufacturés découverts par M. Wintemberg sont peu nombreux. Les marteaux à rainure, les cercles de tentes, les pétroglyphes, les mosaïques de roches et les cairns sont très caractéristiques des plaines mais rares dans l'Ontario; tandis que les haches à rainure en pierre, les ciseaux celtiques, les herminettes, les gouges, les vieilles pipes en pierre, les objets faits avec des coquilles, la poterie et les remblais sont caractéristiques de l'Ontario et rares dans les plaines. Pour donner tous les détails des différences esquissées plus haut, cela demanderait, cependant, des travaux considérables sur le terrain pendant plusieurs saisons.

Les matériaux archéologiques provenant du site d'Hochelaga, dans les Musées Redpath et McCord et dans le Château Ramsay, à Montréal, furent étudiés par M. Wintemberg pendant quelque temps durant l'hiver.

### *Travail de bureau*

M. Smith a préparé un rapport sur le pétroglyphe près de Kamsack, Saskatchewan, pour la division des Parcs nationaux du Canada, du ministère de l'Intérieur, qui lui avait demandé de faire cet examen. Il a aussi préparé pour la publication plusieurs articles, dont quelques-uns ont été publiés pendant l'année.

Une liste des principaux sites de pétroglyphes et des pictographies dans la Colombie britannique fut prise des archives archéologiques pour l'usage de l'Assemblée législative de la Colombie britannique qui a adopté une loi relative à la conservation de ces objets et d'autres tout semblables.

Un moulage du pétroglyphe sur une pierre venant de Kispiox fut offert au Musée provincial, à Victoria (C.-B.), et à la collection à Kitwanga; un moulage du pétroglyphe sur une plaque de roche venant de Kispiox fut offert au Musée de Prince-Rupert et aux collections à Kitwanga.

M. W.-J. Wintemberg a continué son étude sur la technologie du site préhistorique du village iroquois près de Roebuck, comté de Grenville (Ont.) et la préparation d'une monographie sur ce sujet. Il a écrit beaucoup de notes, pour les archives archéologiques, sur les résultats obtenus de son exploration dans l'Alberta et la Saskatchewan et il a également préparé plusieurs articles pour être publiés.

## SECTION DE BIOLOGIE

### EXPOSITION ET RECHERCHES

R.-M. Anderson, chef de cette section, fait le rapport suivant:

Depuis le mois d'avril 1925, on a fait beaucoup de progrès dans l'installation des spécimens biologiques exposés dans les salles du musée. Six vitrines uniformes avec châssis en acajou ont été installées par les charpentiers et elles ont été employées pour l'exposition des oiseaux canadiens qu'on est en train d'installer sans retard. Neuf de ces vitrines, le long du mur nord de la salle de l'Est au second étage du Musée, contiendront une exposition systématique d'oiseaux empaillés et exposeront des spécimens montés à part ou par petits groupes selon l'habitat de presque toutes les espèces d'oiseaux que l'on trouve maintenant au Canada. Ce fait permettra au visiteur ou à l'ornithologue d'examiner facilement toutes les espèces qu'il désire reconnaître ou comparer. Le développement du travail du ministère et le peu d'espace disponible ont aussi empêché le personnel de préparer plusieurs nouveaux groupes d'étalage, mais beaucoup du vieux matériel a été nettoyé, remonté et mis sur de nouveaux supports. Quelques nouveaux groupes y ont été ajoutés.

Les expositions d'oiseaux sont, aussi rapidement que possible, munies de nouvelles étiquettes, donnant en gros caractères les noms anglais, français et scientifiques de chaque espèce. Les étiquettes donneront aussi d'importants détails sur l'oiseau et ses mœurs, des cartes géographiques indiquant les demeures de chaque espèce et, là où la chose sera possible, des photographies représentant quelques épisodes de la vie de l'espèce.

On a aussi fait des progrès quant au montage des petits mammifères, pour une série systématique de mammifères canadiens qui se trouve à côté des expositions d'oiseaux, et pour cette exposition quatre nouvelles vitrines uniformes, du même genre que celles employées pour les oiseaux, seront installées sur le côté sud de la salle de zoologie. Une grande vitrine à charpente d'acier pour squelettes et crânes de mammifères, d'espèces représentatives, a été installée dans la salle de l'Ouest, au second étage, dans un espace jusqu'ici occupé par des expositions indiennes. Cette vitrine comprend un squelette complet de bœuf musqué, d'un bison américain, d'un élan, d'un cheval, d'un ours polaire, d'un caribou sauvage, d'un chevreuil à queue blanche, d'une antilope à corne fourchue, d'un phoque et d'une chauve-souris. Les crânes montés comprennent ceux d'un morse, d'un mouflon des Montagnes Rocheuses, d'un mouflon blanc de Dall, d'un bœuf musqué à face blanche, d'un orignal, d'un caribou Osborn, d'un chevreuil à queue blanche, d'un cerf à grandes oreilles, et d'un cerf colombien à queue noire. Une belle série de défenses d'un narval est aussi exposée dans cette vitrine. Tous ont été étiquetés d'une façon facile à comprendre, attirant l'attention sur les caractères les plus importants des espèces représentées. Comme les mammifères ne sont que très peu migrateurs, les cartes en couleur sont dessinées de façon à faire voir le territoire actuel aussi bien que l'ancien, pour illustrer soit l'expansion, soit le rétrécissement du territoire jusque-là occupé par l'animal par suite de la colonisation, qui amène, en général, l'extermination de plusieurs espèces très nombreuses sur de vastes territoires là où elles abondaient autrefois.

Quelques expositions temporaires installées dans le musée pour la vingt-septième assemblée annuelle du "Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy", les 4, 5 et 6 mars 1925, attirèrent considérablement l'attention et firent qu'on les laissa en place pendant quelque temps afin de permettre au public de les examiner à loisir. L'une des plus intéressantes d'entre elles a été la série de cent petits dessins coloriés d'oiseaux qui ont été peints par le major Allan Brooks, D.S.O., d'Okanagan-Landing (C.-B.), pour illustrer le volume sur "Les Oiseaux de l'Ouest du Canada" et qui vient de paraître.

Plusieurs spécimens du domaine de la botanique et de la zoologie des vertébrés sont reçus chaque année de différentes parties du pays pour être déterminés et de nombreuses demandes de renseignements, sur divers sujets d'histoire naturelle et la littérature qui s'y rapporte, nous viennent de fonctionnaires des différents ministères du gouvernement fédéral et des diverses provinces, aussi bien que de la part du public en général et ces demandes ont été répondues par les membres de la section de Biologie.

De nombreux spécimens ont été prêtés aux écoles pour servir à illustrer les leçons d'histoire naturelle, et des vues de projections, sur des sujets choisis d'histoire naturelle, tout particulièrement sur les oiseaux, ont été prêtés pour illustrer des conférences données par des personnes s'occupant d'éducation ou s'intéressant à la protection et à la conservation des animaux sauvages. Des séries de verres à projection sur les oiseaux sont conservées dans le bureau de la Colombie britannique de la Commission géologique à Vancouver aussi bien qu'au Musée à Ottawa. Certains groupes spéciaux d'animaux et de plantes ont également été prêtés à des musées et à d'autres institutions ainsi qu'à des personnes qualifiées qui ont préparé des monographies techniques se rapportant à certains groupes. Parmi les groupes qui ont été prêtés par le Musée et qui lui ont été retournés, se trouvent ceux des suisses gris des genres *Tamias* et *Eutamias*, des écureuils terrestres du genre *Citellus* et des musaraignes du genre *Sorex*, dans le but d'aider les fonctionnaires du Service de Biologie des Etats-Unis à compléter les monographies des espèces de l'Amérique du Nord des groupes ci-dessus mentionnés.

On a obvié, jusqu'à un certain point, au manque de place pour l'emmagasinage des spécimens, en accordant à la section de Biologie un certain espace dans l'entrepôt de la rue Frank et en partageant les chambres d'emmagasinage avec la section d'Anthropologie du Musée et la section de Paléontologie de la Commission géologique.

### TRAVAIL DE BUREAU ET DE CAMPAGNE

On a obtenu une quantité considérable de renseignements nouveaux et des efforts systématiques ont été faits pour combler d'importantes lacunes dans les listes d'espèces mammifères du Musée, tant pour des buts d'exposition à l'état monté, que pour des buts de recherches. Le fait de combler ces lacunes nous a permis de rassembler rapidement le matériel nécessaire pour un manuel systématique et populaire des mammifères du Canada, y compris le gros gibier, les animaux à fourrure, et autres mammifères dont l'importance économique est plus ou moins douteuse.

Ce n'est pas sans raison que l'on s'alarme, dans certains parages, de l'extermination dont sont menacés plusieurs de nos plus intéressants gibiers et de nos mammifères à fourrure, et il serait fort à désirer que notre Musée national obtînt des spécimens représentatifs de toutes les espèces pendant qu'il en est encore temps. Le Musée a été, depuis plusieurs années, dans une position très désavantageuse pour ce qui est d'obtenir des spécimens des mammifères à fourrure d'un grand prix parce que les prix des fourrures ont été trop élevés pour ses faibles ressources pécuniaires. La plupart des travaux du Musée sur le terrain ont été effectués pendant l'été, alors que les mammifères à fourrure sont difficiles à capturer et qu'ils ne sont pas en bon état, et que presque tous les spécimens d'hiver sont obtenus de trappeurs, il est presque impossible d'obtenir des spécimens si ce n'est par l'achat.

Des spécimens de mammifères à fourrure de haute valeur sont quelquefois donnés au Musée par des citoyens animés d'esprit public. La situation est quelque peu meilleure pour ce qui est des espèces de gros gibier mammifère. Des bons spécimens sont donnés, de temps en temps, par les Parcs nationaux canadiens, d'animaux qui meurent dans les parcs ou qui sont tués pour diverses raisons, et par des chasseurs, pénétrés d'esprit public, qui tuent des spécimens

désirables pendant la saison de chasse à l'automne. Il est à désirer que les amateurs canadiens adopteront cette pratique de faire don à la nation des spécimens typiques et désirables, coutume qui a été suivie depuis des années par les hauts fonctionnaires et les voyageurs anglais dans toutes les parties du monde et qui a eu pour résultat de former la magnifique collection du Musée britannique. Le Musée national des Etats-Unis a aussi, durant les quelques dernières années, reçu des collections de cette manière, surtout les musées des grandes villes telles que Philadelphie, Chicago, Cleveland, Milwaukee, San-Francisco et Los-Angeles. Quelques-uns de ces musées ont récemment obtenu des groupes d'espèces de grands mammifères canadiens qui ne peuvent pas être égalés dans aucun musée du Canada, et qui, dans quelques années, ne pourront pas être obtenus même en Canada.

M. Anderson consacra un certain temps à corriger, à préparer pour l'impression et à lire les épreuves des rapports scientifiques de l'Expédition arctique canadienne, 1913-1918, en qualité d'éditeur général des rapports pour le Comité des Publications de l'Expédition arctique. Un de ces volumes, en voie de préparation, traite des "Mammifères dans les régions arctiques occidentales; l'autre traite des "Oiseaux de l'Arctique occidental". Les collections polaires reçoivent chaque année, des additions d'une grande valeur de la part des expéditions récentes, ou d'individus qui ont travaillé, au loin vers le Nord.

M. Anderson représenta le ministère des Mines sur la Commission consultative pour la Protection des Animaux sauvages, la Commission consultative du Nord, et la Commission relative à la Pollution des Eaux navigables par l'Huile. En qualité de membre du bureau des Directeurs de la Société américaine des Mammalogistes, il assista aux réunions d'affaires et aux sessions scientifiques de la septième réunion annuelle de cette société, qui eut lieu au Musée national, à Washington (D.C.), du 7 au 10 avril 1925. A cette réunion, des renseignements, d'une grande valeur, furent obtenus au cours d'une causerie intime, relative au soin à apporter et à la conservation des spécimens mammifères dans les musées. Avec M. P.-A. Taverner, ornithologiste de la section, M. Anderson assista à la quarante-troisième réunion annuelle de l'Union des Ornithologistes américains, laquelle eut lieu au Musée américain d'Histoire naturelle, à New-York, du 10 au 12 novembre 1925, et à qui il présenta, au nom de l'honorable Charles Stewart, ministre de l'Intérieur et des Mines, des fonctionnaires du Musée d'Ottawa et de l'Ottawa Field Naturalists Club, une invitation à tenir la quarante-quatrième réunion de l'Union, à Ottawa, en 1926. L'invitation fut acceptée et la réunion aura lieu au Musée commémoratif Victoria à Ottawa, du 11 au 14 octobre 1926. Bien que l'Union des Ornithologistes américains soit une société internationale et qu'elle compte plusieurs canadiens comme membres honoraires et associés, elle n'a jamais eu de réunion au Canada, et celle de 1926 est attendue avec plaisir par les savants canadiens comme devant leur offrir une admirable occasion pour l'échange de vues scientifiques aussi bien qu'un encouragement à l'étude de l'histoire naturelle et à la protection et à la conservation de la vie des animaux sauvages au Canada.

Parti d'Ottawa, le 21 septembre 1925, M. Anderson se rendit à North-Hatley, comté de Stanstead (Qué.), à environ 3 milles du lac Massawippi et à environ 12 milles au nord de la frontière de l'Etat du Vermont. Une excursion fut faite au mont Orford, où l'on consacra deux jours près du sommet et où des spécimens furent recueillis à des altitudes allant de 1,500 à 2,500 pieds de chaque côté de la ligne entre les comtés de Brôme et de Sherbrooke. Le travail sur le terrain fut soudainement abrégé par une chûte de neige, bien hors de saison, les 9 et 10 octobre.

P.-A. Taverner (aidé une partie du temps par C.-G. Harold) travailla le long de la rivière Red-Deer, à partir de Red-Deer jusqu'à Drumheller, depuis le 20 juin jusqu'au 24 août. Pendant qu'on descendait la rivière et même après,

une attention particulière fut donnée aux gros oiseaux de proie, dont on avait commencé l'étude dans cette région, en 1917. De nouveaux et précieux renseignements furent obtenus touchant leur apparition, leurs mœurs et leurs relations.

M. Taverner se rendit à Comox, île de Vancouver (C.-B.), où il consacra la semaine du 9 au 16 septembre à revoir le travail d'été de H.-M. Laing, qui revenait justement de l'Expédition du Mont Logan. En route vers l'Ouest, M. Taverner étudia les échassiers de passage au lac Beaverhill (Alberta) et s'arrêta à Okanagan-Landing et Victoria, où il eut une entrevue avec des ornithologistes très connus et étudia des collections de la localité.

La semaine du 18 au 25 septembre fut consacrée à l'étude des collections du Musée de Zoologie des Vertébrés, de l'université de Californie, à Berkeley, et la semaine suivante à Pasadena (Cal.), où l'on examina des spécimens très importants tout en faisant de nombreuses rencontres personnelles qui seront d'une valeur considérable pour le Musée. A Pasadena, il eut l'occasion de faire une collection de quelques spécimens particulièrement désirables. Le retour à Ottawa se fit par la voie du Grand Canyon du Colorado, par Chicago, Détroit et Toronto. Il obtint des informations précieuses dans plusieurs musées de ces localités et une bonne idée générale quant à la nature des demeures hivernales de nos oiseaux canadiens. Des remerciements sincères sont dus au personnel de chacun de ces musées ainsi qu'aux fonctionnaires des Etats visités et au Service biologique des Etats-Unis.

Charles H. Young, spécialiste-préparateur et collectionneur, a commencé, de bonne heure au mois de mai, un travail dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse. Depuis Shag-Harbour, il fit des excursions, avec des pêcheurs de la localité, jusqu'à l'île Mud, l'une du petit groupe d'îles basses situées au large de l'extrémité de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, dans le but de collectionner des oiseaux de mer reproducteurs et leurs œufs. La saison était froide et tardive, et les oiseaux arrivèrent en retard. M. Young se rendit à Yarmouth, le 8 juin, et y demeura environ trois semaines. Les collections importantes qu'il fit dans le sud de la Nouvelle-Ecosse se composaient de nids et d'œufs avec les accessoires environnants pour l'habitat des groupes de chevaliers semi-palmés et de pinsons d'Acadie à queue pointue. M. Young alla ensuite à North-Head, dans l'île de Grand-Manan (N.-B.), et y demeura jusque vers le premier d'août, collectionnant des oiseaux et des formes de petits mammifères insulaires. Depuis Grand-Manan il retraversa à Digby (N.-E.), passa le reste de la saison dans le voisinage de Bear-River, comté de Digby, et revint à Ottawa le 15 octobre.

M. Young a également ajouté plusieurs estomacs d'oiseaux à la collection du Musée des estomacs d'oiseaux et de leur contenu. La collection compte maintenant au delà de 15,000 spécimens d'estomacs d'oiseaux, représentant 389 espèces. Quelques-uns de ces estomacs ont été minutieusement examinés et ils ajoutent beaucoup à notre connaissance de la manière dont se nourrissent diverses espèces d'oiseaux. Les personnes qui possèdent des permis fédéraux pour collectionner des oiseaux migrateurs sont tenues de conserver les estomacs d'oiseaux dans la formaline et de les faire parvenir au Musée, ce qui ajoute beaucoup plus à la valeur scientifique des spécimens tués par les détenteurs de permis.

Vu que le musée ne possède aucun des plumages de printemps de certaines espèces d'oiseaux du Manitoba, et ayant besoin de nouvelles acquisitions semblables pour le montage d'autres espèces en vue de leur exposition, M. C.-G., Harold, de Winnipeg, taxidermiste et collectionneur expert sur le terrain, fut engagé pour collectionner des spécimens, pendant les mois d'avril et de mai 1925, au lac Whitewater, dans le sud-ouest du Manitoba. Il a réussi à obtenir de bons spécimens des espèces les plus désirables, y compris l'oie bleue, ainsi qu'une collection très grande et très complète d'oiseaux de passage et d'oiseaux à

demeure stable de plus petite taille, dans ce district. Après le premier juin, M. Harold se rendit dans l'Alberta en qualité d'aide ornithologiste de M. Taverner sur la rivière Red-Deer, jusqu'au premier août.

*Expédition à l'île de Baffin*

L'île de Baffin est longue d'environ 950 milles, large de 250 milles avec une superficie d'environ 211,000 milles carrés, et dont la majeure partie de l'intérieur n'est pas encore connue. La partie principale de l'île n'a jamais été traversée par l'homme blanc, et peut-être pas même par les Esquimaux.

Bien que les baleiniers écossais aient été à l'œuvre sur la côte est de l'île pendant plus d'un siècle, et que les missionnaires anglais et canadiens, aussi bien que les commerçants, aient travaillés dans quelques-uns des districts côtiers pendant plusieurs années, la ligne de côte n'a été que très peu portée sur les cartes et une grande partie de celle de l'ouest n'est pas même connue.

Même sur la côte, les observations sur la biologie ont été irrégulières et de peu de valeur, et de l'intérieur on ne sait presque rien. Quelques notes sur l'histoire naturelle de la côte nord-est de l'île de Baffin furent données par J.-C. Ross de l'expédition Barry de 1824. Le Musée national des Etats-Unis a publié en 1877, quelques notes prises par Ludwig Kumlien sur la côte sud-est. D'autres observations furent faites par l'une des expéditions MacMillan sur la côte sud-ouest en 1922 ainsi que par une section de l'expédition danoise dite " Fifth Thule " sur la côte nord-est à peu près à la même époque. Le major L.-T. Burwash, ingénieur explorateur de la division des Territoires du Nord-Ouest et du Yukon, du ministère de l'Intérieur, passa l'hiver de 1923-1924 sur la côte sud-est et traversa, dès le printemps, depuis Pangnirtung jusqu'à Amadjuak, sur la côte nord du détroit d'Hudson, faisant quelques collections près d'Amadjuak, mais par suite de la neige il ne put pas obtenir beaucoup de renseignements relativement à l'intérieur du pays. Des collections très maigres et pauvres de spécimens se firent dans ces expéditions en vue de l'histoire naturelle.

Par suite de l'intérêt actuel que suscitent les parages polaires et dans l'intérêt même du respect de soi-même au point de vue national et du progrès, on a trouvé à propos de posséder des spécimens de ce genre dans les collections fédérales, lesquels illustreraient les ressources et les produits de ces vastes parages.

Un naturaliste canadien bien connu, J. Dewey Soper, fit partie, en 1923, du voyage annuel du garde-côtes *Arctic*. Il visita le Groenland, l'île d'Ellesmere, North-Devon et l'île de Baffin. M. Soper put faire des collections se rapportant aux diverses branches de l'histoire naturelle, collections d'une telle importance scientifique que les autorités du Musée furent impressionnées par les ressources naturelles du vaste champ encore inconnu qu'est l'île de Baffin et furent saisies du désir d'obtenir des collections qui représenteraient la zoologie, la botanique et l'ethnologie de ce pays. Il est presque impossible de faire des recherches scientifiques d'une grande étendue ou simplement complètes pendant les courtes stations d'un voyage d'été dans les régions arctiques et un empêchement plus grand encore c'est le fait que la courte saison d'été dans ces régions est presque terminée avant que les amas de glace s'entr'ouvrent suffisamment pour laisser pénétrer le bateau. Pour se rendre compte de l'état de choses qui règne au printemps et au commencement de l'été dans ces parages, étant données les méthodes actuelles de voyage, un observateur doit passer l'hiver dans le Nord. C'est pour cette raison que le Musée envoya M. Soper à l'île de Baffin en 1924, tout équipé pour y passer l'hiver et consacrer la saison suivante à des travaux très circonstanciés sur le terrain même.

M. Soper s'embarqua à Québec le 5 juillet 1924, sur le garde-côtes *Arctic* et débarqua le 22 juillet 1924, à Pangnirtung, détroit de Cumberland, sur la côte sud-est de l'île de Baffin. Il avait été entendu qu'il se rendrait sur l'*Arctic* jusqu'aux postes les plus au nord et qu'il débarquerait à Pangnirtung, à son

retour; mais la perte d'une partie de l'approvisionnement sur le pont du bateau, dans une grande tempête du nord de l'Atlantique, occasionna une insuffisance de charbon qui rendit douteux que l'*Arctic* pût visiter à nouveau Pangnirtung en 1924. M. Soper se décida à débarquer à la première occasion qui s'offrirait. Une partie de ses approvisionnements étaient réduits, mais la Gendarmerie royale du Canada et la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson ont des postes à Pangnirtung et M. Soper put se procurer ce dont il avait besoin et reçut une assistance efficace de ces deux sources. L'automne de l'année 1924 fut consacré à des travaux préliminaires, aux environs de Pangnirtung, qui se trouve à la latitude 66° 09′ nord, longitude 65° 30′ ouest. Suit un bref sommaire de l'itinéraire et du travail scientifique de M. Soper, basé sur le dernier rapport qu'on reçut de sa part en septembre 1925:

1924: le 28 juillet. Une excursion fut faite aux îles Kekerton sur la chaloupe à moteur de la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson l'*Ungava*. La côte rugueuse est très escarpée, les hautes marées, et les fréquentes et terribles tempêtes rendent le travail d'été sur la côte hazardeux et impratiquable sauf avec un assez gros bateau qui tient la mer.

Le 30 juillet. Une excursion fut faite jusqu'au fiord Kingwah sur l'*Ungava*, visitant le site de la vieille station polaire hollandaise de 1881. Le fiord Melooalee fut aussi visité et une montagne de 2,000 pieds gravie et nommée mont Edmonton. Retour à Pangnirtung le 4 août.

Le 17 août. Un voyage fut fait à l'île Blacklead sur l'*Ungava*. De nombreuses collections furent faites, illustrant la faune et la flore de l'île de la côte arctique balayée par les vents.

Le 24 août. Le port Niantilik et la vieille mine de mica furent visités. Retour à Pangnirtung sur le bateau *Nascopie*, de la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson, et plusieurs boîtes de spécimens furent expédiées à Ottawa.

Le 15 septembre. Une excursion fut faite à l'extrémité du fiord Pangnirtung sur le bateau à moteur *Lady Borden*, de la Gendarmerie royale du Canada.

Le 24 septembre. Une patrouille au cap de la Mercy sur le *Lady Borden*, mais une mer orageuse força le retour.

Le 12 octobre. Accompagna une patrouille au fiord Kingwah et fit une cachette de provisions et de gazoline.

Le 21 octobre. La chaloupe à moteur de la Compagnie de la Baie d'Hudson débarqua des provisions pour M. Soper dans le fiord Nettilling.

Le 22 octobre. Des caribous descendirent au fiord Pangnirtung et onze spécimens pris dans la grande chasse furent conservés. Ces spécimens arrivèrent à Ottawa; c'étaient les premiers spécimens de caribous reçus de la région de l'Arctique oriental.

Le 3 décembre. Fait une excursion en traîneau en remontant la rivière Koolee, au nord-ouest du fiord Pangnirtung. Une carte esquisse fut dressée de la rivière et d'une série de lacs explorés.

1925: Le 5 janvier. Partit pour le fiord Kingwah, et retourna le 11 janvier à cause de la trop grande épaisseur de la neige. Une bonne carte esquisse fut faite, fondée sur des angles au compas et corrigée sur toute la longueur de ce fiord. Des notes géologiques furent prises et un relevé laissé faisant voir l'impratiquabilité de certaines routes.

Le 16 janvier. Traversa la tête du fiord jusqu'à Nunata, et jusqu'au poste de M. Duval le 20 janvier, retournant à Pangnirtung après une excursion en traîneau de 400 milles. Une carte esquisse fut faite de toute la route, avec des notes précieuses touchant la topographie.

Le 6 février. Remonta la rivière Pangnirtung, explorant une série de lacs et de glaciers ainsi que des montagnes de 4,000 à 5,000 pieds de hauteur. Traversa la passe Pangnirtung par-dessus le plateau Penny et jusqu'en bas du côté nord de la péninsule Cumberland jusqu'à l'île Broughton, Kevato, et la baie Merchant, retournant un peu plus loin vers l'est par-dessus la passe Kingnait, qui est beaucoup plus basse que la passe Pangnirtung. Compila une carte esquisse de la route traversée, environ 600 milles, parcourus en 34 jours, retournant à Pangnirtung le 11 mars 1925. M. Soper écrit ce qui suit: "C'est sans doute la première fois que ces passes ont été traversées par quelqu'un capable de le faire, ou avec la disposition de faire un compte rendu détaillé accompagné de cartes esquisses presque correctes."

Des listes sommaires et annotées de 38 espèces d'oiseaux et 13 espèces de mammifères sont comprises dans le rapport de la fin de mars 1925.

A l'automne de l'année 1924, 1,200 livres de provisions avaient été mises à terre près de la tête du fiord Nettilling, et 300 autres y furent déposées au printemps. Le gros canot et le bateau de bois qui avaient été amenés pour explorer l'intérieur ne furent pas jugés sûrs par des experts de l'endroit pour naviguer sur les grands lacs de l'intérieur de l'île de Baffin et les autorités de la Gendarmerie à cheval coopérèrent, en prêtant le *Fly*, un bateau pour ressac de 23 pieds

de long et de 5 pieds de large avec voiles, et en permettant au constable T. Tredgold, R.G. du C., d'accompagner M. Soper en qualité de police dans une patrouille d'exploration. Le *Fly* fut transporté depuis le fiord de Nettilling jusqu'au lac Netsalik[1] sur un grand traîneau. Le constable Tredgold s'intéressait à l'histoire naturelle et M. Soper fut très fortuné d'avoir son assistance et il a contracté des obligations envers le Sergent d'Etat-Major J.-E.-F. Wight, R.G. du C., pour sa coopération à effectuer cette patrouille et pour bien d'autres amabilités.

Le groupe partit de Pangnirtung le 22 avril 1925, avec onze Esquimaux, cinq traîneaux, et soixante-dix chiens, arrivant au lac Netsalik le 5 mai, à environ 180 milles de Pangnirtung. L'été fut consacré à un travail très étendu sur le terrain à collectionner, relever et à photographier. La débâcle ne se fit, sur le lac, que le 5 août. Soper et Tredgold durent retourner à la côte conformément à une entente avec la police et ne purent retourner au camp de base, sur le lac, avant le 17 août. Ils mirent le *Fly* à la voile le 18 août et contournèrent l'extrémité sud du lac Netsalik, traversant l'embouchure de la rivière Amadjuak qui s'y jette du côté sud, continuant sur le côté ouest du lac Netsalik jusqu'à son issue, la rivière Koudjuak, qui se jette dans le chenal Fox. Une température glacée força au retour depuis la rivière Koudjuak après l'avoir descendue sur une distance de plusieurs milles et on atteignit le camp de base le 9 septembre. Le sergent Wight arriva avec le *Lady Borden* le 20 septembre, et comme il était trop tard pour transporter la collection d'été à la station, en temps pour la mettre à bord de l'*Arctic*, elle fut cachée dans un souterrain et des mesures furent prises pour la transporter de bonne heure pendant l'hiver de 1925-26.

Les plans envoyés à M. Soper étaient de passer une partie de l'hiver à Pangnirtung, de transporter les spécimens à la côte et de les emballer pour l'expédition à Ottawa en 1926, sur le vaisseau de patrouille annuelle du gouvernement, et ensuite de voyager vers le sud par terre jusqu'au lac Amadjuak et la baie Amadjuak sur la côte sud de l'île de Baffin sur le rivage nord du détroit d'Hudson. Durant l'été de 1926 on espérait pouvoir découvrir quelque chose à propos de l'oie bleue bien connue, dont le nid n'a jamais été découvert par l'homme blanc, faire des collections botaniques qui pourraient apporter un peu de lumière sur les possibilités de l'île comme territoire pour les rennes, et aussi faire des recherches sur la question des établissements primitifs des Esquimaux que l'on suppose avoir laissé des ruines à l'intérieur de l'île de Baffin. M. Soper est attendu à Ottawa à l'automne de l'année 1926. L'expédition a déjà beaucoup ajouté à nos connaissances de l'île de Baffin. Les collections de M. Soper au mois de septembre, sont en partie comme suit:

Oiseaux et mammifères, y compris des séries d'œufs d'oiseaux, 548.
Plantes, 606 feuilles botaniques, avec plusieurs duplicata, se chiffrant ensemble de 2,000 à 3,000 spécimens, étant ce qu'il considère une collection presque complète de la flore de la région du lac Netsalik au centre de l'île de Baffin.
Insectes, y compris 80 papillons, 168.
Impressions photographiques envoyées, 178, et plusieurs autres négatifs. Ces impressions ne comprennent pas les photographies prises pendant l'excursion d'exploration de M. Soper à l'intérieur à l'été de l'année 1925.
Collections géologiques, toutes les formations rocheuses importantes, esquisses et cartes.

Une belle occasion fut offerte au printemps de 1925 par l'expédition du Club Alpin du Canada au mont Logan, Yukon, en vue d'obtenir des collections zoologiques et botaniques de la région de la vallée de la rivière Chitina peu connue quant à la biologie, jusqu'à la base du mont Logan. Le mont Logan, le sommet de montagne le plus élevé dans le Dominion du Canada, est situé dans une des régions les plus difficiles à atteindre. Des arrangements furent faits avec le comité chargé de l'expédition, plus particulièrement avec le capitaine A.-H. McCarthy, de Wilmer (C.-B.), et M. H.-E. Lambart, du Service géo-

[1] Le lac Netsalik est le même que le lac Nettilling, ainsi qu'il a été nommé dans le rapport pour l'année 1924-25, p. 24.

désique du Canada, second en commandement, pour prendre avec eux M. Hamilton M. Laing, de Comox, île de Vancouver (C.-B.). M. Laing avait été employé sur le terrain en qualité de zoologue junior dans l'intérêt du Musée, pendant les deux saisons précédentes, et en qualité de naturaliste dans la croisière du garde-côtes *Thiepval*, en 1924. Il fut entendu que M. Laing, qui est un expert en photographie, rendrait le réciproque en prenant des vues cinématographiques illustrant le travail de l'expédition. Le ministère du Commerce eut l'obligeance de prêter un appareil pour prendre des vues cinématographiques et le nécessaire à l'usage de M. Laing.

L'expédition fit voile depuis Seattle le 2 mai 1925, atteignant Cordova, Alaska, le 12 mai, continuant de là par chemin de fer jusqu'à McCarthy, Alaska, d'où l'expédition voyagea en remontant la vallée de la rivière Chitina par convoi de bêtes de somme.[1] Des groupes d'avance avaient transporté pendant l'hiver précédent des quantités de provisions et d'équipement jusqu'à la base du mont Logan au moyen de traîneaux tirés par des chevaux et des chiens. M. Laing resta au camp de base sur la rivière Chitina, près de la ligne forestière et près de la ligne de frontière internationale Alaska-Yukon, faisant de grandes collections de mammifères, d'oiseaux, de plantes et autres spécimens d'histoire naturelle, jusqu'au retour en juillet, du groupe d'avance, après une ascension des plus heureuses du mont Logan. Les grimpeurs de montagnes construisirent ici des radeaux et descendirent la rivière jusqu'à McCarthy, tandis que M. Laing resta au camp supérieur, pendant plusieurs autres semaines, comme cela avait été entendu d'avance, afin de compléter ses collections de biologie. Il retourna à Comox vers le premier septembre et ses collections arrivèrent à Ottawa en parfait état, à la fin de ce mois. Elles se chiffraient à 203 oiseaux, 61 mammifères, 245 plantes, et quelques autres spécimens; environ 60 photographies, et tout près de 4,000 pieds d'une pellicule de vues cinématographiques, y compris une grande proportion de bonnes images sur des sujets d'histoire naturelle—oiseaux, mammifères et plantes. M. Laing a préparé un rapport très détaillé sur l'histoire naturelle de la région traversée, qui sera peut-être publié plus tard par le ministère sous forme de bulletin du Musée.

### DÉPARTEMENT PRÉPARATOIRE

Clyde L. Patch, taxidermiste et herpétologiste en chef; Claude E. Johnson, artiste; D. Blakely, taxidermiste; et J.-E. Perron, aide tanneur du Musée consacrèrent la plus grande partie de leur temps à la préparation et au maniement des objets d'exposition dans les salles du Musée et à la préparation des spécimens pour les collections d'étude. M. Patch, sur la demande qu'on lui en fit, passa plusieurs jours au lac Christie (Ont.), en qualité de professeur sur certains sujets d'histoire naturelle pour un groupe de garçons en campement. Cinq conférences sur des sujets d'histoire naturelle furent données sur place par M. Patch.

Suit une esquisse partielle du travail fait par le personnel ci-dessus mentionné:

| | |
|---|---|
| Peaux d'oiseaux et de petits mammifères pour étude scientifique | 227 |
| Grandes peaux de mammifères tannées (loup, chevreuil, martre, lynx, loutre, ours polaire ours noir, phoque, castor, coyote, wolverine, bison, mouflon) | 42 |
| Mammifères et oiseaux préparés pour exposition | 79 |
| Spécimens collectionnés | 119 |
| Moulages en plâtre | 220 |
| Pièces en cire et en celluloïde pour accessoires de groupes | 844 |
| Verres à projection, photographies, étiquettes coloriées pour cartes | 43 |
| Dessins et planches coloriées | 28 |

Donald MacDonald, qui était en congé de maladie à l'automne de l'année 1925, rapporta des crânes choisis d'animaux domestiques de la Saskatchewan

[1] Un compte rendu de l'expédition, ainsi qu'un article par M. Laing, est publié dans le Canadian Alpine Journal, volume XV, 1925.

pour des fins de comparaison. Une grande partie des dents et des os qui sont envoyés pour être identifiés proviennent d'animaux domestiques et le Musée manque de ces matériaux pour comparaison.

Les travaux de laboratoire comprennent ceux qui suivent:

Spécimens macérés: 1 orignal, squelette complet; 3 crânes et pattes d'orignaux; 2 squelettes et 1 crâne de chevreuil; un squelette et un crâne de coyotte; 1 guillemot ordinaire; 1 pingouin commun.

Spécimens nettoyés et préparés: orignaux, 14 vieux crânes d'âge différent; 9 crânes de caribous, 6 crânes de chevreuils; 1 crâne avec pattes d'ours; 1 crâne et pattes d'un bœuf-musqué (jeune); 1 vison (ou martre du Canada); 7 belettes; 1 guillemot ordinaire; 1 pingouin commun.

Spécimens montés, nettoyés et préparés: 2 phoques, 1 bœuf-musqué; 1 ours polaire; 1 bison; 1 cerf.

Spécimens blanchis et montés: orignal (mâle) en partie montée, os des pattes montés; 4 orignaux; 4 chevreuils, 4 bœufs-musqués; 4 cerfs; 4 mouflons; 4 chevreuils à queue blanche.

Une liste des articles publiés par des membres de la section, ou de conférences données par eux, est comprise dans le rapport du sous-ministre, page 2.

Une collection pour prêt, de mammifères, d'amphibiens et de reptiles est conservée par ce département pour usage en rapport avec l'étude de la nature et de l'art dans les diverses institutions d'éducation. Comme les spécimens qui composent la collection originelle deviennent délabrés par l'usage, ils sont remplacés par des individus préparés d'une manière plus résistante. Trois cent soixante et sept spécimens furent prêtés pendant la dernière année financière.

## *Acquisitions*

Acquisitions aux collections biologiques:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mammifères reçus et catalogués | 447 |
| Oiseaux reçus et catalogués | 994 |

Acquisitions de mammifères:

Par les membres du personnel:

| | |
|---|---|
| C.-H. Young, Nouvelle-Ecosse et Nouveau-Brunswick | 125 |
| R.-M. Anderson, Québec | 41 |
| J. Rochon, Québec | 27 |
| P.-A. Taverner et C.-G. Harrold, Manitoba et Alberta | 22 |
| J.-D. Soper, île de Baffin, Frank | 69 |
| H.-M. Laing, Alaska | 61 |
| D. Blakely et C.-E. Johnson | 3 |
| C.-E. Johnson, St-Thomas (Ont.) | 1 |

Par dons, à part les collections recueillies par les membres du personnel:

M.-Y. Williams, 1 chevrotain, provenant du nord de Hong-Kong, Chine.

Division des Parcs nationaux du Canada, ministère de l'Intérieur: 3 mouflons; 2 cerfs à grandes oreilles; 1 élan américain; 1 jeune castor; 2 peaux de vison; 3 buffles américains; 1 ours noir, Alberta.

A.-J. Gauthier, 2 ours noirs, Québec.

Rév. Dr Fyles, 1 écureuil volant du Yukon (T. du N.-O.).

C.-M. Sternberg, 1 crâne de buffle provenant du creek Little-Sandhill, rivière Red-Deer (Alberta).

Section de Paléontologie, 1 crâne avec mâchoire inférieure (monté) provenant de la rivière Belly (Alberta).

D. Jenness, 1 ours gris, crâne seulement, provenant de Hazelton (C.-B.).

Henry McManus, 1 chevreuil à queue blanche, provenant de près de Kiosk (Ont.).

Dudley L. Dimock, 1 taupe à museau étoilé, provenant du comté de Bonaventure (Qué.).

Gordon Conlin, 1 peau, avec crâne d'une chauve-souris.

R.-E. DeLury, 2 chauve-souris rouges, Ferme expérimentale centrale, Ottawa.

C.-G. Harrold, 2 chauve-souris à poil argenté, Winnipeg (Man.).

I.-R. Michelson, 1 peau et crâne de morse, Craig-Harbour, île d'Ellesmere.

H.-F. Lambart, 1 porc-épic, Petawawa (Ont.).

J.-A. Wilson, 1 chevreuil à queue blanche, Petawawa (Ont.).

R.-W. Langford, 2 castors, provenant du parc Jasper (Alberta)

B. Slattery, 1 chevreuil à queue blanche, provenant de Maniwaki (Qué.)
John Hornby, 1 lièvre du Nord; 2 renards blancs; 1 wolverine; 2 suisses; 1 loup; 3 lemmings; provenant de près du lac Artillery (T. du N.-O.)
Le major L.-T. Burwash, 2 morses (crânes seulement) provenant des îles Salisbury, détroit d'Hudson (T. du N.-O.)
Mme E. Eden, 1 chauve-souris brune, Ottawa (Ont.)
Capt. J.-C.-C. Bullock, 1 lièvre du Nord; 1 gerbille du Canada; 1 lemming; 1 suisse; tous provenant du voisinage du Grand lac des Esclaves (T. du N.-O.)
Prof. E.-E. Prince, vertèbres de 2 lamantins de Floride, provenant de New Smyrna (Floride)
Jack Miner, 1 belette, provenant de Kingsville (Ont.)

Par achats:
John Bloomfield, Fort-Smith (T. du N.-O.), 1 coyote.
A.-L. Blaney, Moose-Creek, Stormont (Ont.), 1 ours noir.
Eugène Sarazin, Montebello, comté de Labelle (Qué.), 1 ours noir (phase, couleur brun roux)
A.-R. Scharf, Pointe-Comfort, lac Trente-et-un milles (Qué.), 1 loup
John Hornby, près du lac Artillery (T. du N.-O.), 2 loups blancs.

## Acquisitions d'oiseaux:

Par les membres du personnel:

| | |
|---|---|
| P.-A. Taverner, Alberta et Colombie britannique, 164 oiseaux et 2 nids de roitelet des rochers et de moucherolle brun | 166 |
| H.-M. Laing, Alaska, 202 oiseaux et nids, 4 œufs de sizerins | 203 |
| J.-D. Soper, île de Baffin, Frank | 37 |
| C.-H. Young, Nouvelle-Ecosse et Nouveau-Brunswick, 41 oiseaux, 5 nids et œufs de pinsons à queue aiguë | 46 |
| C.-G. Harrold, Manitoba | 322 |
| R.-M. Anderson, Québec | 11 |
| J. Rochon, Québec | 12 |
| D. Blakely et C.-E. Johnson | 14 |

Par dons, à part les collections des membres du personnel:
Allan Brooks, Atlin (C.-B.), 2 pinsons de Brewer (*Spizella taverneri*)
Allan Brooks, Atlin (C.-B.), nid et 3 œufs de jaseur de Bohème
R.-E. DeLury, Ottawa, 1 râle de Caroline, 1 coucou à bec noir, 1 pinson des prés, 1 pie-grièche boréale
R. Owen Merriman, Hamilton (Ont.), 1 étourneau vulgaire
W.-K. Bentley, Ottawa (Ont.), 1 fauvette du cap May, 2 martinets des cheminées
F.-W. Salzman, Betchewum, comté de Saguenay (Qué.), 1 pie-grièche boréale
F. Johansen, 32 fauvettes, sanderling et phalarope provenant du phare Miscou, pointe Miscou (N.-B.)
J.-H.-S. Kinsella, Franktown, comté de Lanark, (Ont.), 1 grèbe à bec bigarré.
Arthur English, près St-Jean, Terre-Neuve, 5 lagopèdes des saules
S.-K. Patton, M.D., Crescent Beach, comté de Lunenburg (N.-E.), 1 chevalier semi-palmé, 2 bécassines, 2 courlis de la baie d'Hudson, 1 faucon des pigeons, 2 pluviers à ventre noir, 2 maubèches à poitrine rousse
J.-M. Roberts, ministère de l'Intérieur, 1 balbuzard d'Amérique
May Hollard Cox, Ottawa, 2 poules des prairies (montées)
E.-G. White, 2 grosses oies blanches, 1 sternum de la bernache du Canada, le tout provenant du cap Tourmente (Qué.)
John Hornby, 1 guillemot de Mandt, provenant du port de Harrison, baie d'Hudson
Allen L. Moses, North-Head, Grand-Manan (N.-B.), 1 héron vert, 1 maubèche pourprée
R.-W. Tufts, Wolfville (N.-E.), 1 eider du nord
Howard Trueman, Kemptville (Ont.), 1 pie-grièche boréale
John Marshall, 1 guillemot de Brunnichs, provenant de la rivière Ottawa, près d'Ottawa
R. Rowan, Edmonton (Alberta), 6 faucons des pigeons
J.-C.-C. Bullock, 38 peaux d'oiseaux et 11 séries d'œufs d'oiseaux, le tout provenant du voisinage du Grand lac des Esclaves (T. du N.-O.)
Wm. Wolf, Edmonton (Alberta), 1 buse à queue rousse provenant de Innisfree (Alberta)
Harold Crieton, Ottawa, 1 pinson chanteur, avec bande n° 140810 par C.-E. Johnson, le 24 septembre 1924, trouvé mort, le crâne fracturé)
C.-G. Harrold, Winnipeg (Man.), 1 maubèche à poitrine jaunâtre
C.-H. Young, Ottawa, 3 buses à manteau roux downy (montées), provenant de Hurdman's Bridge (Ont.)

Jack Miner, Kingsville (Ont.), 1 épervier de Cooper
Elmer Dicks, Ottawa, 1 gros-bec des pins (trouvé mort)
H. Mousley, Montréal, 6 nids de fauvette rayée, 2 fauvettes jaunes, merle, moineau domestique, fauvette du Canada
Allan Brooks, 32 paires d'oiseaux, 24 peaux provenant de la Californie, 8 de buse à queue rousse provenant de l'île Graham, îles de la Reine-Charlotte (C.-B.)

Par achats:
Allan L. Moses, North-Head, Grand-Manan (N.-B.), 23 guillemots ordinaires, 7 pingouins communs, 5 goélands à ailes blanches, 1 aigle à tête blanche.

Acquisitions d'amphibiens et de reptiles et localités d'où elles sont venues:

| | |
|---|---|
| R.-M. Anderson, Hatley (Qué.) | 2 |
| D. Blakely, Norway-Bay (Qué.) | 1 |
| J. Roland Brown, Hamilton (Ont.) | 11 |
| T.-B. Campbell, Hazelton (C.-B.) | 1 |
| Ian Cowan, Vancouver Nord (C.-B.) | 11 |
| M. Cowan, Vancouver (C.-B.) | 2 |
| C.-S. East, Washington (D.C.) | 3 |
| L.-S. Frierson, fils, Gayle et Frierson, La | 24 |
| R.-D. Grant, Lac-des-Iles (Qué.) | 1 |
| Carlyle Heggtveit, Ottawa (Ont.) | 3 |
| F. Johansen, Dalhousie et Bathurst (N.-B.), et Gaspé et Hull (Qué.) | 94 |
| C.-E. Johnson, St-Thomas (Ont.) | 15 |
| Hoyes Lloyd, lac Christie et baie Géorgienne (Ont.) | 14 |
| E.-G. Lucas, Hazelton (C.-B.) | 1 |
| Erich Marherr, Allemagne | 2 |
| Clyde L. Patch, lac Christie et Ottawa (Ont.), Edgewater, Md., et Mt. Vernon, Va. | 74 |
| Lloyd W. Patch, Edgewater, Md. | 8 |
| E.-E. Prince, Québec, N.-B. et C.-B. | 7 |
| Harlan I. Smith, Hazelton (C.-B.) | 15 |
| Chas. M. Sternberg, Rumsey et Camrose (Alberta) | 41 |
| Wm. Stevenson, Galetta (Ont.) | 1 |
| L.-M. Stoehr, Ironside (Qué.) | 1 |
| P.-A. Taverner, lac Beaver-Hill (Alberta) | 2 |
| C.-C. Taylor, Eureka (Floride) | 2 |
| J.-P. Williams, Picton (Ont.) | 1 |
| M.-Y. Williams, Manyberries (Alberta) | 1 |
| Whitton Young, Norway-Bay (Qué.) | 1 |

Trois cent quarante-neuf amphibiens et reptiles furent acquis durant l'année, ce qui élève le nombre total des spécimens dans la collection herpétologique à 2,605. Cette année les acquisitions comprennent 25 espèces qui n'étaient pas auparavant représentées dans la collection.

Parmi les acquisitions zoologiques importantes de l'année on remarque plusieurs spécimens de mammifères transmis par M. John Hornby, d'Angleterre, voyageur bien connu des parages polaires, qui a passé plusieurs années dans le Mackenzie, et qui, quittant Edmonton au printemps de 1924, en compagnie du capitaine James C. Critchell-Bullock, F.R.G.S., passa l'hiver au bord des terrains stériles à l'est du lac Artillery, et pendant l'été de 1925 descendit les rivières Hanbury et Thelon jusqu'à l'inlet Chesterfield et en sortit par le détroit d'Hudson.

M. Hornby fit cadeau au Musée d'un joli spécimen de loup noir, de deux renards bleus, d'une wolverine et d'autres spécimens; le capitaine Bullock lui fit présent d'un certain nombre de petits mammifères et d'une petite collection d'oiseaux venant de la région de l'est du Grand lac des Esclaves, région de laquelle nous n'avions auparavant que peu de spécimens. Parmi les variétés ornithologiques, il se trouvait plusieurs œufs de plongeons à bec jaune de la race duquel on n'avait pas encore de traces authentiques hors de l'Alaska septentrionale. Le capitaine Bullock donna aussi à la section de Biologie, plusieurs épreuves négatives intéressantes illustrant les mœurs des mammifères et des oiseaux dans les territoires du Nord-Ouest.

Des remerciements sont tout particulièrement dus à la Gendarmerie royale montée du Canada qui se trouve dans l'extrême nord, pour des spécimens et pour des rapports continus sur les conditions de la vie sauvage; ainsi qu'à la division des Territoires du Nord-Ouest et du Yukon pour de semblables cadeaux et à la division des Parcs nationaux du Canada pour divers spécimens précieux provenant des Parcs nationaux, y compris un buffle américain, un mouflon, un élan, un cerf et un ours noir.

HERBIER NATIONAL

M.-O. Malte, botaniste en chef de l'herbier national, avec W.-R. Watson, de l'université de Toronto, en qualité d'assistant, s'occupa de travaux se rapportant à la botanique dans l'Alberta à partir du 2 juin jusqu'au 28 septembre. Les régions visitées comprennent le parc du lac Waterton, le creek Pincher, la réserve de la forêt de Castlemount, Calgary, Banff, Red-Deer, Nordegg, Edson, Coalspur, et Mountain-Park.

Pendant l'été, 2,735 spécimens d'herbier furent formés, avec un total de 5,875 feuilles bien remplies qui, à ce qu'on espère, constitueront 9,000 herbiers modèles. On apporta une attention spéciale aux genres plus compliqués, très particulièrement aux saules, dont on collectionna les éléments de tout près de 1,200 herbiers.

Des districts visités, Nordegg et Mountain-Park ont peut-être été les plus intéressants au point de vue botanique, vu que ni l'un ni l'autre de ces endroits n'avaient encore été visités par un botaniste du ministère des Mines. A Nordegg, à environ 100 milles à l'ouest de Red-Deer, à une hauteur de 4,500 pieds, l'élément alpin-arctique de la flore est visible à un niveau assez bas, avec plusieurs types alpins-arctiques se rencontrant à une élévation de moins de 5,000 pieds. D'après M. K. Bowman d'Edmonton, qui a passé plusieurs étés dans le district, la même chose s'applique à la vie des insectes, plusieurs espèces d'insectes ayant été trouvées là qui, au point de vue du type, appartiennent aux régions arctiques canadiennes. Mountain-Park, situé à une hauteur de 6,000 pieds, est aussi extrêmement intéressant. Quoique visité tard dans la saison, de vastes collections d'un très grand intérêt botanique furent formées près de la ligne forestière et au delà.

Les excellents résultats obtenus par M. Malte dans les parcs et les réserves forestières, ne devinrent possibles que par la coopération dévouée des fonctionnaires du ministère de l'Intérieur.

Une fois revenu de la campagne, le chef botaniste détermina la nature des diverses collections de plantes et revisa l'Herbier national et celui de la section des Plantes fourragères de la Ferme expérimentale centrale, à Ottawa.

Pendant les quelques dernières années, le chef botaniste reçut de nombreuses demandes se rapportant à l'herbe spéciale ou aux herbes qui seraient les plus propres aux terrains de " golf ". Il semble qu'une grande partie des semences dont on fait le commerce et qui sont supposées être d'une valeur spéciale pour les gazons, n'atteignent pas au type désiré. Comme résultats des investigations faites durant les trois ou quatre dernières années on a trouvé qu'il croît en Canada plusieurs variétés d'agrostides grimpantes qui forment des gazons de beaucoup supérieurs à ceux qu'on pouvait autrefois obtenir par des semences dont on fait le commerce qui, soit dit en passant, sont importées des pays étrangers. Plusieurs clubs, adonnés au golf, ont déjà profité des informations reçues et obtiennent des gazons très satisfaisants de l'agrostide grimpante naturelle, qui croît au Canada. Cette herbe se rencontre dans des endroits humides partout dans l'est du Canada et sur la côte du Pacifique; elle est plutôt rare dans les provinces des prairies. Comme témoignage de sa vigueur, on peut dire qu'elle a été trouvée dans un état fleurissant l'an dernier par le Chef Botaniste à Mountain-Park (Alberta), à une hauteur de 6,000 pieds.

M. Malte en qualité de membre du Comité des Publications de l'Expédition arctique, aida à la préparation des rapports de l'Expédition arctique canadienne, 1913-18.

Une petite mais intéressante collection de plantes du voisinage du mont Logan fut recueillie dans l'intérêt de l'herbier national par Hamilton M. Laing, qui a aussi fourni des photographies de plantes prises sur place dans l'Alaska.

Plantes reçues à part des collections faites par le personnel:

| | |
|---|---|
| Royal Botanic Garden, Kew (Angleterre) | 649 |
| Danish Biological Station, Disco (Groenland) | 165 |
| Université de Toronto | 165 |
| Musée Botanique, Copenhague (Danemark) | 197 |
| Musée provincial, Victoria (C.-B.) | 1 |
| Dr Carleton R. Ball, Washington (D.C.) | 55 |
| Dr A.-S. Hitchcock, Washington (D.C.) | 2 |
| M. L.-E. James, St-Thomas (Ont.) | 1 |
| Professeur J.-E. Howitt, Guelph (Ont.) | 1 |
| M. Hamilton M. Laing, Comox (C.-B.), provenant de l'expédition du mont Logan en Alaska | 245 |
| Total | 1,481 |

Plantes distribuées:

| | |
|---|---|
| Professeur F. Marie-Victorin, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Qué. | 153 |
| Dr Carleton R. Ball, Washington (D.C.) | 339 |
| Total | 492 |

A la fin de l'année fiscale le nombre des feuilles montées s'élevait à environ 117,000 en contraste avec les 114,000 de la fin du dernier exercice financier.

## DIVISION DES MINES

*John McLeish, Directeur*

On peut être sûr de ne pas se tromper en disant qu'à aucune période antérieure de l'histoire de l'exploitation minière au Canada, les perspectives de sa croissance future et de son développement ne furent plus grandes et plus riches de promesses qu'elles ne le sont actuellement. Bien que la valeur réelle de la production minérale en 1925 fut dépassée par celle de 1920, la production de plusieurs métaux et minéraux importants atteignit un maximum en 1925. Les relevés statistiques en font voir les progrès récents d'une manière d'autant plus effective qu'on se rappelle que, comparée avec 1925, l'échelle moyenne des prix des métaux était de 35 pour cent plus élevée en 1920, et que l'industrie minière du charbon a beaucoup souffert par suite des grèves.

L'augmentation actuelle dans la production minérale est due non pas à la seule extension des opérations dans les vieux districts et à l'ouverture de nouvelles régions; elle est due en grande partie à l'amélioration et au développement des procédés métallurgiques.

Le travail de la division des Mines est un facteur qui contribue directement au plus grand développement de la richesse minérale du Canada. Les rapports et les relevés de la division fournissent une grande quantité de renseignements touchant la présence, la préparation et l'utilisation des produits minéraux; et les laboratoires du ministère sont continuellement occupés à des travaux d'essai sur la nature des minéraux et la détermination des méthodes de traitement ainsi qu'à des investigations pour la recherche et la démonstration ou le développement de nouveaux usages ou procédés.

La sphère d'activité des nombreuses sections dans l'organisation de la division des Mines, pendant l'année, est brièvement passée en revue dans les pages qui suivent, où sont démontrées la variété et l'étendue des travaux accomplis ou en train de s'accomplir. Deux représentants de la division, le Directeur et M. H.-S. Spence, de la section des Ressources minérales, furent envoyés en 1925 à l'exposition de Wembley durant sa seconde saison pour aider à la dissémination des renseignements touchant les ressources minérales du Canada. Le directeur établit des relations plus intimes avec les institutions britanniques pour l'étude des recherches minérales, et avec des organisations en Grande-Bretagne pour la dissémination des renseignements se rapportant aux ressources du Canada et de l'Empire.

Le rapport intitulé "Industries minérales du Canada", préparé tout spécialement pour Wembley, dont environ 24,000 exemplaires furent distribués à l'exposition, a été trouvé extrêmement populaire et utile. Un millier d'exemplaires ont été demandés spécialement pour être distribués aux délégués qui assisteront à la prochaine réunion de "l'Empire Mining and Metallurgy Congress" qui aura lieu en Canada en 1927.

Les monographies de la division des Mines sur les ressources minérales sont universellement acceptées comme faisant autorité. Le personnel de la section des Ressources minérales se tient en contact personnel et intime avec les développements et les progrès de l'industrie minière; il prépare chaque année un nombre de monographies sur des sujets spéciaux. A l'égard de tous les divers genres d'investigations effectuées par la division des Mines, le public insiste et les intérêts nationaux exigent de plus en plus que l'on poursuive le travail de développement des facilités et des appareils de laboratoire.

Dans les laboratoires où se traite le minerai, de si excellents résultats ont été obtenus dans le traitement électrochimique des minerais ilménites et des minérais de pyrite et de pyrrhotine, et on est, à ce point, en train de faire égale-

ment de grands progrès du même genre dans d'autres laboratoires, qu'il est maintenant hautement essentiel que ces appareils soient rendus disponibles d'une façon permanente pour des fins régulières d'essayage. Toutefois, on exigera un plus grand espace dans le laboratoire pour effectuer ce programme avec succès. Dans l'étude des combustibles, certains plans ont été élaborés et approuvés pour l'établissement de laboratoires à l'échelle semi-technique pour la carbonisation et la mise en briquettes des charbons, mais les préparatifs de la construction nécessaire, sont en retard.

Il serait d'une grande importance qu'on fit des études en vue de l'utilisation des gaz provenant, à la fois, du charbon et du gaz naturel. Des économies considérables dans l'utilisation des ressources naturelles seront réalisées au moyen de l'application des procédés, dont un si grand nombre sont en voie de développement pour l'utilisation plus complète du charbon. Bien plus, l'ouest du Canada est confronté par le développement probable d'immenses ressources de gaz naturel qui peuvent être gaspillées en énormes quantités pour permettre le recouvrement des huiles légères que quelques-uns de ces gaz contiennent, à moins que, par des recherches et des investigations ou autres moyens, de nouveaux modes d'emplois soient trouvés pour utiliser le gaz. Afin d'être à la hauteur des progrès faits en Europe dans l'usage du gaz pour bien des emplois, M. R. T. Elworthy, qui s'est livré à des travaux de recherches sur la production de la formaldéhyde à partir du gaz, passa quelques mois de l'année 1925, en Angleterre et sur le continent, à visiter les principales stations de recherches sur le charbon, le gaz et l'huile.

La division des Mines à continué à collaborer le plus possible avec les ministères des provinces, et ceux du gouvernement fédéral, en même temps qu'avec les sociétés scientifiques engagées dans un ordre semblable de recherches. Elle rend service aux ministères de ces gouvernements en quête d'appui et qui demandent des conseils de la nature spéciale que la division des Mines est capable de donner.

## SECTION DES RESSOURCES MINÉRALES

### RECHERCHES SUR LE TERRAIN

Le chef de la section des Ressources minérales, A.-W.-G. Wilson, n'a pu consacrer qu'une bien petite partie de son temps aux recherches sur le terrain, à cause de la surcharge des travaux ordinaires qui incombent aux bureaux. Pendant l'été de 1924, M. Wilson passa cinq mois à l'Exposition britannique de Wembley. De retour au Canada il fit quatre conférences publiques dont trois à Ottawa et une à Toronto sur l'Exposition et sur son importance et cela devant divers corps publics. La conférence à Toronto fut donnée de bonne heure en avril devant l'Institut Royal Canadien et elle fut illustrée par des verres à projection, verres en couleurs préparés dans la section des Renseignements sur les Ressources naturelles du ministère de l'Intérieur. Deux petites excursions furent faites pendant l'été à Magnésite (Qué.), en manière de préparation pour quelques travaux spéciaux d'investigation qui doivent être entrepris par le ministère en vue d'aider à l'exploitation et à l'expansion de l'industrie de la magnésite. Un plus long voyage d'inspection fut fait en septembre et octobre dans des localités des Etats-Unis de l'Ouest, dans la Colombie britannique et dans l'Alberta. Aux Etats-Unis on visita plusieurs localités où les minerais de cuivre et de plomb sont exploités, traités et fondus. Dans la Colombie britannique, on fit quelques visites à l'atelier métallurgique de la Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, à Trail, et à la mine Sullivan à Kimberley. Dans l'Alberta, un peu de temps fut consacré aux travaux sur le terrain avec M. S.-C. Ells près de

McMurray, et avec M. L.-H. Cole dans l'Alberta et la Saskatchewan. A la fin de la saison il trouva nécessaire de faire un voyage d'affaires à Toronto relativement à un rapport sur "La mise sur le marché des pierres de construction canadiennes".

H.-S. Spence fut appelé à occuper un poste dans le Pavillon canadien de l'Exposition de l'Empire britannique et il partit d'Ottawa au commencement du mois de mai. Il s'éjourna à Wembley, du 20 mai jusqu'au 28 août. Sa principale occupation consistait à fournir des renseignements sur les ressources minérales du Canada à ceux qui les demandaient et qui s'intéressaient au Canada soit comme source d'approvisionnement de produits minéraux ou comme champ de placements. M. Spence, en discourant sur les données de son expérience, fait remarquer qu'il est difficile d'apprécier la valeur des services rendus par les fonctionnaires présents à Wembley. Toutefois, il appuie sur les chances qu'offre le Canada dans le champ de l'exploitation minière et qui commencent à attirer l'attention des industriels et des capitalistes anglais et européens à un degré qui va croissant, il exprime aussi l'opinion qu'il sera bientôt avantageux d'entretenir un Bureau fédéral des Mines aux quartiers généraux de l'Empire, d'où des informations entières et authentiques concernant les ressources minérales du Dominion pourront être obtenues et répandues. A l'issue de son temps de service à Wembley, M. Spence consacra deux mois à des travaux sur le terrain, à visiter les mines dans la Grande-Bretagne et sur le continent, à étudier les méthodes d'exploitation et de traitement d'un certain nombre de minéraux non-métalliques. Les districts visités et les gisements inspectés comprennent: en Cornouailles, terre et roche à porcelaine; en Kent, blanc d'Espagne et ciment; en Durham, spath fluor; en Suède, feldspath et stéatite; en Autriche, asbestine et graphite; en Italie, talc et graphite; en Allemagne, barytes; en Belgique, sable à verre. Il porta aussi son attention sur les moyens qu'il y aurait à ouvrir un marché en Europe pour les produits minéraux du Canada, et des efforts spéciaux furent faits dans le but de mettre en relations les commerçants de minéraux et les consommateurs avec les producteurs du Canada.

L.-H. Cole s'occupa presque toute l'année à des travaux de bureau, une partie de son temps ayant été consacrée à compléter et à lire les épreuves de son rapport sur le "Sulphate de soude dans l'ouest du Canada". Il passa à peu près deux mois sur le terrain. Les dépôts de silice dans la Colombie britannique et dans les provinces des prairies furent examinés en vue d'obtenir des données devant servir à un bulletin sur les ressources siliceuses de l'ouest du Canada. Quelques sables à moulage furent examinés et des échantillons furent recueillis pour l'étude au laboratoire. Avant de s'en retourner au mois de novembre M. Cole visita la propriété de la Silver Leaf Mining Company à Pointe-au-Bois (Manitoba), où on était en train d'exploiter des minerais de lithium.

S.-C. Ells a complété le travail sur son rapport sur les "Sables bitumineux du nord de l'Alberta" au commencement de l'été. La saison de campagne fut consacrée à l'étude des méthodes les plus propres à échantillonner les sables bitumineux au moyen du sondage à carottes. Le travail d'assemblage des parties de l'appareil et d'autres travaux préliminaires prirent un temps assez long et un trou de sondage d'essai seulement put être foré. On se propose de continuer cette expérience pendant la prochaine saison. Vers la fin du mois de novembre, après avoir terminé le travail de la saison dans le voisinage de McMurray, M. Ells visita un dépôt de bentonite situé à l'ouest d'Edmonton dans le $\frac{1}{4}$ sud-est, section 30, canton 57, rang 1, méridien 5 ouest. Il a fait un rapport sur une quantité de bentonite en cet endroit, mais il serait nécessaire d'en faire l'échantillonnage systématique au moyen d'un forage dans le but de déterminer la quantité et la qualité des matériaux.

M.-F. Goudge a commencé un relevé systématique des ressources du calcaire et de la dolomie du Canada. On a en vue que cette investigation comprenne les

usages industriels de ces roches et les produits qu'on en peut tirer. Environ cinq mois se passèrent à faire des travaux sur le terrain dans l'Ontario et le Québec, où plus de cinq cents affleurements ou carrières furent examinés et échantillonnés. De nombreux ateliers industriels se servant du calcaire, de la dolomie ou d'une chaux provenant de ces roches, furent visités pour se rendre compte des diverses exigences du commerce et pour étudier les méthodes d'opération.

A.-H.-A. Robinson a complété un court rapport sur les dépôts de fer titané dans le canton de Bourget, comté de Chicoutimi (Qué.). La saison de campagne fut consacrée à une investigation des conditions, dans l'industrie minière des métaux de l'est du Canada, se rapportant d'une façon spéciale aux minerais de plomb et de zinc. On visita, pendant la saison, les mines et les gisements dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse, le Nouveau-Brunswick, le Québec (y compris les districts de cuivre aurifère de Rouyn), et dans l'Ontario à l'est de Sudbury. Vers la fin de la saison, une visite fut faite à Winnipeg (Manitoba) au moment de sa réunion, dans l'Ouest, du Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy afin de se renseigner sur la situation minière dans le Manitoba, en vue d'une investigation plus détaillée pendant la saison prochaine.

V.-L. Eardley-Wilmot s'occupa pendant deux saisons d'une investigation sur les matières abrasives, leur préparation et leurs applications industrielles. La dernière saison fut surtout consacrée à l'étude de la préparation et à l'emploi des produits abrasifs. Ce travail comprend des visites soit aux ateliers dans le Canada et les Etats-Unis où les poudres abrasives, les papiers avec enduits, les meules, et autres produits sont fabriqués, soit à des établissements où les opérations industrielles exigent un broyage grossier, un broyage fin, un broyage de précision, un polissage en buffle ou autres. Pendant la saison, quelques courtes visites furent faites dans les localités où il se trouve des dépôts de produits minéraux tels que grenat, lépidolite, dolomie, calcaire, diatomie, et pigments.

R.-T. Elworthy, de la section de Chimie, continua son travail sur le terrain dans les gisements canadiens de gaz naturel, se rapportant surtout à l'hélium. Environ deux mois du travail sur le terrain furent consacrés à une investigation sur les chances qu'il y a d'extraire l'hélium de certains champs de gaz naturel dans l'Ontario. Le travail consistait à la fois à faire des essais sur le terrain et à recueillir des échantillons pour l'analyse dans les laboratoires à Ottawa. En septembre une visite fut faite au district de Stony-Creek (N.-B.), pour faire des recherches sur les gaz naturels dans cette région.

Le Dr W.-A. Parks, du département de Géologie, de l'université de Toronto, s'est occupé pendant une période de quatre semaines à faire des investigations sur le marché anglais pour les pierres de construction et d'ornementation. Son rapport sera publié dans le rapport annuel de la section des Ressources minérales.

E.-H. Wait, de la division des registres de cette section, passa tout près de trois mois sur le terrain. Pendant une partie de ce temps il agit comme aide sur le terrain de M. L.-H. Cole dans l'Alberta et la Colombie britannique. Dans le courant de son travail sur le terrain, il fit des recherches sur les origines des sables à moulage employés ça et là dans les principaux centres commerciaux de l'ouest du Canada; il prit note de toutes les activités minières courantes dans les régions visitées, et vérifia nos registres d'exploitants couvrant le territoire entre Port-Arthur et Calgary.

C.-H. Freeman, de la division des registres de cette section, consacra à peu près deux mois à des travaux sur le terrain dans l'Ontario et le Québec. Il occupa son temps à étudier les travaux miniers en cours et il vérifia aussi les registres se rapportant aux compagnies exploitantes, en vue de la préparation de nouvelles listes de producteurs de minéraux non-métalliques.

TRAVAIL DE BUREAU

La majeure partie du temps du chef de la section fut consacrée au travail ordinaire du bureau, et à la préparation de mémorandums sur divers sujets, soit administratifs soit techniques. L'an dernier 306 mémorandums furent rédigés. Ceux-ci ne comprennent pas cependant les lettres ou mémoires écrits par les membres du personnel de la section.

Arthur Buisson, secondé par un personnel de six collaborateurs, est chargé des registres et liasses concernant les ressources minérales. Pendant la dernière saison, deux des collaborateurs de M. Buisson passèrent une période de cinq mois sur le terrain dans le but de vérifier les registres et d'obtenir des informations courantes touchant les opérations minières dans les régions visitées. La majeure partie du temps de ce personnel est consacrée à recueillir et à classifier les renseignements se rapportant aux industries minérales du Canada. Ces documents sont vérifiés et mis en liasse pour consultation future. Une grande partie du temps du personnel est employée à rassembler les matériaux nécessaires pour répondre aux demandes qui sont faites à la division des Mines. Plus de la moitié du temps de M. Buisson est consacrée à ces seules demandes. Pendant l'année environ 2,000 lettres et réponses aux demandes furent préparées, en sus des 563 lettres circulaires demandant des renseignements, et 1,500 listes imprimées envoyées pour correction.

John Casey, secondé d'un collaborateur, est chargé de conserver les rapports complets de la statistique se rapportant à l'industrie minière. Pendant l'année, il a aussi préparé les tableaux statistiques spéciaux, qui sont requis, tant pour l'usage des rapports préparés par les membres du personnel que pour les mémoires demandés par les correspondants. Une grande partie de ce travail est de nature ordinaire, mais un nombre de rapports spéciaux ont été aussi demandés durant l'année.

## SECTION DE PRÉPARATION MÉCANIQUE DES MINERAIS ET DE MÉTALLURGIE

W.-B. Timm, chef de la section, présente le rapport suivant:—

Il y a eu augmentation d'activité dans le travail de recherches effectué par les membres du personnel technique dans les divers laboratoires de la section. L'industrie, qui se développe avec l'ouverture de nouveaux champs miniers et l'avancement dans les procédés métallurgiques, ont été responsables de la demande toujours croissante d'expérimentations et de recherches spéciales.

M. Timm a dirigé les travaux des laboratoires et a consacré beaucoup de temps à l'outillage d'un laboratoire non-métallique. A l'occasion des investigations en cours, il visita les usines de concentration et les ateliers métallurgiques de l'ouest du Canada et de l'ouest des Etats-Unis, et obtint des renseignements touchant les progrès faits dans la préparation mécanique et la pratique métallurgique des ateliers déjà existants et à l'occasion des nouveaux procédés au moyen desquels on était en train de faire des recherches qui pourraient s'appliquer au traitement des minerais canadiens. On prépara le rapport sommaire des investigations effectuées sur la préparation mécanique des minerais et sur la métallurgie, ainsi que les deux rapports suivants pour la série des mémorandums de la division des Mines:

"Concentration des minerais canadiens de molybdénite," par W.-B. Timm et C.-S. Parsons.
"Concentration des minerais de graphite en paillettes," par C.-S. Parsons.

## RECHERCHES SUR LA PRÉPARATION MÉCANIQUE DES MINERAIS ET SUR LA MÉTALLURGIE

C.-S. Parsons, aidé de J.-S. Godard s'est livré à des investigations sur les minerais métalliques. M. Parsons alla visiter le concentrateur plomb-zinc à Notre-Dame-des-Anges (Qué.), et les concentrateurs à graphite à Guenette et Buckingham (Qué.) et il put donner de bons conseils aux compagnies dans leurs opérations qui se rapportaient aux problèmes du traitement mécanique. Il alla aussi visiter quelques ateliers consacrés à la chimie dans l'Est à propos de l'emploi et de la fabrication de réactifs de flottage au Canada. Les investigations faites par MM. Parsons et Godard et sur lesquels ils firent rapport sont comme suit:—

La concentration du minerai de molybdénite provenant de la mine Bain, lac Indien, Masham (Qué.).
La concentration de la halde mixte zinc-fer de Notre-Dame-des-Anges (Qué.).
La concentration du minerai d'argent-plomb-zinc provenant de la mine Enterprise, district de Slocan (C.-B.).
Le traitement du minerai d'or-cuivre de la mine Argonaut, lac Larder (Ont.).
La récupération de métaux de fonderie provenant des balayures.
L'amalgamation et la concentration du minerai d'or de Matachewan.
La concentration d'un minerai sec d'argent provenant de la Slocan Silver Mines Ltd., Alamo (C.-B.).
La concentration d'un minerai de cuivre provenant de la Pitt Mining Co., lac Pitt (C.-B.).
La concentration d'un minerai de cuivre-plomb-zinc provenant du comté d'Albert (N.-B.).
La concentration d'un minerai de cuivre ("C" massif de minerai) de la mine Horne, Noranda Mines Ltd., Rouyn (Qué.).
La concentration d'un minerai de zinc plombifère provenant de la mine Kicking Horse, Field (C.-B.).
Le traitement d'un minerai d'or provenant des mines Contact, Paulson (C.-B.).
La concentration d'un minerai de zinc provenant de Renfrew (Ont.).
La concentration d'un minerai de plomb provenant de la mine Frontenac (Ont.).
La concentration d'un minerai de zinc cuprifère provenant de la mine Amulet, Rouyn (Qué.).
La concentration d'un minerai d'argent zincifère provenant de la mine Wonderful, Sandon (C.-B.).

R.-K. Carnochan consacra la majeure partie de son temps à l'outillage d'un laboratoire non-métallique qui sera prêt à être utilisé vers le premier juillet 1926. Des travaux plus détaillés d'investigations sur la préparation et l'emploi des minéraux non métalliques canadiens seront entrepris sous sa direction. Il surveilla un nombre d'expérimentations d'une nature moins importante et fit rapport sur la préparation des cendres volcaniques provenant de Waldeck (Sask.), pour des fins industrielles.

H.-C. Mabee surveilla le travail des laboratoires et des rapports de chimie lesquels, au moyen de 4,850 déterminations chimiques, furent faits sur 1,109 échantillons de minerais et de produits provenant d'opérations d'essayage. Il fait rapport sur le progrès de l'investigation qu'il dirige avec A.-E. Smaill qui s'occupa temporairement pendant l'année de la récupération du contenu de fer et de soufre dans de lourds minerais de sulfure (pyrrhotine et pyrite) en sus des teneurs basiques et de métaux précieux qui sont maintenant récupérées.

B.-P. Coyne s'est occupé d'un travail d'analyse chimique et a donné de l'aide aux ingénieurs pour résoudre les problèmes de chimie qu'ils rencontrent en poursuivant leurs recherches.

R.-A. Rogers a été occupé aux travaux d'analyses chimiques entrepris par la section.

R.-J. Traill a visité quelques endroits aux Etats-Unis en rapport avec l'investigation qu'il dirige dans le laboratoire électro-chimique. Il fait mention du progrès sur:

"Le traitement hydro-métallurgique des minerais de sulfure de fer (pyrrhotine et pyrite) pour la production du fer électrolytique et de la récupération du soufre et autres métaux comme sous-produits."

Il a dirigé des investigations et fait un rapport sur:

"Le traitement hydro-métallurgique de la pyrrhotine à basse teneur d'or et de cuivre provenant de la Noranda Mines Ltd., Rouyn (Qué.).

Il a entrepris de nouvelles recherches sur les minerais titanifères du Canada, obtenant des résultats très satisfaisants, et faisant un rapport sur:

"Un nouveau procédé de traitement du minerai d'ilménite pour la production du fer électrolytique et concentré d'oxyde de titanium pour pigment et autres fins."

W.-R. McClelland aida M. Traill d'une façon efficace dans les dites investigations du laboratoire électro-chimique.

Le personnel de la section de la mise en opération et du maintien sous la direction du contremaître B.-M. Derry, s'employa continuellement dans les divers laboratoires de la section.

## SECTION DES COMBUSTIBLES ET DE L'ESSAI DES COMBUSTIBLES

B.-F. Haanel, chef de la section, rapporte que l'activité de la section va en augmentant. Deux changements eurent lieu dans le personnel du laboratoire de chimie pendant l'année, savoir: H. McLeod, chimiste junior, fut transféré et promu à une position plus élevée dans le Bureau fédéral des statistiques, et H. McD. Chantler, chimiste junior, fut transféré et promu au poste de chimiste adjoint au ministère de l'Agriculture. Trois nominations furent faites, savoir: J.-D. Johnston, en qualité de chimiste junior permanent; J.-L. Bowlby, de chimiste junior temporaire, et G.-E. LeWorthy, d'aide senior de laboratoire à titre permanent. R.-A. Bolton, ingénieur technique temporaire, quitta la section et s'engagea ailleurs, laissant ainsi G.-W. Read seul ingénieur technique temporaire.

### RECHERCHES ET INSPECTION OPÉRÉES PAR LE CHEF DE LA SECTION ET LES INGÉNIEURS TECHNIQUES

En sus du travail de préparer et de diriger les travaux de la section, M. Haanel consacra une grande partie de son temps aux plans d'un nouveau laboratoire pour la carbonisation et la mise en briquettes, de concert avec MM. Gilmore et Strong. A cette occasion beaucoup de temps fut employé à l'étude des procédés nécessaires à la carbonisation des combustibles solides à des hautes et à des basses températures, et à la conversion des combustibles en huiles et autres produits, en vue de déterminer quel serait le genre d'appareils le plus propre à installer dans les nouveaux laboratoires que l'on se propose de construire sur le terrain près de la station actuelle d'expérimentation. M. Haanel se tint aussi au courant des efforts qui furent faits à Alfred (Ont.), par la Peat Fuels Limited, laquelle compagnie, moyennant une entente avec le gouvernement fédéral et le gouvernement de la province d'Ontario, prit possession de l'usine laissée en place à la tourbière par la Commission conjointe de la Tourbe. M. Haanel eut plusieurs entretiens avec M. Nyeboe, du Danemark, touchant le procédé Hydro-Tourbe qui est employé en Danemark pour faire une tourbe combustible, procédé que M. Nyeboe espère pouvoir introduire au Canada. Pendant la dernière partie de l'année, le chef de la section passa beaucoup de temps dans les négociations entre la Peat Fuel Limited et le gouvernement fédéral au sujet de la prise de possession de l'usine par ce dernier et de sa mise en opération, dans le but de démontrer l'économie qui se ferait dans la fabrication de la tourbe combustible d'après le procédé exploité par la Commission de la Tourbe. Des procédés pour la carbonisation du charbon à une basse température, qui furent soumis au chef de la section en vue d'obtenir son avis, furent examinés et ont fait l'objet d'un rapport.

M. Haanel prépara un mémoire intitulé "Les combustibles et l'état de la question en général" qui fut lu devant le Congrès des Chimistes du Dominion à Guelph (Ont.), en juin dernier. Il a aussi fait un voyage spécial à Buffalo et à Columbus (Ohio), pour conférer avec la Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, à Columbus, au sujet de la construction d'une martellerie pour le traitement de la tourbe que l'on se proposait d'employer dans la nouvelle usine, au cas où le gouvernement fédéral se chargerait des opérations à Alfred. On consacra beaucoup de temps à deviser sur les détails se rapportant à la Commission du Pouvoir combustible, laquelle se mettra à l'œuvre aussitôt que les ingénieurs techniques auront complété le rapport sur les combustibles de chauffage domestique. Ces actives occupations exigèrent des voyages à Montréal, à Toronto et ailleurs.

E.-S. Malloch a continué à surveiller l'épreuve des combustibles dans les chaudières à eau chaude des maisons. Cinquante-sept épreuves, en tout, furent faites avec des charges différentes de quatorze différents combustibles. Pendant le mois de novembre, MM. Baltzer et Read, de la section des Combustibles et de l'Essai des Combustibles furent prêtés à la Commission fédérale du Combustible pour des travaux spéciaux. La mise à exécution des résultats des épreuves ci-dessus mentionnées fut conséquemment discontinuée pendant une courte période. Depuis que s'est terminée, le 30 janvier 1926, l'épreuve des combustibles dans des calorifères à eau chaude de maisons situés pour l'occasion dans l'atelier d'Essais des Combustibles, le personnel des ingénieurs mécaniques a passé son temps à tracer des courbes et à recueillir des données pour rédiger le rapport sur la valeur relative des différents combustibles vendus au Canada pour le chauffage de ménage.

### TRAVAUX DE LABORATOIRE POUR L'ESSAI DES COMBUSTIBLES

R.-E. Gilmore, directeur, rapporte que durant l'année un total de 916 échantillons de combustibles solides, liquides et gazeux ont été examinés. Trois cents de ces échantillons, à peu près un tiers de tous les échantillons, provenaient d'autres sections de la division des Mines, de la Commission géologique, et d'autres ministères, de maisons de commerce et de particuliers. Les deux autres tiers se rapportaient à des recherches dirigées par le personnel technique de la section.

De tous les échantillons émanant de la section, 112, c'est-à-dire un peu moins du cinquième, se rapportaient à des recherches de succédanés de combustibles pour maisons dans l'atelier des expériences de chauffage. Les quatre autres cinquièmes des échantillons se rapportaient aux investigations et aux inspections des combustibles solides et liquides effectuées par MM. Nicolls, Rosewarne, Strong et Swinnerton.

Dans le nombre total des échantillons provenant du dehors, 82 venaient d'autres sections de la division des Mines, 34 de la Commission géologique, 75 du ministère du Rétablissement civil des Soldats, 26 du ministère des Douanes, de la Défense nationale, etc., et 83 de maisons de commerce et de particuliers. Pour la presque totalité de ces derniers échantillons, c'est-à-dire de ceux qui ne provenaient pas des ministères du gouvernement, on fixa un prix d'après le tarif.

### *Travail habituel de chimie*

La classification suivante se rapporte aux échantillons analysés, selon les méthodes standard du laboratoire, par MM. C.-B. Mohr, H. McD. Chantler, J.-D. Johnson, J.-L. Bowlby et G.-E. LeWorthy.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Combustibles solides, nombre total d'échantillons examinés | | 457 |
| Charbons (qualités diverses) | 302 | échantillons |
| Résidus de cendre de charbon | 84 | " |
| Coke et bois | 63 | " |
| Briquettes, tourbe, etc. | 8 | " |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Combustibles liquides, nombre total des échantillons analysés | | 237 |
| Gazoline | 108 échantillons | |
| Huiles lubrifiantes | 47 " | |
| Autres huiles de pétrole | 57 " | |
| Huiles de goudron de houille | 25 " | |
| Schistes pétrolifères et produits de sable bitumineux | | 141 |
| Gaz de charbon et de schiste pétrolifère | | 81 |

*Recherches dirigées par le personnel des chimistes et des ingénieurs*

M. Gilmore prêta une attention immédiate à un examen préliminaire d'analyse du coke de ménage vendu en gros au Canada et à une série d'expériences spécialement techniques du schiste pétrolifère du Nouveau-Brunswick et tout cela au moyen du procédé Pritchard. Dans l'échantillonnage du coke, il fut aidé entr'autres par M. Mohr et, dans les expériences du schiste pétrolifère, par MM. Swinnerton, Rosewarne et Chantler. Un temps considérable fut donné aux plans et aux détails d'un nouveau laboratoire pour la carbonisation et la fabrication des briquettes. D'autres recherches, poursuivies sous la direction de M. Gilmore, sont données sous le nom des membres suivants du personnel:

J.-H.-H. Nicolls, en sus de ses travaux ordinaires d'analyse des combustibles solides, et la classification et de la rédaction des résultats de ces analyses, a continué ses expériences sur la friabilité et le séchage à l'air dont il fit un rapport dans le rapport des "Investigations pour l'année 1924". M. Nicolls a continué aussi son étude des divers genres de sulfures dans les charbons canadiens, ayant examiné 23 échantillons provenant de la Colombie britannique et 23 de l'Alberta, et il mentionne les progrès de ses études sur les charbons canadiens selon les divers projets de classification chimique.

P.-V. Rosewarne, aidé de M. Chantler, dirigea un quatrième examen de la gazoline vendue au Canada. Les échantillons, pour cet examen, au nombre de 73, provenant de treize villes canadiennes séparées par de longues distances, furent collectionnés par les inspecteurs du ministère de la Santé dans ces villes. En sus de ses travaux ordinaires d'analyse des échantillons d'huile envoyés d'en dehors de la section, M. Rosewarne termina presque son investigation sur les huiles lubrifiantes employées et sur les dépôts de carbone provenant de ces huiles, dans les moteurs à combustion interne (automobile). M. Rosewarne porta aussi son attention spécialement sur la construction d'un grand alambic de laboratoire et arrangea les accessoires de façon à utiliser 5 gallons d'huile et il fit des voyages aux usines de raffinage de la Canadian Oil pour obtenir des renseignements au sujet de l'épuration des huiles telles que l'huile schisteuse brute provenant des schistes bitumineux et le bétuminum venant des sables goudronneux.

R.-A. Strong porta tout spécialement sont attention sur les problèmes de la carbonisation et il fit une série d'expériences de carbonisation sur du charbon lavé provenant de Minto (N.-B.) et de Sydney (N.-E.) et les compara avec le charbon bitumineux de Westmoreland (Pennsylvanie) employé dans les usines à coke commercial. Il compara aussi la méthode d'essayage sur petite échelle de la S.R.C. (Station de Recherches sur les Combustibles) à la métropole de carbonisation au bain de plomb sur l'échelle un peu plus grande employée dans nos laboratoires pour l'essai du combustible. D'autres devoirs assignés à M. Strong consistaient à coopérer avec le ministère du Rétablissement civil des soldats en ce qui a rapport à l'achat de son charbon d'après les instructions données, savoir: une consultation avec les maisons de commerce de Montréal en ce qui a trait au problème de la mise en forme de briquettes des charbons fins du pays de Galles; une coopération avec M. Baltzer pour effectuer des essais de combustion du coke de ménage des provinces maritimes, et la préparation d'une exposition de procédés en vue de la réunion du Canadian Mining Institute à Montréal. M. Strong consacra aussi beaucoup de temps aux plans et aux détails d'un nouveau laboratoire à échelle technique pour la carbonisation et la fabrication des briquettes et pour son outillage.

A.-A. Swinnerton passa presque tout son temps à un travail qui se rapporte au schiste pétrolifère et au sable goudronneux. C'est à lui que fut confié la surveillance de l'extraction et de l'expédition d'un char de schiste pétrolifère de Rosevale (N.-B.) à Ottawa, schiste qui devait servir d'échantillons pour un travail d'investigation à échelle technique, dont une partie du contenu du char, après avoir été broyée à la dimension voulue, fut expédiée à Toronto pour les essais à la cornue Pritchard, essais auxquels il prit une part active. M. Swinnerton a dirigé une série d'expériences de distillation dans le laboratoire avec des sables goudronneux et du bitume, et il a comparé d'après une échelle de laboratoire la distillation du schiste pétrolifère au moyen de la circulation à nouveau des gaz non condensés comme dans le procédé Pritchard, d'après les méthodes ordinaires de distillation.

## SECTION DE LA CÉRAMIQUE ET DES MATÉRIAUX DE VOIRIE

Howells Fréchette, chef de la section, fait le rapport d'une année très active dans les investigations se rapportant à la céramique.

Plusieurs nouvelles parties de l'outillage furent installées dans le laboratoire de la céramique, y compris un four à gaz, à courant renversé, du type à double chambre. Ce four, dont la plus grande chambre mesure 30 pouces sur 24 et 22 et atteint une température d'environ 1,500° C., est destiné à la cuisson des briques de magnésite et de la porcelaine. Ce four ayant une seconde chambre, est particulièrement utile pour les épreuves de retrait à la cuisson alors qu'un grand nombre d'échantillons d'argile sont à l'essai.

A cause de la maladie de R.-H. Picher, ingénieur pour les matériaux de voirie, une petite quantité de travail seulement fut effectuée sous ce rapport.

### CÉRAMIQUE

Pendant la première partie de la saison du travail sur le terrain de 1925, L.-P. Collin, ingénieur en céramique, passa deux semaines aux briqueteries dans le voisinage de Hamilton et de Toronto, terminant ainsi la collection des données se rapportant aux frais de la cuisson des briques dans ce district, pour faire suite à son travail de l'année précédente. Le rapport de ses investigations a été publié.[1]

M. Collin alla visiter un certain nombre de briqueteries et de tuileries dans la province de Québec et presque toutes les usines qui travaillaient dans les Provinces Maritimes. Des conseils techniques furent donnés dans plusieurs usines et dans chaque cas ils furent très bien reçus. Des données sur les frais de la cuisson furent obtenues d'une briqueterie de la Nouvelle-Ecosse. D'autres usines, où devait se faire ce travail, ne marchaient qu'à petites journées ou bien étaient temporairement fermées.

La demande croissante de matériaux hautement réfractaires pour les industries de la céramique rend opportune la découverte éventuelle de dépôts appropriés aux minéraux du groupe de l'andalousite au Canada. Avec cette idée en vue, M. Collin visita plusieurs localités dans la Nouvelle-Ecosse où l'on rencontre des minerais à ce que l'on rapporte.

A l'exception d'un seul gisement dans le comté de Guysborough, les dépôts examinés ne semblent posséder aucune chance de succès au point de vue commercial. Dans le bras nord-ouest de Whitehaven, comté de Guysborough, un gisement d'andalousite, d'une étendue considérable, fut découvert, mais l'altération partielle du minéral l'a rendu de qualité inférieure.

---

[1] Division des Mines, Ministère des Mines, Canada, "Investigations sur la Céramique et les Matériaux de Voirie"; 1924, p. 8.

*Travail de laboratoire*

En collaboration avec le Conseil des Recherches du Canada, une investigation définitive de laboratoire fut entreprise touchant l'adaptation de la magnésite du comté de Grenville (Québec) à la fabrication d'une brique réfractaire de haute qualité. R.-T. Watkins, ingénieur en céramique, fut nommé par le Conseil des Recherches et commença le travail dans les laboratoires de la division des Mines, le 4 novembre, sous la surveillance directe de M. Fréchette.

J.-F. McMahon, ingénieur en céramique, fut porté, le 3 octobre, sur la liste des fonctionnaires temporaires, dans le but de faire des recherches sur la fusion très difficile des sables à moulage et de trouver une méthode pour déterminer cette propriété dans les sables.

Le travail préliminaire dans ces deux investigations prit un temps considérable à cause de la nécessité qu'il y avait d'adapter les appareils au travail à faire et d'essayer diverses méthodes de procédure. Plusieurs retards furent occasionnés par la difficulté dans laquelle on se trouvait pour avoir des appareils construits au moment où ils étaient requis. A la fin de l'année, des progrès réels avaient été accomplis et le travail avançait d'une façon satisfaisante.

M. Collin continua ses recherches sur la composition des matières de porcelaine destinées à servir aux appareils de chauffage par l'électricité, mais le temps dont on disposait pour ce travail ne permit pas de le terminer.

Pendant l'année, plusieurs formes d'argile réfractaire, de zircone et de carborundum furent faites pour l'usage dans le laboratoire de Céramique et pour la section de Préparation mécanique des Minerais et de la Métallurgie.

Cent quatorze échantillons furent soumis à des épreuves dans le but de déterminer leurs propriétés physiques et leur adaptation possible à un emploi dans la fabrication des produits céramiques. Plusieurs échantillons d'une brique réfractaire furent éprouvés pour le Service naval.

Les facilités qu'offrent les laboratoires et toute l'aide que le personnel peut donner furent mises à la disposition du Service aéronautique pour des épreuves spéciales.

Permission fut accordée au département de la Colonisation et du Développement, du chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique, de placer l'un de ses ingénieurs dans le laboratoire de la céramique dans le but de faire l'épreuve d'un grand nombre d'échantillons d'argile provenant de la Saskatchewan, à condition de faire un rapport à la division des Mines sur les résultats de ces épreuves et sur les données au sujet de la source des échantillons, avec la permission de les publier. Plusieurs échantillons étaient des argiles de haute qualité propres aux produits les plus fins de la céramique. Le travail fut dirigé par M. G.-M. Hutt, du Canadien du Pacifique, sous la surveillance de M. Collin.

Stuart McEachen fut porté, le 28 décembre, sur la liste temporaire en qualité d'aide de laboratoire, pour aider au travail général du laboratoire de céramique.

MATÉRIAUX DE VOIRIE

Pendant l'année 1925, la sphère d'activité de M. R.-H. Picher, ingénieur des matériaux de voirie, fut considérablement restreinte par suite de sa maladie. Environ deux semaines furent consacrées au travail sur le terrain, à la visite des ateliers commerciaux qui fournissent la pierre concassée et le gravier dans l'est de l'Ontario. On reçoit de fréquentes demandes au sujet de la qualité, de la dimension et du prix de la pierre concassée disponible dans des districts spéciaux.

A côté de ses occupations mentionnées ci-dessus, M. Picher fit l'inspection et l'échantillonnage de plusieurs gravières et carrières de pierre exploitées exclusivement dans le but d'obtenir des matériaux de voirie, bien que ce ne soit pas

dans des vues commerciales. Neuf échantillons furent recueillis et soumis à des épreuves dans le laboratoire. On fit l'épreuve de six échantillons de pierre envoyés au laboratoire par des entrepreneurs de voirie et des fournisseurs de pierre.

## SECTION DE CHIMIE

F.-G. Wait, chef de la section, fait rapport comme suit:

Du 1er avril 1925, au 31 mars 1926, on a fait des rapports sur huit cents spécimens.

Le travail des différents membres du personnel de chimie s'est fait de la manière suivante:

H.-A. Leverin fut chargé d'une investigation des procédés de la fabrication des pigments d'oxyde de titane qui fut faite en collaboration avec MM. McArthur-Irwin Ltd., de Montréal. Il a travaillé seul pendant la première partie de l'année, et depuis le mois de septembre 1925, jusqu'au mois de mars 1926, avec M. L. Firing de la McArthur-Irwin Company. Ce travail absorba la majeure partie de son temps. L'investigation fut terminée et un rapport préparé dont les résultats obtenus eurent pour effet l'établissement d'un atelier mi-commercial que la compagnie intéressée décida d'établir.

Il a fait aussi plusieurs analyses de minerais, de minéraux et d'alliages.

R.-T. Elworthy a continué ses investigations sur les ressources de l'hélium et du gaz naturel, à la fois sur le terrain et dans le laboratoire.

Depuis le mois de septembre jusqu'au mois de mars il dirigea, en Europe, des recherches sur la possibilité des emplois chimiques des gaz industriels.

E.-A. Thompson a fait les analyses complètes de quinze spécimens de roche et de trois nouveaux minéraux phosphatiques recueillis par les fonctionnaires de la Commission géologique. Il a aussi fait l'examen microscopique de plusieurs pigments d'oxyde de titane, aussi bien que des études métallographiques de différents fers électrolytiques et il en a fait des microphotographies.

A. Sadler a fait un grand nombre d'essais au four et d'analyses, complètes et partielles, de minerais et de minéraux. Il a aussi examiné plusieurs fragments de terres et d'argiles quant à leur adaptation comme agents décolorants des huiles et des matières grasses. L'objet en vue était de découvrir un succédané canadien à la terre à foulon importée et autres produits semblables. L'investigation n'est encore qu'à son début mais elle promet beaucoup. Elle sera poursuivie aussitôt que le moment opportun se présentera.

James Moran était chargé de l'analyse des échantillons de l'air pris dans les houillères de l'ouest du Canada. Le but principal de ce travail est de vérifier l'exactitude des déterminations ordinaires approximatives faites dans les opérations par les inspecteurs et les exploitants de mines. Il a aussi recueilli et analysé des échantillons d'air pris à bord d'un bateau à transporter des bestiaux lequel fait le service entre Saint-Jean et Liverpool. Ce dernier travail fut fait à la demande du ministère de la Marine en vue de préparer le meilleur système de ventilation possible sur ces bateaux.

G.-P. Connell, entre le premier avril et le 31 juillet, fit l'analyse de plusieurs échantillons de terres à diatomées et de saumures de l'Ouest.

Ses services furent prêtés à la section de l'Essai des Combustibles à partir du 1er août.

## BUREAU DE L'ESSAYERIE FÉDÉRALE DU CANADA À VANCOUVER (C.-B.)

M. G.-N. Ford qui, depuis la mort, le 8 avril 1925, du gérant M. George Middleton, était chargé du bureau de l'essayerie, fut nommé gérant le 1er février 1926.

Par suite de la vente de l'édifice connue sous le nom de l'édifice du vieux bureau de poste, dans lequel se trouvait le bureau de l'essayerie depuis les quinze dernières années, il fut nécessaire de trouver de nouveaux quartiers. Ceci fut fait par le ministère des Travaux publics dans l'Entrepôt de Vérification des Douanes, situé au pied de la rue Howe, immédiatement au nord de l'édifice Winch. L'espace accordé au bureau de l'essayerie se trouve au second étage (section nord) de l'Entrepôt de Vérification, où commencèrent les travaux, le 11 février 1926.

Agissant à la demande du ministère des Finances, un changement fut fait dans l'utilisation des achats d'or au bureau de l'essayerie. Depuis le 2 décembre 1924, on avait l'habitude d'expédier l'or à Seattle. Cette façon d'agir fut discontinuée et, maintenant, l'or est expédié à l'Hôtel royale de la Monnaie à Ottawa, la première consignation ayant quitté Vancouver le 12 mars 1926.

Le rapport officiel du Bureau de l'Essayerie pour l'année civile se terminant au 31 mars 1925, fait voir une augmentation dans les affaires sur celles de l'année précédente. La valeur des lingots d'or déposés durant l'année se chiffrait à $2,065,217.16 soit une augmentation de $214,843.42 sur celle de l'année 1924. Le nombre des dépôts, pendant l'année 1925, fait voir également une augmentation, ayant été de 1,679 comparé à 1,618 pour l'année précédente.

L'achat et l'utilisation des lingots d'or déposés pendant l'année demandèrent 1,782 fusions et 1,782 essayages (quatre essayages de contrôle étant faits dans chaque cas particulier), y compris la fusion en larges barres des plus petits dépôts après l'achat et l'essayage de ceux-ci avant l'expédition.

Le poids total des dépôts réunis avant la fusion a été de 140,691.78 onces troy et après la fusion de 123,233.35 onces troy. Il y eut 123 dépôts de barres contenant une très grande proportion de plomb, tous de la même source, qui, au lieu d'être fondus de la façon ordinaire eurent besoin d'être affinés dans le grand fourneau à moufle dans la chambre à fusion; le poids total de ces dépôts particuliers avant la fusion était de 32,515.64 onces troy et après la fusion de 17,742.56 onces troy, accusant une perte assez grande de 45.433 pour cent. La perte moyenne de la fusion de tous les autres lingots déposés, à savoir: 108,176.14 onces troy avant la fusion et 105,490.79 onces troy après la fusion a été de 2.482 pour cent.

La perte en poids par l'essayage (argent impur et détaché) a été de 30.96 onces troy, réduisant le poids des lingots après la fusion et l'essayage, à 123,202.39 onces troy, le degré de fin de celles-ci étant en moyenne de 808¼ or et 145½ argent.

Les dépôts provenaient des sources suivantes:

| — | Nombre de dépôts | Avant la fonte et l'essayage | Après la fonte et l'essayage | Valeur nette |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | onces troy | onces troy | $ c. |
| *Barres, lingots et poudre, amalgame, etc.—* | | | | |
| Colombie britannique | 571 | 71,917·30 | 56,461·03 | 1,026,873 97 |
| Territoire du Yukon | 422 | 61,096·43 | 59,784·75 | 977,624 02 |
| Alaska | 3 | 15·49 | 13·86 | 245 95 |
| Sibérie | 3 | 458·96 | 458·70 | 8,648 82 |
| *Limailles d'orfèverie et de dentisterie—* | | | | |
| Colombie britannique | 525 | 6,090·10 | 5,540·00 | 40,393 14 |
| Alberta | 120 | 877·04 | 754·30 | 9,117 31 |
| Saskatchewan | 34 | 234·28 | 187·66 | 2,281 36 |
| Manitoba | 1 | 2·18 | 2·09 | 32 59 |
| | 1,679 | 140,691·78 | 123,202·39 | 2,065,217 16 |

## SECTION DU DESSIN

H.-E. Baine, dessinateur en chef, fait rapport comme suit:

Douze cartes ont été publiées au cours de l'année et elles sont données, dans le catalogue des publications de la division des Mines, dans l'ordre suivant:

Carte n° 633, Sables bitumineux de l'Alberta septentrionale, feuille n° 1
" 634, " " " " " " 2
" 635, " " " " " " 3
" 636, " " " " " " 4
" 637, " " " " " " 5
" 638, " " " " " " 6
" 639, " " " " " " 7
" 640, " " " " " " 8

Quatre feuilles de profil est-ouest (34 sections), faisant voir les parties en saillies des sables bitumineux, accompagnent les cartes mentionnées plus haut.

Les cartes suivantes ont été préparées pendant l'année fiscale se terminant le 31 mars 1926:

Carte n° 647, Gisements de sulfate de sodium dans les provinces de l'Ouest, Canada.
" 648, Dépôts de sulfate de sodium, Muskiki-Lake (Sask.).
" 649, Dépôts de sulfate de sodium, Frederick-Lake (Sask.).
" 650, Dépôts de sulfate de sodium, Chain-Lake (Sask.).
" 651, Dépôts de sulfate de sodium, Snakehole (Sask.).
" 652, Dépôts de sulfate de sodium, Corrall-Lake (Sask.).
" 653, Dépôt n° 1 de sulfate de sodium, Ingebright (Sask.).
" 654, Dépôts de sulfate de sodium, Berry-Lake (Viscount, Sask.).
" 655, Dépôts de sulfate de sodium, Sybouts-Lake (Sask.).
" 656, Dépôts de sulfate de sodium, Ceylon-Lake (Sask.).
" 657, Dépôts de sulfate de sodium, Whiteshore-Lake (Sask.).
" 658, Dépôts de sulfate de sodium, Vincent-Lake (Sask.),
" 659, Dépôt n° 1 de sulfate de sodium, Regina-Beach (Sask.).
" 660, Dépôt n° 2 de sulfate de sodium, Regina-Beach (Sask.).
" 661, Dépôt de sulfate de sodium, Horseshoe-Lake (Sask.).
" 662, Dépôt de sulfate de sodium, Boot-Lake (Sask.).
" 663, Dépôt n° 1 de sulfate de sodium, Grandora-Lake (Sask.).
" 664, Dépôt n° 2 de sulfate de sodium, Grandora-Lake (Sask.).
" 665, Dépôt n° 2 de sulfate de sodium, Sybouts-Lake (Sask.).
" 666, Dépôt de sulfate de sodium, Alsask-Lake (Sask.).
" 667, Dépôt de sulfate de sodium, Metiskow-Lake (Sask.).
" 668, Dépôt de sulfate de sodium, Ingebright-Lake (Sask.).
" 594, Molybdène dans la Colombie britannique.
" 595, Molybdène dans l'Ontario.
" 596, Molybdène dans Québec.
" 613, Carte minérale du Canada.

Deux cent dix-neuf cartes de la grandeur d'une page, dessins, chartes, et diagrammes de traitement, etc., ont été préparés au cours de l'année.

Mille quatre cent soixante-seize négatifs et épreuves en noir et en blanc furent faits au moyen de la machine au photostat.

Cent soixante-douze négatifs, épreuves en noir épreuves au ferro-prussiate ont été faits à l'aide de la machine à ferro-prussiate.

Trois cent quatre-vingt-onze clichés en similé et au trait ont été envoyés chez le graveur, retournés et classés au cours de l'année.

## DISTRIBUTION DES PUBLICATIONS

La distribution des publications de la division des Mines est sous la surveillance immédiate de G.-W. Richardson du bureau du secrétaire.

Au cours de l'année financière se terminant le 31 mars 1926, la distribution des rapports, bulletins, mémorandums, communications à la presse, listes des exploitants de mines, etc., de la division des Mines, s'est élevée à 40,410 exemplaires y compris 12,350 exemplaires qui ont été envoyés à l'Exposition de l'Empire britannique. La distribution s'est répartie comme suit:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Listes de distribution | 10,794 | |
| Demandes diverses pour des rapports | 8,090 | |
| Demandes diverses pour cartes, bulletins, mémorandums, listes des exploitants de mines, etc. | 9,176 | |
| | | 28,060 |
| Documents envoyés à l'Exposition de l'Empire britannique: | | |
| Rapport n° 611, "The Mineral Industries of Canada" (première édition) | 750 | |
| Rapport n° 611, "The Mineral Industries of Canada" (édition revisée) | 8,000 | |
| Rapport n 627, "The Mining Laws of Canada" | 2,600 | |
| Rapport n° 624, Catalogue of Mines Branch Publications | 500 | |
| Rapport n° 597, "Development of Chemical, Metallurgical, and Allied Industries in Canada" | 250 | |
| List of Gold Mines in Canada | 50 | |
| Supplément au catalogue des publications | 200 | |
| | | 12,350 |
| Total | | 40,410 |

La distribution de chaque rapport, dès qu'il est publié, se fait d'après une liste de distribution sur laquelle il y a en ce moment plus de 2,800 noms. Cette liste de distribution comprend 397 bibliothèques canadiennes; 253 bibliothèques aux Etats-Unis; 249 bibliothèques étrangères; 136 journaux techniques et de commerce au Canada, aux Etats-Unis et autres pays; 537 particuliers du Canada, des Etats-Unis et autres pays; 23 Commissaires canadiens du commerce; sénateurs et membres de la Chambre des Communes; une liste d'échange de 104 noms; une liste des exemplaires supplémentaires et une liste d'avis de 565 noms.

On reçoit des demandes pour les publications de la division des Mines de presque tous les pays du monde, mais le volume des demandes nous viennent du Canada, des Etats-Unis et de Grande-Bretagne.

Le catalogue des publications de la division des Mines (N° 624) a été revisé et mis à date au cours de l'année. Un index des rapports sur les recherches sur le terrain et autres travaux de quelque intérêt et qui sont contenus dans les rapports sommaires de la division des Mines, à partir de 1907 jusqu'en 1923, inclusivement, fut compilé, mais il n'a pas encore été publié.

## BIBLIOTHÈQUE

Mme O.-P.-R. Ogilvie, bibliothécaire, fait le rapport suivant:

Acquisitions à la bibliothèque en 1925:

| | |
|---|---|
| Livres achetés | 295 |
| Livres reçus par dons | 79 |
| Livres reliés | 150 |
| Documents du gouvernement canadien (par échanges) | 1,516 |
| Documents de gouvernements étrangers (par dons et échanges) | 1,275 |
| Bulletins et comptes rendus de sociétés scientifiques (en échange et par dons) | 1,013 |
| Brochures (par dons) | 82 |
| Catalogues de commerce (par dons) | 162 |
| Cartes (par dons) | 64 |

Il y a eu augmentation dans le nombre d'autres revues techniques étrangères, et nous avons maintenant des vastes collections de ces publications qui sont les organes officiels des industries minière, métallurgique et chimique de divers pays étrangers. Beaucoup de soin fut apporté pendant l'année à se procurer la traduction de ces publications et à rendre profitables les recherches, qui y sont contenues, pour le personnel investigateur. Beaucoup de progrès a été fait à l'égard du déménagement et de la mise en rayons de ces collections étrangères dans la nouvelle chambre spécialement destinée à cet effet.

Beaucoup de travail de renseignement a été fait sur des procédés industriels qui a été très utile aux membres du personnel, et ces renseignements ont été, de plus, fournis aux investigateurs des autres ministères du gouvernement et aussi à de nombreux représentants des industries canadiennes qui ont visité la bibliothèque dans le but de consulter nos collections.

Une revision du catalogue sur fiches fut entreprise et l'on espère pouvoir faire de nouvelles améliorations dans le catalogue pendant l'année qui commence.

## DIVISION DES EXPLOSIFS

*Lt.-Col. G. Ogilvie, Inspecteur en chef des Explosifs*

### *Manufactures d'explosifs*

Le seul changement dans la distribution des manufactures d'explosifs, qui eut lieu pendant l'année en revue, fut celui qui surgit de la formation de la Canadian Giant Company. Dans cette compagnie se sont fusionnées la Giant Powder Company du Canada et la succursale de la Canadian Explosives Ltd., qui fonctionnait dans l'ouest du Canada. Des deux manufactures autrefois en activité celle de la Giant Powder Company, à Nanoose (C.-B.), a été fermée, et celle de la Canadian Explosives Limited, à l'île James (C.-B.), a été conservée par la Canadian Giant Company. Cette réorganisation des compagnies intéressées tend à réduire le coût de la production et de la distribution et, en conséquence, à faire bénéficier le consommateur.

Un sérieux accident, par lequel trois hommes perdirent la vie, se produisit dans un bâtiment à cartouches de gélatine à la manufacture de la Canadian Explosives Limited, à Beloeil (Qué.), le 13 novembre. L'accident fut occasionné par les infortunées victimes qui continuèrent à faire marcher la machine nonobstant le chauffage anormal du bassin contenant l'explosif. Cet état de choses avait été constaté par d'autres employés, qui dans le cours de leur devoir, avait visité la bâtisse peu de temps avant l'explosion. Environ 1,750 livres de gélatine-dynamite furent détruites. La bâtisse a été complètement démolie et les barricades détruites, mais ces barricades accomplirent leur but en localisant les effets de l'explosion, aucune autre bâtisse n'ayant été endommagée. Cet accident fait le sujet d'un rapport spécial.

Deux autres accidents, impliquant des blessures de moindre importance à des employés, doivent être signalés.

L'explosion d'un paquet de détonateurs électriques est attribuée à ce que leurs fils furent accidentellement mis en contact avec un commutateur électrique à levier. Un des opérateurs reçut plusieurs blessures provenant de la projection de fragments. L'autre accident fut causé par l'explosion d'une petite cartouche à fusil dans une salle de remplissage de cartouches, l'étincelle provenant de cette cartouche mit le feu à de la poudre libre et le communiqua à un réceptacle contenant deux livres de poudre. Deux employés eurent à souffrir de brûlures.

Pour ce qui concerne les efforts qui se font continuellement par les manufacturiers dans le but de perfectionner toutes les précautions prises pour la sauvegarde de leurs employés, il devrait être remarqué qu'en outre de faire rapport des accidents qui surviennent, ils portent promptement à l'attention de la division un nombre de petits incidents qui arrivent et qui, bien qu'ils ne soient la cause d'aucun accident, laissent voir les conditions dans lesquelles des accidents auraient pu se produire. La libre discussion qui se poursuit entre le manufacturier et la division, et aussi entre les fonctionnaires des compagnies qui s'occupent de la fabrication des explosifs à nitroglycérine et qui mettent en opération les trois grandes usines dans le Dominion, encourage l'esprit de vigilance dans les matières qui se rapportent à la sûreté et en plusieurs cas conduit à l'adoption de moyens et de méthodes dont tous bénéficient.

La production des explosifs de sautage, pour l'année 1925, fait voir une augmentation d'environ 15 pour cent, 17,470 tonnes d'explosifs, appartenant aux classes de 1 à 4, ayant été manufacturées.

### *Dépôts d'explosifs*

Le nombre des dépôts d'explosifs portant une licence au 31 mars 1926, est de 214 en plus des 153 qui sont en activité sous des licences temporaires de dépôts. Il ne s'est produit aucun accident, aucun feu, ou explosion dans ces

dépôts au cours de l'année, mais quatre furent pénétrés de force et de petites quantités enlevées dans deux d'entre elles.

Les inspections faites par les inspecteurs de la division et par des membres de la Gendarmerie royale montée du Canada ont fait voir une amélioration générale dans l'entretien convenable des dépôts aux mains des commerçants et de ceux qui se servent d'explosifs, qui en premier lieu n'appréciaient pas entièrement les exigences et les buts des règlements.

*Explosifs condamnés*

Bien qu'aucun approvisionnement considérable d'explosifs abandonnés fut découvert pendant l'année, quatre petits dépôts abandonnés furent trouvés qui contenaient des explosifs, et trois caches n'étaient pas recouvertes. Les explosifs ainsi trouvés, s'élevant en tout à environ 200 livres de cartouches de sautage et 3,000 détonateurs, furent détruits. En sus, à peu près 4,500 livres d'explosifs distribués sur plus de dix-huit endroits, furent condamnés par l'inspection et détruits. Au delà de 3,000 pièces d'artifices non-autorisées furent livrées à la destruction, et plusieurs gros envois furent condamnés au port d'entrée et retournés en Chine.

*Locaux exemptés de licences*

Plus de 700 inspections furent faites de locaux dispensés de licences par des inspecteurs de la division et plus de 2,000 par des membres de la Gendarmerie royale montée du Canada. Bien que le but de ces visites d'inspection, tant aux dépôts pourvus de licences qu'aux locaux exemptés de licences, soit de faire observer les règlements, l'avis des inspecteurs est souvent demandé touchant les points relatifs à l'emmagasinage des explosifs, par des personnes désireuses d'améliorer les conditions existantes et par ceux qui n'ont pas auparavant eu l'occasion de garder des explosifs, mais qui se proposent de le faire. En vue de fournir à ces personnes les renseignements sur des sujets demandant l'attention sur la manière convenable et sûre de garder les explosifs, une brochure, "L'Emmagasinage des Explosifs" fut préparée et distribuée.

*Poursuites*

Des poursuites furent intentées dans neuf cas pour violation des règlements régissant la garde des explosifs dans des locaux exemptés de licences, dans trois cas pour infractions aux règlements se rapportant au transport des explosifs et dans un cas pour importation d'explosifs sans permis. Ces cas de violations furent suivis de condamnations.

*Importations*

Le nombre de permis d'importation accordé pendant l'année fut de 636; 34 permis spéciaux d'importation, mentionnés dans le dernier rapport, furent aussi accordés.

*Autorisation d'explosifs*

Des demandes furent reçues pour ajouter 38 explosifs, indépendamment des artifices, à la liste autorisée; 28 furent acceptés après examen.

*Accidents*

Des données furent recueillies touchant d'autres accidents qui se sont produits pendant l'année 1925, avec des explosifs. Ces accidents furent mis en tableaux d'après les causes attribuées, et publiés dans le rapport annuel de la division. La proéminence continue des accidents qui résultent de ce qu'on avait joué avec des explosifs demeure le caractère le plus déplorable, prouvant aussi la négligence terrible de quelques personnes qui sont la cause que des explosifs sont perdus ou laissés ainsi exposés à tomber entre les mains d'enfants. Dans les trois dernières années, à peu près 30 pour cent de ces accidents causés par des explosifs résultèrent du fait que des personnes, ordinairement des enfants, jouaient avec ces explosifs.

## DIVISION DE PUBLICATION

*F. Nicolas, Editeur en chef*

Les devoirs de l'éditeur en chef, qui avaient été remplis temporairement depuis le 16 mars 1925 par M. L.-L. Bolton, secrétaire du ministère des Mines, furent assignés à M. F. Nicolas, le 11 novembre 1925. Le nombre du personnel de cette division ne changea pas, mais le bureau de l'éditeur qui est chargé des publications de la division des Mines fut déménagé au Musée commémoratif Victoria.

Pendant l'année financière, vingt-trois publications anglaises séparées furent émises par le ministère; elles consistaient en rapports annuels, mémoires, bulletins, brochures, et le volume IV, partie F (Diatomées marines), de l'Expédition arctique canadienne (1913-1918); seize listes d'exploitants miniers et de mines furent émises. Cinq rapports furent publiés en français.

A la fin de l'exercice financier 1925-1926, il y avait aux mains de l'Imprimeur du Roi, huit rapports anglais et deux traductions françaises de la Commission géologique, trois rapports anglais du Musée commémoratif Victoria, trois rapports anglais de la division des Mines, un rapport anglais et une traduction française de la division des Explosifs, et la version française du rapport annuel du ministère des Mines pour l'année fiscale se terminant le 31 mars 1925. Un bon nombre de rapports anglais étaient aussi en cours de préparation pour l'impression ainsi que plusieurs traductions françaises lesquelles étaient presque prêtes pour l'imprimeur.

La liste suivante comprend les publications émises par les diverses divisions du ministère au cours de l'année financière 1925-1926, sous la direction de l'éditeur en chef, et les publications françaises distribuées[1] durant cette période:

### MINISTÈRE DES MINES

*Publications anglaises*

Rapport N°

2076. *Report of the Department of Mines for the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1925*; 75 pages; 4,000 exemplaires; le 18 novembre 1925.

*Traductions françaises*

2054. *Rapport du Ministère des Mines pour l'année financière se terminant le 31 mars 1924;* 75 pages; 1,000 exemplaires; publié le 9 mai 1925.

### COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE

*Publications anglaises*

2034. *Index to Palæontology (Geological Publication, 1847-1916)*—par Frank Nicolas; 383 pages; 1,500 exemplaires; publié le 29 décembre 1925.

2052. Mémoire 143. Série géologique 124. *North Shore of Lake Huron*—par W.-H. Collins; 160 pages; 17 planches; 9 figures; 3 cartes; 3,000 exemplaires; publié le 30 octobre 1925.

2056. Mémoire 145. Série géologique 125. *The Palæozoic Outlier of Lake Timiskaming, Ontario and Quebec*—par G.-S. Hume; 129 pages; 16 planches; 7 figures; 2,000 exemplaires; publié le 10 août 1925.

2061. Mémoire 146. Série géologique 126. *Retreat of the Last Ice-sheet in Eastern Canada*—par Ernest Antevs; 142 pages; 19 planches; 37 figures; 2,000 exemplaires; publié le 15 octobre 1925.

2062. *Economic Minerals of Canada.* (Edition pour l'exposition de l'Empire britannique, 1925). Brochure par Wyatt Malcolm; 28 pages; 1 planche; 50,000 exemplaires; publiée le 19 juin 1925.

---

[1] Les publications anglaises ont été distribuées comme d'ordinaire par les divisions qui les ont publiées.

Rapport N°

2066. *Summary Report of the Geological Survey, Department of Mines, for the Calendar Year 1924, Part A;* 159 pages; 5 planches; 11 figures; 3 cartes; 3,000 exemplaires; publié le 18 septembre 1925.

2075. *Economic Minerals of Canada.* (Edition pour l'exposition internationale de la Nouvelle-Zélande, en 1925). Brochure—par Wyatt Malcolm (réimprimée du n° 2062); 28 pages; 1 planche; 25,000 exemplaires; publiée le 11 septembre 1925.

2077. *Summary Report of the Geological Survey, Department of Mines, for the Calendar year 1924, Part B;* 127 pages; 4 planches; 2 figures; 3 cartes; 3,000 exemplaires; publié le 4 mars 1926.

### *Traductions françaises*

2067. *Rapport sommaire de la Commission géologique du Ministère des Mines, 1923, Partie C I-II* (extrait); 134 pages; 2 planches; 28 figures; 2 cartes; 1,000 exemplaires; publié le 31 mars 1926.

## MUSÉE COMMÉMORATIF VICTORIA

### *Publications anglaises*

2072. Bulletin du Musée n° 40. Série biologique 9. *Birds Collected and Observed during the Cruise of the "Thiepval" in the North Pacific, 1924*—par Hamilton M. Laing; 46 pages; 3 planches; 1 figure; 2,000 exemplaires; publié le 28 novembre 1925.

Rapport de l'Expédition arctique canadienne 1913-1918: Volume IV: *Botany,* Partie F, *Marine Diatoms*—par Albert Mann; 33 pages; 2 planches; 4,500 exemplaires; publié le 12 novembre 1925.

## DIVISION DES MINES

### *Publications anglaises*

592. *Molybdenum: Metallurgy and Uses and the Occurrence, Mining, and Concentration of Its Ores*—par V.-L. Eardley-Wilmot; 292 pages; 11 planches; 55 figures; 3 cartes; 4,000 exemplaires; publié le 30 novembre 1925.

611. *The Mineral Industries of Canada* (Edition pour exposition de l'Empire britannique, 1925)—par A.-H.-A. Robinson avec la coopération du personnel de la division des Mines; 140 pages; 35 planches; 1 carte; 13,000 exemplaires; publié le 19 juin 1925.

624. *Catalogue of Mines Branch Publications, with Alphabetical Guide;* 43 pages; 1,500 exemplaires; publié le 30 novembre 1925.

642. *Investigations of Mineral Resources and the Mining Industry, 1924;* 118 pages; 5 planches; 7 figures; 4,000 exemplaires; rapport publié le 31 mars 1925.

*Extraits:*

*Magnesium Sulphate in B.C.*—par M.-F. Goudge; 18 pages; 2 figures; 500 exemplaires; publié le 31 mars 1926.

*Sodium Carbonate in B.C.*—par M.-F. Goudge; 21 pages; 5 planches; 1 figure; 500 exemplaires; publié le 31 mars 1926.

643. *Investigations in Ore Dressing and Metallurgy, 1924;* 115 pages; 6 figures; 4,000 exemplaires; rapport publié le 16 mars 1926.

644. *Investigations of Fuels and Fuel Testing, 1924;* 81 pages; 4 planches; 5 figures; 8 diagrammes; 4,000 exemplaires; rapport publié le 10 mars 1926.

645. *Investigations in Ceramics and Road Materials, 1924;* 45 pages; 3,500 exemplaires; rapport publié le 15 janvier 1926.

*Listes des exploitants de mines:*

Abrasives in Canada; 1,000 exemplaires; publiée le 26 mars 1926.
Asbestos Mines in Canada; 1,000 exemplaires; publiée le 26 mars 1926.
Coal Mines in Canada; 2,000 exemplaires; publiée le 14 novembre 1925.
Copper and Nickel-Copper Mines in Canada; 1,000 exemplaires; publiée le 9 juillet 1925.
Feldspar Mines in Canada; 1,000 exempaires; publiée le 26 mars 1926.
Gold Mines in Canada; 1,000 exemplaires; publiée le 5 juin 1925.
Graphite Mines in Canada; 1,000 exemplaires; publiée le 26 mars 1926.
Gypsum Mines in Canada; 1,000 exemplaires; publiée le 26 mars 1926.
Iron Mines in Canada; 1,000 exemplaires; publiée le 9 juillet 1925.

---

[1] Le rapport de l'Expédition arctique a été publié sous la direction de R.-M. Anderson, chef de la division de Biologie, Musée commémoratif Victoria, comme Editeur général du Comité des Publications de l'Expédition arctique.

Magnesium Sulphate, Sodium Carbonate, and Sulphate Operators in Canada; 1,000 exemplaires; publiée le 26 mars 1926.
Milling Plants in Canada; 1,000 exemplaires; publiée le 31 mars 1926.
Molybdenum Antimony, and Tungsten Mines in Canada; 1,000 exemplaires; publiée le 9 juillet 1925.
Quartz (Silica) Mines in Canada; 1,000 exemplaires; publiée le 26 mars 1926.
Silver Mines in Canada; 1,000 exemplaires; publiée le 9 juillet 1925.
Silver-lead-zinc Mines in Canada; 1,000 exemplaires; publiée le 9 juillet 1925.
Talc and Soapstone Mines in Canada; 1,000 exemplaires; publiée le 26 mars 1926.

### DIVISION DES EXPLOSIFS

#### *Publications anglaises*

15. *Annual Report of the Explosives Division of the Department of Mines for the Calendar Year 1924*; 22 pages; 2,000 exemplaires; publié le 24 avril 1925.
17. *The Storage of Explosives.* Brochure par le Lt.-Col. G. Ogilvie; 21 pages; 6 figures: 5,000 exemplaires; publiée le 19 février 1926.

#### *Traductions françaises*

16. *Rapport annuel de la division des Explosifs du ministère des Mines pour l'année civile 1924;* 23 pages; 1,000 exemplaires; publié le 15 octobre 1925.

### COMMISSION FÉDÉRALE DU COMBUSTIBLE

#### *Publications anglaises*

Carte—*How to Burn Coke.* 1re édition; 100,000 exemplaires; publiée le 14 janvier 1926; 2e édition: 50,000 exemplaires; publiée le 20 février 1926.

#### *Traductions françaises*

Carte—*Comment brûler le Coke.* 1re édition; 30,000 exemplaires; publiée le 30 janvier 1926; 2e édition; 20,000 exemplaires; publiée le 20 février 1926.
6. *Le Coke comme combustible de ménage dans le Canada central*—par J.-L. Landt; 149 pages; 51 planches; 18 figures; 1,500 exemplaires; publié le 10 novembre 1925.

### DISTRIBUTION DES PUBLICATIONS FRANÇAISES

Les publications françaises du ministère des Mines, comprenant celles de la Commission géologique, de la division des Mines et de la division des Explosifs, sont distribuées par la division de Publication du ministère, cette distribution étant sous la direction immédiate de P.-E. Lévesque. Pendant l'année financière 1925-1926, 7,621 exemplaires furent distribués au Canada et dans les pays étrangers, comme suit: 1,894 exemplaires suivant les adresses qui figurent sur les listes permanentes de distribution, par l'entremise du Bureau de Distribution de l'Imprimerie nationale; 3,327 exemplaires en réponse aux demandes écrites ou personnelles, distribués par notre bureau de Distribution; et environ 2,400 exemplaires des rapports publiés par la division des Explosifs et la Commission fédérale du Combustible ont été envoyés par ces bureaux à leurs correspondants.

## DIVISION DE LA COMPTABILITÉ

ÉTAT FINANCIER

*P.-R. Marshall*

Les fonds disponibles pour les travaux et les déboursés du ministère des Mines pendant l'année financière se terminant le 31 mars 1926, furent comme suit:

| — | Crédits | Dépenses | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Montant | Total |
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| MINISTÈRE— | | | |
| Crédits votés par le Parlement | 104,339 00 | | |
| Appointements des fonctionnaires | ..... | 71,054 67 | |
| Octroi à l'Imperial Institute | ..... | 12,848 00 | |
| Dépenses de la division des Explosifs | ..... | 6,517 99 | |
| Dépenses imprévues du gouvernement civil | ..... | 4,670 11 | |
| Octroi au Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy | ..... | 3,000 00 | |
| | | | 98,090 77 |
| Solde non dépensé et désaffecté | ..... | ..... | 6,248 23 |
| COMMISSION GÉOLOGIQUE— | | | |
| Crédits votés par le Parlement | 613,255 00 | | |
| Appointements des fonctionnaires | ..... | 274,360 60 | |
| Explorations, levés et recherches | ..... | 197,024 89 | |
| Publication de rapports et de cartes | ..... | 55,000 00 | |
| Salaires | ..... | 24,920 67 | |
| Impressions diverses et papeterie | ..... | 15,891 31 | |
| Divers | ..... | 7,623 48 | |
| Instruments et réparations | ..... | 6,163 71 | |
| Spécimens pour le Musée | ..... | 2,999 03 | |
| Fournitures photographiques | ..... | 1,707 36 | |
| Gratifications diverses | ..... | 1,550 00 | |
| Laboratoire | ..... | 961 88 | |
| Congrès géologique international | ..... | 225 00 | |
| Avances 1925–26 affectées aux crédits de 1926–27 | ..... | 2,466 51 | |
| | | | 590,894 44 |
| Solde non dépensé et désaffecté | ..... | ..... | 22,360 56 |
| DIVISION DES MINES— | | | |
| Crédits votés par le Parlement | 445,105 00 | | |
| Appointements des fonctionnaires | ..... | 158,676 38 | |
| Dépenses de l'atelier et des laboratoires d'essais des combustibles | ..... | 55,063 17 | |
| Dépenses des laboratoires de préparation mécanique et de métallurgie | ..... | 46,816 31 | |
| Investigations sur les ressources minérales et les gisements | ..... | 27,745 68 | |
| Dépenses de la Commission fédérale du Combustible | ..... | 25,805 41 | |
| Publication de rapports et de cartes | ..... | 15,797 05 | |
| Salaires | ..... | 12,228 30 | |
| Impressions diverses et papeterie | ..... | 9,730 22 | |
| Laboratoires de céramique et de matériaux de construction | ..... | 7,168 88 | |
| Laboratoire de chimie | ..... | 6,293 25 | |
| Allocation de compensation à la veuve de feu Harold Kohl | ..... | 3,000 00 | |
| Divers | ..... | 2,694 95 | |
| Gratifications diverses | ..... | 530 00 | |
| Compensation à J.-H. Fortune pour logement évacué | ..... | 333 30 | |
| | | | 371,882 90 |
| Solde non dépensé et désaffecté | ..... | ..... | 73,222 10 |
| BUREAU DE L'ESSAYERIE FÉDÉRALE DU CANADA— | | | |
| Crédits votés par le Parlement | 26,000 00 | | |
| Profits | 1,175 35 | | |
| Traitements du personnel | ..... | 16,580 00 | |
| Frais de transport sur les lingots | ..... | 2,994 96 | |
| Dépenses imprévues | ..... | 2,253 26 | |
| Fournitures d'essayeurs | ..... | 1,374 83 | |
| Combustibles, force motrice et luminaire | ..... | 1,236 81 | |
| Primes de cautionnements | ..... | 412 50 | |
| Avertisseur électrique contre les voleurs | ..... | 360 00 | |
| | | | 25,212 36 |
| Solde non dépensé et désaffecté | ..... | ..... | 1,962 99 |
| | 1,189,874 35 | | 1,189,874 35 |

## *Résumé*

| — | | Crédits | Dépenses | Crédits non dépensés |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Appointements du gouvernement civil | | 531,670 00 | 504,091 65 | 27,578 35 |
| Ministère | | 32,549 00 | 27,036 10 | 5,512 90 |
| Commission géologique | | 318,000 00 | 314,983 84 | 3,016 16 |
| Division des Mines | | 275,400 00 | 209,676 52 | 65,723 48 |
| Bureau de l'Essayerie | $ 26,000 00 | 27,175 35 | 25,212 36 | 1,962 99 |
| Profits | 1,175 35 | | | |
| Gratifications diverses | | 2,080 00 | 2,080 00 | |
| Allocation de compensation à la veuve de feu Harold Kohl | | 3,000 00 | 3,000 00 | |
| | | 1,189,874 35 | 1,086,080 47 | 103,793 88 |

## *Revenu extraordinaire*

| | |
|---|---|
| Ventes de collections pour les maisons d'éducation, de matériel, de permis d'explosifs, etc | 4,407 35 |
| Profits de la vente de l'or fin et en lingots | 2,560 23 |
| Avances 1925–26 affectées aux crédits de 1926–27 | 380 76 |
| Remise des droits d'accise sur l'alcool | 317 37 |
| Revenu des amendes imposées pour infractions à la Loi des Explosifs | 105 00 |
| | $ 7,770 71 |

# INDEX


PAGES

Accidents, *voir* Explosifs, division des
Adney, E.-T. ..... 38
Alberta, travaux sur le terrain ..... 12, 16
Alcock, F.-J. ..... 14
Allan, J.-A. ..... 42
Allison, William ..... 42
Ami, H.-M. ..... 22
Anderson, R.-M. ..... 45
Angers, M. Philippe ..... 38
Anrep, A. ..... 15
Anthracite, *voir* Commission fédérale du Combustible
Anthropologie, section d' ..... 36
Archéologie ..... 42
Articles et conférences publiés, liste d' 2-5
Baine, H.-E. ..... 71
Baker, V. Hyde ..... 39
Ball, Carleton R. ..... 57
Baltzer, E.-C. ..... 65, 66
Barbeau, C.-M. ..... 37-41
Bartlett, R. ..... 17
Bell, W.-A. ..... 20, 21
Bevan, William ..... 42
Bibliothèque
Commission géologique ..... 32
Division des Mines ..... 72, 73
Biologie, section de ..... 45
Blakely, D. ..... 52, 53
Blanchet, Mr. ..... 39
Bloomfield, Prof. Léonard ..... 37
Bolton, L.-L. ..... 34, 76
Bolton, R.-A. ..... 64
Bowlby, J.-L. ..... 64, 65
Bowman, K. ..... 56
Boyd, W.-H. ..... 15
Bradbrooke, Major C.-A. ..... 39
Brooks, Allan ..... 45, 54
Brown, J.-Roland ..... 55
Buffam, B.-S.-W. ..... 14
Buisson, Arthur ..... 62
Bullock, J.-C.-C. ..... 54
Burwash, L.-T. ..... 49, 54
Butterworth, J.-V. ..... 17
Cairnes, C.-E. ..... 12, 33
Call, Prof. F.-O. ..... 38
Campbell, T.-B. ..... 55
Camsell, Charles ..... 1-8
Canada, production minérale ..... 6
Carnochan, R.-K. ..... 63
Carpe, Allen ..... 34
Cartes, *voir* Dessin, section du
Cartes, Gravure des, section de la.... 30
Casey, John ..... 62
Céramique, section de ..... 67
Chantler, H.-McD. ..... 64-66
Charbon, *voir* Commission fédérale du Combustible
Chimie, section de ..... 69
Chipman, K.-G. ..... 17
Cimon, M. l'abbé F.-X. ..... 38
Clarke, G.-G. ..... 31
Cockfield, W.-E. ..... 11
Cole, L.-H. ..... 60
Collections pour maisons d'éducation .. 20
Collin, L.-P. ..... 67, 68
Collins, W.-H. ..... 9, 13
Colombie britannique, travaux sur le terrain ..... 11, 16
Bureau de la ..... 32
Combustible, Commission du ..... 7

PAGES

Combustibles, essai des, section de l'.. 64
Commission fédérale du Combustible.. 7-8
Commission géologique
Crédits et dépenses ..... 79, 80
Rapports ..... 9-33
Comptabilité, division de la ..... 79
Conférences au Musée ..... 5, 35
Conférences et articles publiés, liste de 2-5
Conlin, Gordon ..... 53
Connell, G.-P. ..... 69
Connor, M.-F. ..... 19
Cooke, H.-C. ..... 14
Cooper, J.-M. ..... 40
Cornwall, Ira-E. ..... 22
Cowan, Ian ..... 55
Cowan, M. ..... 55
Cox, May Hollard ..... 54
Coyne, B.-P. ..... 63
Crieton, Harold ..... 54
Critchell-Bullock, J.-C. ..... 55
Dandurand, sénateur R. ..... 19
Davies, S.-J. ..... 24
Davy, P.-A. ..... 39
DeLury, R.-E. ..... 53, 54
Dépenses, *voir* Comptabilité, division de la
Derry, B.-M. ..... 64
Dessin, section du
Commission géologique ..... 27
Division des Mines ..... 71
Dicks, Elmer ..... 55
Dimock, Dudley L. ..... 54
Directeur, rapport du, *voir*
Bolton, L.-L.
Camsell, Charles
Collins, W.-H.
McLeish, J.
Distribution des publications .....31, 72, 78
Division des Mines
Crédits et dépenses ..... 79
Rapports ..... 59-72
Dolmage, Victor ..... 11, 32
Dowling, D.-B. ..... 9
Dyer, W.-S. ..... 13
East, C.-S. ..... 55
Eden, Mad. E. ..... 54
Editeurs, *voir* Publication, division de
Ells, S.-C. ..... 59, 60
Ellsworth, H.-V. ..... 18
Elworthy, R.-T. .....59, 61, 69
Empire britannique, exposition de l'.. 58, 60
Emmons, R.-C. ..... 13
English, Arthur ..... 54
Esdale, D.-A. ..... 19
Essayerie, bureau de l', à Vancouver (C.-B.) ..... 70
Ethnologie ..... 36
Etudes sur le terrain, *voir* Travaux
Evans, C.-S. ..... 12
Explosifs, division des ..... 74
Fairlie, M.-F. ..... 19
Faribault, E.-R. ..... 15
Ferrier, W.-F. ..... 19
Finnie, O.-S. ..... 38
Finnie, R.-S. ..... 38-40
Firing, L. ..... 69
Folklore ..... 40, 41
Ford, G.-N. ..... 70
Forsey, Mad. F.-E. ..... 32

PAGES

Fossiles, *voir* Paléontologie, section de
Fréchette, H. ..... 67
Freeman, C.-H. ..... 61
Frierson, L.-S., Gayle, et Frierson.... 55
Frizt, M.-A. ..... 21
Fyles, Rév. Dr. ..... 53
Gaz naturel, *voir* Sondages, section des
Gauthier, A.-J. ..... 53
Gendarmerie à cheval du Canada..... 56, 75
Géographie, section de..... 27
Géologie, section de..... 10
Géologique, Commission, *voir* Commission géologique
Géologiques, renseignements, section des 31
Gilmore, R.-E. ..... 65, 66
Godard, J.-S. ..... 63
Goldthwait, J.-W. ..... 14
Goudge, M.-F. ..... 61
Grainger, Percy ..... 40
Grant, R.-D. ..... 55
Gravure des cartes, section de la..... 30
Guttridge, Jos.-A. ..... 22
Haanel, B.-F. ..... 64
Hanson, G. ..... 11
Harkness, Col. R.-B. ..... 25
Harrold, C.-G. .....47, 53, 54
Haultain, A.-G. ..... 17
Hayes, A.-O. ..... 15, 22
Heggtveit, Carlyle ..... 55
Herbier national ..... 56
Hitchcock, A.-S. ..... 57
Hornby, John ..... 54-55
Houdsworth, Edgar ..... 22
Howard, W.-V. ..... 14, 22
Howitt, J.-E. ..... 57
Hume, G.-S. ..... 12
Hutt, G.-M. ..... 68
Impérial, bureau, des Ressources minérales ..... 6
Indiens, *voir* Anthropologie, section d'
Ingall, E.-D. ..... 23
James, Eleanor ..... 9
James, H.-T. ..... 11
James, L.-E. ..... 57
James, W.-F. ..... 14
Jenness, D. .....34, 35, 37
Johnson, Claude-E. ..... 52
Johnston, J.-D. ..... 64, 65
Johnston, Mary-A. ..... 22
Johnston, W.-A. ..... 11
Jones, R.-H.-B. ..... 11
Kelly, W.-A. ..... 22
Kerr, F.-A. ..... 11
Kindle, E.-M. ..... 20
Kinsella, J.-H.-S. ..... 54
Laing, H.-M. .....34, 48, 52, 57
Lambart, H.-F. ..... 53
Lambert, M. Adélard ..... 38, 39
Langford, R.-W. ..... 53
Leechman, J.-D. ..... 36
Lepage, Athanase ..... 22
Leverin, H.-A. ..... 69
Lévesque, P.-E. ..... 78
LeWorthy, G.-E. ..... 64, 65
Linguistique ..... 36
Lloyd, Hoyes ..... 42, 55
Lucas, E.-G. ..... 55
Mabee, H.-C. ..... 63
McCain, Alice ..... 9
McClelland, W.-R. ..... 64
MacDonald, Donald ..... 52
MacDonald, John ..... 42
Macdonald, J.-A. ..... 16
McDonald, R.-C. ..... 16
MacKay, B.-R. ..... 12
McKinnon, A. T. ..... 20

PAGES

MacLaurin, A.-J. ..... 42
McLean, S.-C. ..... 17
McLearn, F.-H. ..... 21
McLeish, J. ..... 58
McLeod, H. ..... 64
McMahon, J.-F. ..... 68
McManus, Henry ..... 53
McQuarrie, William ..... 42
Maddox, D.-C. ..... 26
Malcolm, Wyatt ..... 31
Malloch, E.-S. ..... 65
Malte, M.-O. ..... 56
Manitoba, travaux sur le terrain .... 13, 16
Marherr, Erich ..... 55
Marshall, John ..... 54
Marshall, J.-R. ..... 11
Marshall, P.-R. ..... 79
Massicotte, M.-E.-Z. ..... 38
Matériaux de voirie, section des..... 67
Maurault, M. l'abbé O. ..... 38
Mawdsley, J.-B. ..... 14
Merriman, R.-Owen ..... 54
Merritt, C.-H. ..... 13
Métallurgie, section de ..... 62
Michelson, I.-R. ..... 53
Middleton, Geo. ..... 70
Miller, W.-H. ..... 17
Miner, Jack ..... 54
Minéralogie, section de ..... 18
Mines, division de, *voir* Division des Mines
Mimere, remarques sur l'industrie .. 6, 58
Mitchell, H.-H. ..... 42
Mitchell, Mad. J.-T. ..... 38
Mohr, C.-B. ..... 65, 66
Moore, Clarence-B. ..... 42
Moran, J. ..... 69
Moses, Allen-L. ..... 55
Mount-Duckett, Mad. J. ..... 38
Mousley, H. ..... 55
Musée commémoratif Victoria ..... 34
Nettell, A.-J.-C. ..... 33
Nichols, D.-A. ..... 16, 18
Nicolas, F. ..... 76
Nicolls, J.-H.-H. ..... 65, 66
Nord-Ouest, territoires du, travaux sur le terrain ..... 15
Nouveau-Brunswick, travaux sur le terrain ..... 15, 17
Nouvelle-Ecosse, travaux sur le terrain 15, 17
Nyeboe, Mr. ..... 64
Ogilvie, Lt.-Col. G. ..... 74
Ogilvie, Mad. O.-P.-R. ..... 72
Ontario, travaux sur le terrain ..... 13, 16
Paléontologie, division de ..... 20
Parks, W.-A. ..... 61
Parsons, C.-S. ..... 63
Patch, C.-L. ..... 52
Patch, Lloyd-W. ..... 55
Patton, S.-K. ..... 54
Peat, Mad. M.-A.-M. ..... 34
Pelletier, R.-A. ..... 14
Perron, J.-E. ..... 52
Photographie, section de ..... 31
Picher, R.-H. ..... 67, 68
Poitevin, Eugène ..... 18
Préparation mécanique des minerais, section de ..... 6
Prince, E.-E. .....39, 42, 54, 55
Publication, division de ..... 76
Publications françaises ..... 76-77
Publications, liste des .....2-5, 76-78
Québec, travaux sur le terrain ..... 14
Quirke T.-T. ..... 14
Ratcliffe, W.-E. ..... 42, 43
Read, G.-W. ..... 64

PAGES

Reinhard, E. ..... 22
Resser, Dr. Charles ..... 21
Ressources minérales, section des..... 59
Richardson, G.-W. ..... 72
Roberts, J.-M. ..... 54
Robinson, A.-H.-A. ..... 61
Rogers, R.-A. ..... 63
Rose, Bruce ..... 12
Rosewarne, P.-V. ..... 65, 66
Ross, J.-C. ..... 49
Rowan, R. ..... 54
Royale Gendarmerie à cheval du Canada ..... 56, 75
Sadler, A. ..... 69
Salaires, *voir* Comptabilité, division de la
Salzman, F.-W. ..... 54
Sapir, E. ..... 34, 36
Saskatchewan, travaux sur le terrain.. 12
Senécal, C.-Omer ..... 27
Sheppard, A.-C.-T. ..... 16
Skillen, Jos. ..... 22
Slattery, B. ..... 54
Smith, Harlan-I. .....35, 38, 41-45
Smith, Mr. ..... 23
Sondages, section des..... 23
Soper, J.-D. .....38, 49-52
Sous-ministre, *voir* Camsell, Charles
Spence, H.-N. ..... 17
Spence, H.-S. ..... 58-61
Spence, J.-W. ..... 16
Squires, H.-D. ..... 15
Stanton, Cameron ..... 38
Steele, H. ..... 39, 40
Steele, H.-E. ..... 42
Steeves, S.-M. ..... 9, 16
Sternberg, C.-M. ..... 21
Stevenson, Wm. ..... 55
Stockwell, C.-H. ..... 10
Stoehr, L.-M. ..... 55
Strong, R.-A. ..... 65, 66
Swinnerton, A.-A. ..... 65, 67
Tanton, T.-L. ..... 13
Tardif, M. Arthur ..... 38
Taverner, P.-A. ..... 47-49
Taylor, C.-C. ..... 55
Thompson, E.-A. ..... 69
Thomson, Ellis ..... 13

PAGES

Timm, W.-B. ..... 62
Topographie, section de ..... 15
Traill, R.-J. ..... 63
Traitement, *voir* Comptabilité
Travaux sur le terrain
  Archéologie ..... 43
  Biologie ..... 46
  Céramique ..... 67
  Division des Mines ..... 59, 60
  Géologie ..... 9
  Paléontologie ..... 20
  Topographie ..... 15, 16
Tredgold, T. ..... 51
Trueman, Howard ..... 54
Tufts, R.-W. ..... 54
Uglow, W.-L. ..... 15
Vancouver, bureau de l'Essayerie à... 70
Veitch, Robert ..... 30
Victoria, Musée commémoratif ..... 34
Voirie, matériaux de, section des..... 67
Vonsen, M. ..... 19
Wait, E.-H. ..... 61
Wait, F.-G. ..... 69
Walcott, C.-D. ..... 21
Walker, J.-F. ..... 12
Warren, P.-S. ..... 13
Watkins, R.-T. ..... 68
Watson, W.-R. ..... 56
Waugh, F.-W. ..... 34
Weeks, L.-J. ..... 9, 15
Wembley (Angleterre) *voir* Empire britannique, exposition de l'
White, E.-G. ..... 54
Wight, J.-E.-F. ..... 51
Williams, J.-P. ..... 55
Williams, M.-Y. .....13, 53, 55
Wilmot, V.-L. ..... 61
Wilson, A.-E. ..... 21
Wilson, A.-W.-G. ..... 59
Wilson, J.-A. ..... 53
Wilson, M.-E. ..... 14
Wintemberg, W.-J. .....37, 43-45
Wolf, Wm. ..... 54
Wright, J.-F. ..... 13
Young, Charles-H. ..... 48
Young, G.-A. ..... 10
Young, Whitton, ..... 55
Yukon, travaux sur le terrain..... 10

# RAPPORT

DU

# MINISTRE DE L'AGRICULTURE

POUR LE

# DOMINION DU CANADA

## ANNÉE TERMINÉE LE 31 MARS 1926

*Traduit au Bureau de traduction du Ministère*

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
1927

# TABLE DES MATIÈRES


| | Page |
|---|---|
| Observations générales | 5 |
| Fermes et stations expérimentales fédérales | 6 |
| Exploitation animale | 7 |
| Grande culture | 8 |
| Horticulture | 9 |
| Céréales | 9 |
| Plantes fourragères | 10 |
| Aviculture | 11 |
| Chimie | 11 |
| Botanique | 12 |
| Production de fibres économiques | 12 |
| Bactériologie | 13 |
| Tabacs | 13 |
| Apiculture | 14 |
| Stations de démonstration | 14 |
| Extension et publicité | 15 |
| Divers | 15 |
| Station expérimentale de Charlottetown, I. P.-E. | 15 |
| Parc expérimental à renards, Summerside, I. P.-E. | 16 |
| Ferme expérimentale de Nappan, N.-E. | 16 |
| Station expérimentale de Kentville, N.-E. | 17 |
| Station expérimentale de Fredericton, N.-B. | 18 |
| Station expérimentale de Sainte-Anne de la Pocatière, Québec | 18 |
| Station expérimentale de Lennoxville, Québec | 19 |
| Ferme expérimentale de Cap-Rouge, Québec | 19 |
| Station expérimentale à tabacs de Farnham, Québec | 20 |
| Station expérimentale de La Ferme, Québec | 20 |
| Station expérimentale de Kapuskasing, Ont. | 21 |
| Station expérimentale de Harrow, Ont. | 22 |
| Station expérimentale de Morden, Man. | 22 |
| Ferme expérimentale de Brandon, Man. | 23 |
| Ferme expérimentale d'Indian Head, Sask. | 23 |
| Station expérimentale de Rosthern, Sask. | 24 |
| Station expérimentale de Scott, Sask. | 24 |
| Station expérimentale de Swift Current, Sask. | 25 |
| Station expérimentale de Lethbridge, Alberta | 25 |
| Station expérimentale de Lacombe, Alberta | 26 |
| Sous-station expérimentale de Beaverlodge, Alberta | 27 |
| Station expérimentale de Summerland, C.-B. | 27 |
| Station expérimentale d'Invermere, C.-B. | 28 |
| Ferme expérimentale d'Agassiz, C.-B. | 28 |
| Station expérimentale de Saanichton, C.-B. | 29 |
| Sous-stations expérimentales | 29 |
| Division de l'industrie laitière et de la réfrigération | 30 |
| Progrès dans la production laitière | 30 |
| Service des produits laitiers | 31 |
| Service du commerce des produits laitiers et de la réfrigération | 33 |
| Service des recherches en industrie laitière | 35 |
| Service de la fabrication des produits laitiers | 36 |
| Application de la Loi concernant l'industrie laitière | 36 |
| Service d'utilisation du lait | 37 |
| Conférences sur les boîtes de beurre et de fromage | 37 |




26347—1½

Page

Division de l'hygiène des animaux..... 37
Service des maladies contagieuses..... 37
Service de la pathologie..... 41
Service des viandes et des conserves alimentaires..... 44

Division de l'industrie animale..... 45
Service des chevaux..... 45
Service des bovins..... 48
Service des volailles..... 53
Service des moutons et des porcs..... 61
Service des parcs à bestiaux et de renseignements sur le marché..... 74

Division des semences..... 77
Service des laboratoires..... 77
Service des semences..... 80
Service des aliments à bétail..... 87
Service des marchés et des engrais chimiques..... 89
District maritime..... 91

Division de l'entomologie..... 103
Insectes de grande culture et de jardin..... 104
Insectes des forêts..... 105
Suppression des fléaux étrangers..... 107
Entomologie systématique..... 109
Laboratoires de campagne..... 114
Publications..... 119

Division des fruits..... 120
Service d'inspection..... 122
Service des marchés..... 124
Service des transports..... 125

Bureau des publications..... 127

Surveillance des paris-mutuels aux champs de courses..... 132

# RAPPORT

DU

# MINISTÈRE DE L'AGRICULTURE

1925-26

---

*A Son Excellence le Très Honorable Vicomte Willingdon, G.C.S.L., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef du Dominion du Canada.*

PLAISE À VOTRE EXCELLENCE:

J'ai l'honneur de soumettre à Votre Excellence le rapport du Ministère de l'Agriculture pour l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926.

L'activité du Ministère a été féconde en résultats, et Votre Excellence pourra voir, sous leurs titres respectifs, une analyse succincte des travaux exécutés par les différentes divisions qui le composent.

Voici les mesures législatives affectant le Ministère qui ont été promulguées pendant cette période:

Chapitre 3, 15-16 Georges V, intitulé "Loi amendant la Loi des épizooties". (Promulguée le 12 juin 1925.)

Chapitre 9, 15-16 Georges V, intitulé "Loi amendant la Loi des produits laitiers." (Promulguée le 12 juin 1925.)

Chapitre 15, 15-16 Georges V, intitulé "Loi amendant la Loi du bétail et des produits du bétail, 1923". (Promulguée le 12 juin 1925.)

Chapitre 17, 15-16 Georges V, intitulé "Loi amendant la Loi des conserves alimentaires." (Promulguée le 12 juin 1925.)

Chapitre 40, 15-16 Georges V, intitulé "Loi amendant la Loi de l'industrie laitière, 1914." (Promulguée le 27 juin 1925.)

Chapitre 44, 15-16 Georges V, intitulé "Loi amendant la Loi des fruits." (Promulguée le 27 juin 1925.)

L'arrêté en conseil P.C. 967 du 22 juin 1925 modifie les règlements établis sous le régime de la Loi des insectes et fléaux destructeurs, en vue d'interdire l'importation de pêchers et de pousses de pêchers venant de certains Etats de la République américaine où la teigne orientale de la pêche a été découverte.

L'arrêté en conseil P.C. 1296 du 30 juillet 1925 modifie les règlements établis sous le régime de la Loi des produits laitiers afin de pourvoir au beurre qui a été coupé et moulé en pains, et également pour stipuler qu'aucun classement ne soit donné au beurre sur lequel des moisissures ont paru.

L'arrêté en conseil P.C. 1821 amende les règlements établis sous le régime de la Loi des viandes et des conserves alimentaires afin de rendre obligatoire le marquage du poids net sur tous les contenants de viandes et de produits de viandes. Deux autres arrêtés en conseil, P.C. 2212 du 21 décembre 1925 et P.C. 63 du 20 janvier 1926, ont légèrement modifié la date d'application de ce nouveau règlement en ce qui concerne les différents types de contenants.

L'arrêté en conseil P.C. 1984 du 13 novembre 1925, agrandit la zone réservée sans tuberculose à Carman, Manitoba, par l'addition de trois cantons supplémentaires.

L'arrêté en conseil P.C. 1295 du 24 août 1925 déclare la province de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard zone réservée sans tuberculose.

L'arrêté en conseil P.C. 187 du 15 février 1926, déclare une certaine étendue de la vallée Fraser, Colombie-Britannique, zone réservée sans tuberculose.

L'arrêté en conseil P.C. 374 du 17 mars 1926 amende les règlements établis sous le régime de la Loi des viandes et des conserves alimentaires, afin d'établir de nouvelles garanties contre la vente de veaux trop jeunes pour la consommation humaine.

## FERMES ET STATION EXPÉRIMENTALES FÉDÉRALES

Dans l'ensemble, la saison de 1925 a été excellente pour l'agriculture. La pousse a été retardée par la température froide au printemps, mais elle s'est ranimée superbement en juin, sous l'effet de la température chaude et d'une bonne provision d'humidité. On a obtenu d'excellents rendements dans la plupart des parties du Canada, mais une partie du grain a été classé dans la catégorie durcie (*tough*) à cause des pluies d'octobre. La valeur totale de toutes les récoltes de grande culture en 1925 a été estimée par le Bureau fédéral de la statistique à $1,153,394,900 contre $995,235,900 en 1924.

RÉCOLTES DE GRANDE CULTURE—ÉTENDUES ET ÉVALUATIONS DU RENDEMENT ET DE LA VALEUR, 1925

| Récolte | Étendue | Rendement par acre | Rendement total | Poids au boisseau mesuré | Prix moyen par boisseau | Valeur totale |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | acre | boiss. | boiss. | boiss. | $ | $ |
| Blé d'automne | 793,819 | 30·0 | 23,779,700 | 60·39 | 1·21 | 28,867,500 |
| Blé de printemps | 21,178,913 | 18·3 | 387,596,000 | 59·70 | 1·11 | 430,281,700 |
| Blés, total | 21,972,732 | 18·7 | 411,375,700 | 59·78 | 1·12 | 459,149,200 |
| *Avoine | 14,672,320 | 35·0 | 513,384,000 | 35·75 | 0·39 | 201,050,600 |
| Orge | 4,075,995 | 27·6 | 112,668,300 | 47·75 | 0·51 | 57,820,100 |
| Seigle | 852,357 | 16·1 | 13,688,500 | 55·25 | 0·71 | 9,721,800 |
| Pois | 182,951 | 18·6 | 3,410,700 | 59·73 | 1·65 | 5,616,400 |
| Fèves (haricots) | 81,466 | 18·4 | 1,500,700 | 59·46 | 2·58 | 3,876,600 |
| Sarrasin | 464,693 | 22·5 | 10,448,800 | 47·35 | 0·85 | 8,880,600 |
| Grains mélangés | 888,962 | 38·6 | 34,301,000 | 43·26 | 0·64 | 21,900,900 |
| Lin | 1,128,100 | 8·2 | 9,297,100 | 55·63 | 1·99 | 18,462,500 |
| Maïs à grain | 238,767 | 44·2 | 10,564,300 | 54·19 | 0·94 | 9,938,700 |
| | | qtx | qtx | | par qtl | |
| Pommes de terre | 545,891 | 77·6 | 42,379,900 | ..... | 1·97 | 83,614,900 |
| Navets, bett. four., etc. | 204,376 | 180·4 | 36,868,000 | ..... | 0·57 | 20,964,400 |
| | | tonnes | tonnes | | par tonne | |
| Foin et trèfle | 10,097,042 | 1·60 | 16,141,200 | ..... | 10·20 | 164,585,400 |
| Maïs fourrager | 641,119 | 8·47 | 5,428,700 | ..... | 4·28 | 23,260,100 |
| Betteraves à sucre | 43,418 | 10·55 | 458,200 | ..... | 6·08 | 2,784,900 |
| Luzerne | 655,567 | 2·50 | 1,640,200 | ..... | 12·64 | 20,730,800 |

NOMBRE D'ANIMAUX DE FERME AU CANADA, 1921-25

| Bestiaux | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chevaux | 3,813,921 | 3,648,871 | 3,530,641 | 3,588,788 | 3,544,041 |
| Vaches laitières | 3,737,832 | 3,745,804 | 3,659,365 | 3,726,985 | 3,830,175 |
| Autres bovins | 6,469,273 | 5,974,065 | 5,586,866 | 5,733,851 | 5,477,123 |
| Moutons | 3,675,857 | 3,263,525 | 2,753,860 | 2,684,743 | 2,755,556 |
| Porcs | 3,854,895 | 3,915,684 | 4,405,316 | 5,069,181 | 4,426,148 |

Outre les trois numéros réguliers des Conseils pour la Saison et la distribution de plusieurs centaines d'articles de presse, les bulletins, les feuilles et les circulaires suivants ont été distribués pendant l'année:—

BULLETINS—NOUVELLE SÉRIE

N° 1. L'alimentation des volailles (réimpression).
N° 51. Les maladies de la tomate.
N° 54. La luzerne au Manitoba.
N° 55. La culture du pommier au Canada.
N° 56. Quatrième et cinquième concours nationaux canadiens de ponte.
N° 58. L'étude des plantes canadiennes en rapport avec les conditions environnantes.
N° 60. Fleurs annuelles et liste de variétés pour fins spéciales.
N° 62. L'expédition de bœufs canadiens sur la Grande-Bretagne.

FEUILLETS—NOUVELLE SÉRIE

N° 51. Appareils de chauffage pour le tabac jaune.
N° 56. Mélilot, résultats des expériences conduites à la ferme expérimentale fédérale, à Brandon, Manitoba.
N° 61. La potasse en agriculture.
N° 68. La production de plants de tabac.

CIRCULAIRES—NOUVELLE SÉRIE

N° 38. Fleurs pour les jardins des prairies.
N° 42. Comment on peut améliorer l'incubation en augmentant l'humidité.

Suivent quelques notes sommaires sur les travaux exécutés aux fermes expérimentales fédérales l'année dernière. Un ranche expérimental à renards a été établi à Summerside, I.P.-E., et des recherches sont actuellement en cours. Nous espérons que ces expériences seront très utiles pour nous aider à résoudre les problèmes de l'industrie du renard au Canada.

SERVICE DE L'EXPLOITATION ANIMALE

*Chevaux.*—Les travaux d'élevage ne portent que sur les Clydesdales. Sur les trois poulains élevés cette année, deux étaient issus de "Sandy Mac", un cheval importé, donné aux fermes expérimentales par Sir James Calder, Bart., en 1924. Cet étalon s'est bien développé et tout nous donne l'espoir que ces poulains feront de superbes chevaux de trait. Il n'y a eu aucun cas de mal du nombril cette année, sans doute parce que nous avions administré de l'iodure de potassium aux juments pleines pendant la période de gestation.

*Bovins.*—Deux expéditions expérimentales de bœufs ont été envoyées en Grande-Bretagne. Le total des expéditions de ce genre faites jusqu'ici est de sept; un rapport intérimaire sur les résultats obtenus jusqu'à date a été préparé et il sera bientôt prêt pour la distribution. Ce sera le bulletin n° 62, nouvelle série, intitulé "L'expédition de bœufs canadiens en Grande-Bretagne". Les troupeaux de vaches Ayrshires, Holsteins et Jerseys continuent à s'améliorer. Les taureaux à la tête de ces troupeaux sont de qualité exceptionnellement bonne. Grâce à la qualité de ces taureaux, la qualité des animaux des troupeaux s'améliore constamment, et nous pouvons également distribuer, sur tous les points du pays, un grand nombre de taureaux d'un mérite exceptionnel.

Les recherches expérimentales portaient sur un certain nombre d'essais d'alimentation et de pacages.

*Moutons.*—Nous continuons les essais de croisements sur les Leicesters et les Shropshires. La santé des animaux adultes du troupeau est excellente, mais les résultats de l'agnelage, la saison dernière, ont été affectés par le fait qu'un grand nombre d'animaux sont venus mort-nés ou très faibles et que plusieurs étaient affectés de goître. Pour prévenir cette apparition du goître, nous avons donné des doses utiles d'iodure de potassium.

*Porcs.*—Les troupeaux de porcs Yorkshires et Berkshires de race pure contiennent maintenant 210 têtes. Il nous est arrivé beaucoup de rapports, de bien des quartiers différents, louant l'aptitude à la reproduction des animaux de ce troupeau et la demande de sujets reproducteurs a été considérable. Nous avons conduit un certain nombre d'essais d'élevage et d'alimentation et entrepris de nouvelles expériences sur la nature et la cause du lard mou, de concert avec le service de la chimie.

Dans la laiterie, on a consacré beaucoup de temps à la fabrication du fromage, spécialement aux moyens d'améliorer et de répandre certaines variétés. Le fromage Meilleur, créé à la laiterie de la ferme, se fabrique maintenant sur une échelle commerciale.

### SERVICE DE LA GRANDE CULTURE

Malgré le printemps froid et tardif, jamais les rendements de grain obtenus sur la ferme expérimentale centrale n'ont été aussi élevés qu'en 1925. La température de juillet, fraîche et humide, a favorisé tout spécialement la production des céréales, et comme c'est dans le mois de juillet que le grain se remplit dans ce district, c'est peut-être à ce facteur plus qu'à tout autre que nous devons ces gros rendements. La luzerne est la plante à foin qui rapporte le plus de toutes celles qui sont cultivées à la ferme centrale. Elle vient bien sur les sols où elle se plaît. Nous avons démontré que la graine de luzerne produite au Canada donne des résultats bien supérieurs à la graine importée. En comparant les tournesols avec le maïs pour l'ensilage à la ferme expérimentale centrale pendant une période de quatre années, sur terre sablo-argileuse et sur argile forte, nous avons constaté que le maïs donne une quantité de matière sèche un peu plus forte sur terre sablonneuse et comme le maïs est plus facile à manutentionner que les tournesols et qu'il donne un ensilage un peu meilleur que ces derniers, on le préfère aux tournesols partout où il peut donner une bonne récolte. Cependant, sur terre fortement argileuse, les tournesols ont donné des rendements de matière sèche beaucoup plus élevés que le maïs et ils doivent être préférés à ce dernier sur terre de ce genre. Les pommes de terre sont la récolte la plus avantageuse que nous ayons cultivée cette saison; elles ont donné un bénéfice net de $214.71 par acre, grâce aux prix élevés qui ont eu cours sur les marchés en 1925.

Ce service a recueilli des indications utiles sur les frais de conduite des machines de la ferme, sur tous les points du Canada. Il a également fait l'essai d'un certain nombre de nouvelles machines. Il y aurait spécialement à mentionner, sous ce rapport, une machine combinée pour lier le maïs et le hacher. Cette machine n'a pas été essayée encore assez longtemps pour que nous puissions nous prononcer définitivement sur sa valeur, par comparaison au système suivi actuellement pour l'ensilage du maïs, mais les indications sont très favorables.

Ce service a conduit, pendant bien des années, des expériences pour connaître les meilleurs modes d'application du fumier de ferme et pour essayer la valeur des engrais chimiques par comparaison au fumier de ferme. Il a fait également des essais d'assolements et de culture. La valeur des légumineuses est très marquée sur les sols pauvres; elle fait voir que les légumineuses devraient revenir fréquemment dans les assolements suivis sur ces sols.

Sur presque toute l'étendue des Provinces des Prairies au Canada, c'est le manque d'humidité suffisante qui limite le plus le rendement de la récolte. Il

se fait actuellement des expériences sur la station expérimentale fédérale à Swift Current, Saskatchewan, pour trouver les meilleurs moyens de conserver et d'employer l'humidité du sol.

Tout en conduisant des expériences à la ferme expérimentale centrale, Ottawa, le service de la grande culture travaille, de concert avec le personnel des fermes annexes, pour tracer le programme des essais de grande culture et en interpréter les résultats.

### SERVICE DE L'HORTICULTURE

La production de nouvelles variétés de fruits est toujours un détail important au programme de ce service. Il s'est fait de bons progrès dans le développement de variétés de pommes bonnes pour les conditions si variables que l'on rencontre au Canada. Les variétés hâtives se sont montrées spécialement satisfaisantes. La Melba, une pomme d'été dont la qualité ne le cède en rien à celle de la McIntosh, est celle qui jouit de la plus grande faveur jusqu'ici. On fait des efforts spéciaux pour se procurer des espèces plus rustiques et de meilleures espèces d'hiver et il y a à l'essai quelque 300 variétés de longue conservation.

On multiplie actuellement quelques croisements de poiriers d'avenir, dans l'espoir d'obtenir des espèces plus rustiques et résistant mieux au mildiou.

Il n'existe pas actuellement de cerisiers rustiques et résistants mais nous faisons des sélections parmi une espèce sauvage rustique, qui a le plus d'avenir, en vue d'obtenir des fruits plus gros et de meilleure qualité.

Les hybrides entre les espèces indigènes américaines et le prunier japonais ont donné quelques pruniers utiles pour l'Est du Canada, où le prunier européen ou domestique ne vient pas bien.

Un des fruits intéressants découverts au service de l'horticulture est une groseille sans épines; on fait aussi de nouvelles expériences sur les myrtils (bluets).

Le service a continué ses études sur la pollinisation afin de mieux se renseigner sur les variétés de pommes qui étaient auto-stériles, auto-fécondes ou qui ne voulaient pas se féconder. Les recherches entreprises sur la formation des coulants et la fécondation du fraisier ont démontré que les collets sont d'autant plus gros que les coulants prennent plus tôt racine, et lorsqu'on applique du nitrate de soude comme engrais chimique, on obtient de meilleurs résultats lorsqu'il est appliqué pendant le mois de septembre.

Dans le jardin potager, le but que l'on se propose est de développer des espèces extra précoces de toutes les espèces de légumes, et de bons résultats ont été obtenus.

La construction d'une nouvelle serre a permis au service de développer largement les travaux sous verre. Les mérites relatifs des différentes variétés de fleurs ont été déterminés, les recherches sur le forçage des légumes ont été augmentées et plusieurs types d'avenir de laitue, de concombres et de tomates ont été développés.

### SERVICE DES CÉRÉALES

Deux des phases les plus importantes des travaux du service des céréales sont la création ou la sélection de variétés supérieures de blé, d'avoine, d'orge, de sarrasin, de pois de grande culture, de fèves de grande culture, de chanvre et de lin, et la production et le développement en quantités commerciales de semence-souche d'élite de variétés enregistrables des récoltes ci-haut mentionnées.

On produit les nouvelles variétés principalement par le croisement artificiel de variétés soigneusement choisies, effectué dans chaque cas en vue d'un objet spécifique. Les combinaisons résultant de ce travail sont envoyées aux différentes fermes annexes pour y être multipliées et sélectionnées et l'on peut ainsi mettre à l'étude un nombre de formes beaucoup plus grand et l'on a d'autant plus de chances d'isoler des variétés nouvelles supérieures. Le blé de printemps est

l'espèce qui reçoit le plus d'attention à cause de son importance considérable, mais il se fait aussi beaucoup d'autres travaux sur les autres plantes de grande culture.

Au cours de la saison dernière, les fermes expérimentales fédérales ont mis, pour la première fois, dans le commerce, plusieurs milliers de boisseaux d'une nouvelle variété de blé appelée "Garnet" et plusieurs centaines de boisseaux d'une variété de fèves de grande culture appelée "McKay". La façon dont ces deux variétés se sont comportées jusqu'à date paraît nous autoriser à dire qu'elles constitueront un apport extrêmement précieux à l'agriculture canadienne.

Ce service a donné une attention spéciale à la culture améliorante et au développement de variétés de blé qui rapportent non seulement de bons rendements de grain d'une bonne qualité pour la mouture mais qui peuvent aussi résister aux attaques de la rouille de la tige. Le service des céréales et le service de la botanique étudient actuellement ce problème ensemble, de concert avec le Conseil des recherches scientifiques et industrielles.

La multiplication de semence-souche d'élite de variétés approuvées de récoltes de grande culture est une entreprise importante, dans laquelle le service coopère avec l'Association canadienne des producteurs de semences.

Nous avons recueilli des renseignements utiles sur les machines pour le nettoyage de la semence et les frais de ce nettoyage, et nous rendons également d'excellents services aux producteurs de ce district en conduisant pour eux une installation moderne de nettoyage de semences.

Les autres travaux entrepris par ce service comprennent les essais locaux de variétés, l'émission de permis pour les nouvelles variétés sous le régime de la Loi des semences du Canada 1923, l'étude de semences-souches d'élite, les recherches sur les stocks de semences des cultivateurs et l'étude de problèmes spéciaux.

### SERVICE DES PLANTES FOURRAGÈRES

Les activités de ce service portent sur les essais de variétés, le développement d'espèces améliorées, le classement des plantes fourragères et l'amélioration des herbes de gazon et de prairie.

Cent dix lots de graine de trèfle rouge de différentes provenances ont été mis à l'essai et les résultats de cet essai ont démontré d'une façon bien claire que sauf quelques exceptions près, la seule graine que l'on puisse employer en toute sûreté pour les semailles au Canada est la graine de trèfle rouge produite au pays. Il s'est fait également des essais de variétés sur les maïs, tournesols, fèves soya et racines de grande culture. Un essai de navette, de choux-raves et de choux à pacage a donné des résultats très encourageants. Les parcelles en double de millets et de mélanges de millets et d'autres récoltes ont donné d'excellents résultats.

Deux cent cinquante espèces de maïs, obtenues par auto-pollinisation, ont été plantées à Harrow, Ontario, en 1925, pour être reproduites à nouveau par auto-fécondation. Il s'est fait également un grand nombre de pollinisations croisées sur différents types de maïs; l'objet était de se procurer des renseignements sur les combinaisons hybrides les plus avantageuses pour la culture dans les secteurs à saison courte au Canada.

Nous avons fait des progrès satisfaisants dans le classement de types de maïs et de racines de grande culture cultivés au Canada. La saison dernière, nous avons perfectionné un four de dessiccation qui peut recevoir deux cents échantillons de grosseur normale par jour. L'emploi de ce four et d'une bascule Dayton à pesage rapide et des tableaux qui ont été compilés pour raccourcir les travaux de computation ont résulté en une grande économie de temps dans la détermination de la quantité de matière sèche absolue.

Des essais élaborés ont été mis en marche pour déterminer la valeur relative des différents mélanges d'herbes à gazon et des espèces individuelles des graminées agrostides stolonifères qui se multiplient par végétation. Un programme de recherches a été élaboré pour l'amélioration des herbages sur les prairies.

SERVICE DE L'AVICULTURE

Grâce à la saison favorable, à la bonne production et aux prix qui sont restés, en général, fermes et assez élevés, l'année dernière a été très satisfaisante pour l'aviculteur canadien. Les travaux avicoles ont fait des progrès satisfaisants sur l'organisation des fermes expérimentales, et ces travaux s'améliorent tous les ans sur les fermes annexes.

Le meilleur choix des reproducteurs a été pour une bonne part dans la haute production officielle qui devient de plus en plus commune au Canada. Au concours de ponte d'Agassiz, sur 450 oiseaux entrés au concours 19 ont pondu plus de 300 œufs et trois de ceux-ci appartenant à la ferme expérimentale ont pondu 332, 321 et 311 œufs respectivement. Des progrès semblables ont été faits dans l'amélioration générale de la basse-cour de la ferme par le contrôle bien effectué au nid-trappe, la sélection et l'accouplement judicieux.

Les recherches expérimentales de ce service sont essentiellement pratiques, de nature et d'application. Elles ont pour but principal de résoudre les problèmes avec lesquels le cultivateur ou l'aviculteur se trouve aux prises. Les différentes phases de la reproduction, de l'incubation, de l'éducation et de l'alimentation en vue de la ponte, de l'alimentation et de la conservation et de l'entreposage des œufs, figuraient toutes au programme des recherches expérimentales avec le sujet des maladies des volailles, qui prend de jour en jour une importance sans cesse croissante.

Ce service conduit actuellement treize concours de ponte dont douze sont des concours provinciaux et un ouvert à tous.

Il s'est fait beaucoup de travaux de surveillance avicole et de travaux coopératifs avec d'autres agences existant dans la province de Québec et ils ont donné d'excellents résultats.

D'autres activités comprennent les démonstrations aux expositions et aux pique-niques, des conférences aux cours abrégés, des visites personnelles aux cultivateurs pour des fins spéciales comme la sélection des basses-cours, etc. Nous avons maintenu des rapports très intimes avec le service des stations de démonstration.

SERVICE DE LA CHIMIE

Les cultivateurs s'adressent de plus en plus à ce bureau pour avoir des renseignements et des conseils, et les services qu'il peut leur rendre aident à l'adoption de méthodes plus rationnelles et plus avantageuses dans l'agriculture canadienne. Il a été reçu l'année dernière 5,073 échantillons; il y avait, parmi eux, des échantillons de sols, d'eaux de puits, de fumiers et d'engrais chimiques, etc., envoyés par des cultivateurs et sur lesquels nous avons fait rapport.

L'examen et l'analyse des sols ont été utiles dans la recherche de méthodes pour l'amélioration des sols.

Les recherches sur les engrais chimiques, le fumier et les différentes formes d'amendement du sol forment une partie importante des activités de ce service, à Ottawa et sur toutes les fermes annexes.

Il s'est fait des travaux considérables sur les plantes fourragères et les aliments, en vue de connaître leur composition et leur valeur relative. Une partie de ces travaux ont été spécialement utiles pour aider à computer les rations employées dans les essais d'alimentation conduits par le service de l'exploitation animale.

Une analyse des catégories officielles du blé de la récolte de 1924 et des farines provenant de ces blés moulus par le service des céréales a fait voir qu'il n'existe pas de corrélation directe entre les catégories et la richesse en protéine. Une étude a également été faite sur l'influence des conditions environnantes, des récoltes précédentes et de la jachère d'été sur la richesse du blé en protéine.

L'étude des insecticides et des fongicides, faite de concert avec la division de l'entomologie, donne des résultats utiles.

L'examen pour l'arsenic des pommes pulvérisées a démontré que la plus grande partie des pommes canadiennes ne portent pas d'arsenic, et que la quantité sur celles qui en portent est insignifiante.

Une somme considérable de travaux préliminaires pour servir de base dans une nouvelle étude plus avancée de la nature et des causes du lard mou a été accomplie.

Les problèmes que présente l'eau fournie aux piscifactures ont été étudiés; cette étude a donné des résultats utiles et nous avons donné des conseils également sur l'approvisionnement d'eau sur la ferme, et nous avons constaté que, grâce à ces conseils, on prend aujourd'hui plus d'intérêt à cet approvisionnement d'eau.

### SERVICE DE LA BOTANIQUE

Maintenant que notre système de laboratoire s'étend d'un océan à l'autre, ce service est en mesure d'étudier rapidement les problèmes d'importance locale et de venir en aide aux cultivateurs par contact direct, ainsi que par correspondance.

Dans la sphère de la botanique économique, spécialement en ce qui concerne l'étude des mauvaises herbes au Canada, nous avons fait de grands progrès. Un bulletin a été préparé traitant de l'étude des plantes canadiennes dans leurs rapports avec les conditions environnantes et nous espérons que ce bulletin rendra de grands services dans la propagande instructive à ce sujet.

Un laboratoire de recherches sur la rouille, parfaitement outillé et muni d'un personnel compétent, a été établi par le collège d'agriculture du Manitoba, à Winnipeg, et il fonctionne actuellement sous la direction du Dr D. L. Bailey. Les travaux se font avec la coopération intime du céréaliste du Dominion, et les progrès sont excellents.

Les travaux se rapportant aux moyens de prévenir les maladies qui affectent les vergers et les récoltes de verger sont effectués aux laboratoires de Kentville, N.-E., St. Catharines, Ont., et Summerland, C.-B. Le service de pulvérisation, inauguré dans la péninsule du Niagara par le laboratoire de St. Catharines, a été très utile pour les arboriculteurs. A Summerland, nous avons donné une attention spéciale aux désordres physiologiques comme l'amollissement de la pomme Jonathan, le cœur liégeux, la pourriture amère, et d'autres avaries très répandues.

Les travaux de certification des pommes de terre de semence font des progrès continuels. Tout indique qu'il se vendra peut-être sur les marchés des Etats-Unis environ un demi-million de boisseaux de pommes de terre de semence certifiée de la récolte canadienne de 1925.

### SERVICE DE LA PRODUCTION DE LA FILASSE

Des essais de variétés et de dates de semis sur le lin et le chanvre ont été conduits à la ferme centrale, Ottawa, et à dix des fermes annexes. C'est le lin qui a reçu jusqu'ici le plus d'attention, mais des expériences récemment entreprises font voir que le chanvre est peut-être une récolte plus avantageuse que le lin et qu'il est d'une manutention plus facile. Cependant, quoique notre climat soit favorable à la production du chanvre pour la filasse, la saison de végétation n'est pas assez longue, dans la plupart des districts, pour que la graine puisse mûrir complètement.

Deux petits moulins de démonstration ont été installés pendant l'année, l'un à Fredericton, N.-B., et l'autre à Lennoxville, Qué., et un moulin commercial a été installé à Lunenburg, en coopération avec le gouvernement provincial de la Nouvelle-Ecosse. Ce moulin a traité le lin cultivé par vingt cultivateurs de Lunenburg. Nous ne donnons pas encore les rapports complets mais tout indique que les opérations de la saison réussiront, quoique les conditions de culture aient été inférieures à la normale.

Dans le district de Ste-Anne de la Pocatière, il y a eu un réveil dans la culture du lin pour la fabrication de toile à la maison. C'est surtout grâce aux efforts du service de la filasse que ce réveil a eu lieu.

Les essais de culture du chanvre sur terre irriguée à Tilley, Alberta, ont donné des résultats très satisfaisants. Les essais conduits à Harrow, Ontario, ont été également très encourageants. Nous conduisons actuellement une longue série d'essais sur ces deux fermes qui sont outillées avec des machines pour la manutention du lin et du chanvre.

## SERVICE DE LA BACTÉRIOLOGIE

La majeure partie des travaux de ce service consistent en recherches expérimentales et en l'étude de problèmes d'une nature bactériologique. Nous rendons également des services utiles aux cultivateurs en faisant l'examen bactériologique d'échantillons soumis par les cultivateurs eux-mêmes par les autres services et par les différentes fermes annexes du système des fermes expérimentales. Au cours de l'année, 184 échantillons ont été soumis pour analyse et il en a été fait rapport. Ils se composaient d'eaux de puits de ferme, de lait et d'autres produits laitiers, de conserves alimentaires, de sols, de cultures du sol et d'échantillons divers. Nous maintenons une coopération intime avec le service de la chimie.

Au cours de l'année, 4,156 nitrocultures ont été fournies aux cultivateurs pour l'inoculation de la graine de légumineuses; sur ce nombre, 2,704 étaient pour l'inoculation de la luzerne. Sur trois cents rapports reçus couvrant les saisons 1924-25, 79 pour cent indiquaient un avantage positif obtenu par l'inoculation et là où la luzerne était cultivée pour la première fois, 82 pour cent des rapports étaient favorables.

Une longue série d'expériences a été entreprise également sur les cultures du sol, qui sont offertes sous différents noms de commerce. Les types de bactéries que renferme le sol gelé ont été l'objet d'une étude spéciale. Nous avons recueilli beaucoup de données utiles d'essais entrepris pour considérer la possibilité d'inoculer de la graine de légumineuses entreposée, et nous continuons l'étude au laboratoire de l'organisme qui cause la loque européenne chez les abeilles. Nous avons entrepris également des recherches spéciales, de concert avec les services des céréales et de l'horticulture.

## SERVICE DES TABACS

La saison de végétation de 1925 a été, en général, favorable au tabac. Les semis se sont faits tôt, mais les rendements ont souffert de la sécheresse dans certaines parties et la dessiccation de la récolte a été retardée par l'automne froid et pluvieux; il en est résulté des produits d'une couleur foncée. Les gelées de mi-octobre ont beaucoup endommagé le tabac dans les séchoirs dans les districts de Québec et à un moindre degré les tabacs sur pied dans l'Ontario. Le marché a été bon pour les tabacs d'Ontario et de Québec. Dans l'Ontario, les tabacs se sont vendus aux prix suivants: tabac jaune en moyenne 33 cents par livre, Burley 22 cents, Green River 23 cents, types foncés de tabac jaune 28 cents, tandis que les tabacs de Québec se vendaient en moyenne à 20 cents.

Un nouveau recensement a été fait dans les districts de production. Mille neuf cent dix-neuf planteurs ont été vus dans l'Ontario et deux mille deux cents soixante-cinq dans Québec. Les espèces de feuilles à cigares résistantes aux maladies de la racine et les variétés Burley blanc ont donné des résultats encourageants.

En sus des recherches expérimentales conduites à Ottawa et à Harrow, Ontario, et Farnham, Québec, des essais sur les variétés et le prix de revient ont été inaugurés à des points très éloignés l'un de l'autre au Canada. Ce n'est que dans un seul district cependant, celui de la vallée d'Okanagan en Colombie-Britannique, que l'on a obtenu des résultats réellement intéressants. Si les conditions autorisent le développement de la culture dans de nouvelles régions fort éloignées des districts actuels de production, la vallée de l'Okanagan doit être considérée comme une source possible à l'avenir.

Un étalage représentatif des tabacs canadiens a été présenté à Wembley et à l'exposition internationale des tabacs à Olympia, Londres, Angleterre. Comme résultat de ces efforts et grâce à la préférence accordée aux tabacs cultivés dans l'Empire, quatre compagnies solides ont construit des établissements d'emballage ou ont établi des relations d'affaires avec le Canada pendant l'été de 1925, dans le but d'exporter du tabac en feuilles.

### SERVICE DES ABEILLES

La récolte de miel blanc dans Québec et les Provinces maritimes n'a pas été considérable à cause des mauvaises conditions de température pendant le printemps et le commencement de l'été; elle a été passable cependant dans les autres parties du Canada. Nous avons continué l'essai d'abeilles carnioliennes et italiennes pour la production du miel; cet essai portait sur quatre colonies de chaque race, gardées dans des conditions identiques. Les résultats ont été légèrement en faveur des abeilles italiennes, qui ont produit 225 livres de miel par colonie, contre 206 livres 5 onces par colonie pour les carnioliennes. Les essais de la fécondité des reines ont fait voir qu'en moyenne les jeunes reines atteignent leur ponte maximum au commencement de la saison, plus tôt que les vieilles reines, ce qui montre qu'il est avantageux de mettre de jeunes reines à la tête des colonies afin d'avoir un nombre maximum d'abeilles prêtes pour les travaux au commencement de la saison. Nous avons continué à Ottawa et à Kapuskasing les travaux sur l'élevage des reines provenant de stock sélectionné, et nous avons accouplé et distribué aux fermes expérimentales annexes cent quatre-vingt-sept reines.

Dans l'essai des rayons de métal, par comparaison aux rayons de cire, les résultats obtenus jusqu'ici ont fait voir que les rayons de métal sont acceptés sans peine par les abeilles lorsqu'ils sont placés dans les hausses mais pas lorsqu'ils sont placés dans les chambres à couvain, à moins qu'ils ne soient développés d'abord dans les hausses.

Nous avons fait de nouvelles recherches pour déterminer la valeur des mouches à miel comme agents dans la pollinisation croisée des fruits et nous avons fait également l'essai de ruches de différents types.

### SERVICE DES STATIONS DE DÉMONSTRATION

Ce service travaille de concert avec les cultivateurs dans les districts éloignés des fermes expérimentales, et fait connaître, par des démonstrations pratiques, les résultats des expériences et des recherches publiés par les fermes expérimentales elles-mêmes. Au cours de l'année dernière, les travaux de propagande agricole ont été conduits sur 142 de ces stations. La culture de récoltes pour la production de la graine devient une partie importante de ces travaux et le surplus de cette semence est vendue aux cultivateurs du district. Nous avons conduit des essais de culture et de récoltes en vue de répandre la culture de

certaines récoltes. Il se fait également des démonstrations sur l'emploi des engrais chimiques, seuls et en combinaisons avec du fumier de ferme, en vue de connaître les engrais les plus utiles sur les fermes où la provision de fumier n'est pas suffisante pour promouvoir la végétation des récoltes. On a donné également beaucoup d'attention à l'élevage, à l'alimentation et au logement des volailles, si bien qu'il s'est produit une amélioration considérable dans la qualité des volailles gardées dans les districts qui entourent les stations de démonstration.

Des essais coopératifs de récoltes ont été conduits à Fort St-Jean, dans le district de Rivière-la-Paix, Colombie-Britannique, et aussi dans cette partie du Manitoba desservie par le chemin de fer de la Baie d'Hudson, afin de déterminer les possibilités agricoles de ces districts. Les résultats de la première année sont encourageants à ce dernier endroit mais les données ne sont pas suffisantes pour que l'on puisse en tirer des conclusions précises.

### EXPANSION ET PUBLICITÉ

Les fonctions de ce service sont principalement de transmettre au public et plus spécialement aux cultivateurs, aux horticulteurs et aux aviculteurs, quelques-uns des résultats tirés des expériences et des recherches exécutées aux fermes expérimentales, au moyen d'étalages enseignants, de conférences, de vues de lanterne magique et par la préparation d'articles de presse, pour la distribution aux journaux et aux revues périodiques, etc. D'autres travaux comportent la préparation de rapports, de bulletins et de feuilles et d'autres publications des fermes expérimentales, la compilation et la préparation de matériaux pour les "Conseils pour la saison" et la surveillance d'un bureau central de vues de lanternes magiques, qui sont prêtées. Au cours de l'année, des étalages ont été fournis à 146 expositions agricoles, avicoles et autres, et le chef du service a porté la parole à un certain nombre de réunions sur des sujets se rapportant aux activités des fermes expérimentales fédérales. Cent quatre-vingt-dix-sept articles ont été envoyés à quelque huit cents journaux et revues périodiques, anglais et français, et l'on atteint, de cette façon, presque toutes les parties du Canada. Comme preuve de la popularité croissante des "Conseils pour la saison", disons qu'il a fallu une édition de 389,500 exemplaires du numéro de mars 1926 pour répondre aux demandes.

### AUTRES ACTIVITÉS

En dehors des travaux conduits par les différents services déjà mentionnés, il y a beaucoup d'autres activités à la ferme centrale. Il y aurait spécialement à mentionner sous ce rapport le service de dessinateurs qui vient en aide aux cultivateurs dans la construction et la réparation des bâtiments de ferme, tout en préparant des plans et des spécifications pour les nouveaux bâtiments à construire sur les fermes expérimentales elles-mêmes. Trente-deux séries de plans, composées presque entièrement de plans pour les bâtiments des fermes annexes, ont été préparées pendant l'année. On a fourni gratuitement des séries de plans réguliers de toutes les dimensions et de tous les types de bâtiments de ferme, et il a été distribué 1,258 séries de tracés bleus pendant l'année.

### STATION EXPÉRIMENTALE, CHARLOTTETOWN, I.P.-E.

La température a été favorable à la végétation de la récolte l'année dernière, mais les pluies continuelles pendant la période de la moisson a fait que la rentrée du foin et des grains a été difficile. La hauteur de pluie pendant les mois de végétation a été supérieure à la normale. En général, les récoltes ont été légèrement supérieures à la moyenne mais les céréales ont quelque peu souffert à cause de l'humidité continuelle.

Le troupeau de vaches Ayrshires, qui a pour taureau Ottawa Lord Kyle 8th, n° 81916, a été accrédité le 19 mars 1923; il a depuis passé avec succès toutes les épreuves à la tuberculine. Quelques excellentes productions de lait ont été obtenues et un certain nombre d'essais d'engraissement de bœufs sont en cours. Trois portées de printemps de porcs Yorkshires ont été élevées cette année; un certain nombre de ces porcs ont été vendus pour la reproduction.

Il se conduit des essais d'accouplement de volailles, non seulement dans le but d'augmenter la ponte, mais aussi d'augmenter la grosseur des œufs. L'augmentation considérable qui s'est produite dans la ponte moyenne annuelle par tête dans les concours de ponte est principalement le résultat de la campagne énergique de diffusion de renseignement avicoles, qui est conduite par les fermes expérimentales.

Il s'est fait des essais de variétés et d'espèces de plantes fourragères et de céréales. Des essais coopératifs ont été conduits par un certain nombre de cultivateurs, sous la direction des fonctionnaires des fermes expérimentales, en vue de déterminer la possibilité de la culture des betteraves pour la production du sucre. Les résultats obtenus sont encourageants et les travaux seront continués, de même que les recherches expérimentales sur les engrais chimiques.

### PARC EXPÉRIMENTAL POUR LES RENARDS, SUMMERSIDE, I.P.-E.

Les travaux de construction sur ce parc ont été commencés le 31 août 1925 et le parc a été occupé avant d'être entièrement terminé, durant la première semaine d'octobre.

Des recherches expérimentales sur les problèmes de la nutrition, que présentait l'élevage des renards argentés en captivité, avaient déjà été conduites par le Conseil consultatif de recherches scientifiques et industrielles, de concert avec le service sanitaire des animaux, Ministère de l'Agriculture, au parc expérimental à renards, à Hull. Après deux années d'expériences, il devint évident que l'emplacement du parc à Hull ne convenait pas pour ce but, et cet établissement a été fermé. En août 1925, à une conférence tenue entre les directeurs de l'Association nationale canadienne d'éleveurs du renard argenté et des représentants de la division des fermes expérimentales, on en est venu à une entente au sujet des conditions dans lesquelles un parc expérimental devrait être établi et une convention fut signée par la société et le Ministère de l'Agriculture.

L'Association mérite beaucoup d'éloges pour la contribution généreuse de terre, d'animaux et de bâtiments et pour l'appui actif qu'elle a prêté dans l'établissement de ce parc.

A l'heure actuelle, le parc se compose de trente-cinq loges de reproduction, trente-cinq loges de mâles parfaitement outillées, deux grosses loges d'exercice, et une loge de contrôle; il y a trente-cinq renardes et quarante renards. Quelques recherches expérimentales ont été mises en marche en octobre, et un programme élaboré a été inauguré pour la saison d'élevage de 1925; il comporte des expériences sur l'élevage et l'alimentation et une étude des facteurs qui influencent la couleur, le développement et la texture de la fourrure du renard argenté.

Maintenant que les bases sont posées, nous espérons que cet établissement pourra rendre des services utiles à l'industrie du renard argenté au Canada.

### FERME EXPÉRIMENTALE, NAPPAN, N.-E.

Les semailles ont été retardées par de fortes pluies, cependant elles battaient leur plein vers le 20 mai. Malgré la mauvaise température de juin, août et septembre, les foins et les céréales ont rendu plus que d'habitude mais la qualité de ces récoltes n'était que passable. Les racines ont donné de bons rendements mais les plantes à ensilage étaient mauvaises.

Tout le troupeau de purs Guernseys, de métis Ayrshires et Holsteins a subi sa cinquième épreuve contre la tuberculose. De très grands progrès ont été faits dans les travaux de reproduction l'année dernière. Vingt bœufs engraissés en 1924-25 et expédiés sur l'Angleterre le 1er avril 1925 ont laissé un très bon bénéfice moyen de $16.62 par tête sur le coût de la nourriture. En ce qui concerne les porcs, on s'est attaché spécialement à développer le type à bacon pour la reproduction. On maintient aussi un troupeau de moutons Shropshires de race pure.

En grande culture, 203 parcelles d'essai ont été cultivés et des renseignements utiles ont été recueillis sur les différents moyens de cultiver les sols pour les récoltes principales de la ferme, les rendements moyens, les frais de production et les frais de renouvellement des terres marécageuses.

Nous avons continué les essais de variétés de plantes fourragères et de céréales.

Les conditions défavorables de la température ont affecté la récolte de fruits mais les fraisiers et les petits fruits ont donné de bons rendements. Les travaux de culture sur les différentes variétés de légumes ont été continués et de bons progrès ont été faits dans le développement d'une espèce productive et sans maladie de pommes de terre Irish Cobbler.

En ce qui concerne les volailles, des travaux très satisfaisants ont été faits dans l'élevage pédigré et dans la sélection des sujets reproducteurs, en vue d'augmenter le poids des œufs. Nous avons eu une bonne année dans le concours de ponte et dans l'enregistrement.

Les expériences en vue de déterminer la valeur relative de différentes formules d'engrais chimiques pour l'emploi sur les pommes de terre, et celle de divers amendements du sol, ont été continuées.

## STATION EXPÉRIMENTALE, KENTVILLE, N.-É.

Le printemps était en retard mais les conditions de température ont été favorables pour toutes les récoltes, à partir de mai jusqu'à la fin d'août. Cependant, le manque de soleil en septembre, suivi par un mois d'octobre extrêmement froid et humide, n'a pas favorisé la coloration et la maturation des fruits.

La récolte de fruits a été bonne, à l'exception des petits fruits et des fraises. Il s'est fait de nombreux essais de variétés et de culture sur les légumes et une attention spéciale a été donnée à la lutte contre les insectes et les maladies des légumes.

Les travaux sur les plantes fourragères se composaient d'essais de variétés de racines, de maïs et de tournesols et de différentes espèces de trèfles.

Des essais de variétés de différentes céréales ont été faits sur d'assez grandes parcelles. C'est l'avoine Victoire qui a donné le plus gros rendement en grande culture mais l'avoine Alaska semble être préférable pour celui qui a un grand verger, car elle rapporte bien et peut être récoltée avant que la cueillette des pommes ne commence.

Les travaux de grande culture comprennent des essais en vue d'obtenir des conclusions précises sur les frais de production. Il s'est fait également des essais élaborés d'engrais chimiques. Les travaux avaient été dirigés de façon à obtenir le plus de renseignements possibles pour le cultivateur et l'arboriculteur.

Les parcelles de lin et de chanvre nous ont donné des résultats encourageants.

Une nouvelle expédition expérimentale de bœufs a été faite sur la Grande-Bretagne.

En fait de volailles, les recherches expérimentales portent sur la reproduction, l'alimentation, le logement et les méthodes générales d'exploitation. Le rucher sur cette station comprend quarante-quatre colonies et il y a en outre quatre ruchers extérieurs comptant huit ruches chacune.

La station a présenté des étalages à différentes expositions dans la province, et le régisseur et ses aides ont donné des conférences sur des sujets agricoles. Les cultivateurs des districts avoisinants manifestent un intérêt toujours croissant dans les travaux des stations de démonstration, qui sont dirigés par le régisseur.

Il existe une collaboration intime entre la station et le laboratoire de pathologie végétale qui a été établi ici cette année.

### STATION EXPÉRIMENTALE, FRÉDÉRICTON, N.-B.

Le troupeau de vaches laitières de cette station a été complètement accrédité depuis le 16 février 1923; il se compose de Holsteins, d'Ayrshires et de Shorthorns à deux fins. Il se fait des essais de reproduction et d'alimentation, et quelques taurillons d'avenir ont été vendus aux cultivateurs. Il y a un troupeau de trente-huit moutons Shropshires de race pure et un troupeau de porcs composé de huit truies Yorkshires de race pure et d'un verrat, Rogersfield Wonder; ces troupeaux servent à des essais de reproduction et d'alimentation.

En grande culture, les travaux comprennent une série élaborée d'essais d'assolements, ainsi que des essais sur les quantités de semence, les rendements, les dates de semailles et le prix de revient des différentes récoltes. On donne une attention spéciale aux problèmes qui se rapportent aux engrais chimiques.

En horticulture, les travaux consistent en essais de pulvérisation, de saupoudrage et de culture, et en expériences sur les engrais chimiques et les variétés. Dans le verger, un certain nombre de variétés de pommiers, peu avantageuses, ont été remplacées par de nouvelles variétés.

Les essais en rangées d'une perche de variétés ou d'espèces de blé, d'avoine et d'orge, entrepris en 1924, ont été continués cette année. On a encouragé la production de semence enregistrée par les cultivateurs, et il se vendra cette année de 3,000 à 4,000 boisseaux de semence enregistrée par l'Association coopérative des producteurs de semence du district de Frédéricton, qui a été organisée sur cette station. Il ne se vendait autrefois que très peu de semence enregistrée dans la province, et il s'importait tous les ans beaucoup de grain de semence de qualité inférieure.

Des essais de variétés ont été conduits sur les plantes fourragères. On a essayé la rusticité de la graine de trèfle de différentes provenances, et les résultats obtenus font voir que la meilleure graine est celle qui est produite au Canada. Les parcelles de luzerne ont donné de superbes rendements en ces trois dernières années.

Sur le lin et le chanvre, les travaux comprennent des essais de variétés et des expériences pour déterminer le prix de revient. Une petite linerie a été installée.

On a construit un nouveau poulailler, qui logera trois cents poules. Au moyen d'un essai d'agglutination du sérum de sang, la typhoïde des volailles, qui a causé de grandes pertes parmi les jeunes poussins les années précédentes, a été supprimée en grande partie.

Le rucher se compose de soixante et deux colonies, dont vingt sont dans un rucher excentrique, et il s'est fait beaucoup d'expériences.

Les stations de démonstration, qui sont dirigées par le régisseur, ont fait un excellent travail.

### STATION EXPÉRIMENTALE, SAINTE-ANNE DE LA POCATIÈRE, P.Q.

Le printemps était en retard, mais la hauteur de pluie et le nombre d'heures de soleil ont été mieux répartis pendant la saison de végétation que les années précédentes, si bien que la récolte de 1925 est la meilleure que cette station ait jamais obtenue.

Cette station a un haras de chevaux Percherons, mais on aurait besoin d'un étalon de meilleure qualité. Il se fait de bons progrès dans le troupeau de vaches laitières Ayrshires. La vache de trois ans, Primrose—78274—a établi un record mondial pour sa catégorie avec 17,406 livres de lait contenant 746 livres de gras de beurre. La vache Ayrshire "Briery Lass", également de ce troupeau, a établi un nouveau record mondial pour les vaches Ayrshires adultes; elle avait produit à la fin de l'année 22,046 livres de lait contenant près de 1,000 livres de gras de beurre. Il se fait des essais de reproduction et d'autres expériences sur un troupeau de moutons Leicesters et sur un troupeau de porcs Yorkshires.

On a continué les essais d'assolements et d'engrais chimiques et toutes les récoltes ont donné d'excellents rendements.

Une collection de nouvelles variétés de pommes, créées sur cette station, a été présentée à l'exposition de pommes de Montréal et elle a suscité beaucoup de commentaires favorables. Il se fait de nombreux essais de variétés, de culture et de pulvérisation sur les fruits et les légumes.

La station fait des essais de céréales en collaboration avec la Commission provinciale des semences; un certain nombre de variétés de différents grains sont à l'essai. On a fait aussi des recherches expérimentales sur les plantes fourragères. Les expériences sur le lin ont donné des résultats encourageants et il y a un réveil sensible de l'industrie.

Les recherches expérimentales sur les volailles augmentent tous les ans; les travaux de sélection ont donné de bons résultats.

La saison dernière n'a pas été très bonne pour les abeilles, la production du miel n'a été que de 55½ livres par ruche.

### STATION EXPÉRIMENTALE, CAP-ROUGE, P.Q.

La saison de végétation a été un peu plus chaude, il y a eu un peu plus de pluie et beaucoup plus de soleil que la moyenne pour les treize dernières années. Les récoltes en général ont été bonnes.

Le haras de Saint-Joachim est sous la direction du régisseur de la station de Cap-Rouge. Il est consacré à l'élevage de chevaux purs Canadiens; disons ici, pour montrer le succès de ce haras, qu'il a remporté 301 prix de 1922 à 1925 inclusivement. Le troupeau de vaches pures Canadiennes à Cap-Rouge se distingue par l'excellence du type et de l'élevage. Nous conduisons sur ces animaux des expériences sur la reproduction, l'alimentation, le logement et les soins.

En grande culture les travaux comprennent des expériences sur le sol et le traitement des récoltes.

En horticulture et dans la culture des céréales, il s'est fait de nombreux essais de variétés et d'espèces pendant une période de temps considérable, et on a fait des sélections de fruits, de légumes et de céréales qui se plaisent le mieux dans les conditions de Québec-centre.

En fait de plantes fourragères, il s'est fait des essais de variétés de tournesols, de blé d'Inde, de racines, de trèfles, de graminées et de mélanges de graminées.

Les travaux avicoles commencent à donner de bons résultats. La plus grande difficulté que l'on ait eue jusqu'ici est la petitesse des œufs, mais l'on compte que les espèces qui ont été isolées remédieront à ce défaut.

### STATION EXPÉRIMENTALE, LENNOXVILLE, P.Q.

Il y a eu beaucoup de temps nuageux et humide pendant la saison de végétation. Les racines étaient une récolte moyenne et le foin et les pacages étaient excellents, mais les grains semés tard dans le district ont été endommagés par le temps humide.

Le troupeau de vaches a été augmenté; il compte maintenant trente-deux Shorthorns, quarante et une Ayrshires et quinze Jerseys. Un certain nombre

de jeunes taureaux ont été vendus aux cultivateurs du district pour la reproduction. Quatre-vingt-treize bœufs d'engrais ont été nourris pendant l'hiver pour faire l'essai de différents aliments et de différentes méthodes d'alimentation. On conduit des essais d'élevage de moutons avec un troupeau d'Oxford Down enregistrés et métis et un bélier Cheviot. La race Yorkshire est la seule race de porcs que l'on garde, et il se fait des expériences sur l'alimentation pour la production du bacon.

Les travaux de grande culture comprennent des essais d'assolements, de culture et d'engrais chimiques.

Les recherches expérimentales sur les plantes fourragères comprennent des essais de variétés, l'essai de différents mélanges à foin, à pacage et à ensilage, et des essais de culture améliorante sur les betteraves fourragères et les rutabagas.

Sur les céréales, il s'est fait un certain nombre d'essais de variétés sur l'avoine, l'orge, le seigle d'automne, les pois et les fèves, et une comparaison a été faite des différents mélanges de céréales.

En horticulture, les travaux comprennent des essais de variétés et de culture de légumes, des essais de variétés de fruits, d'arbrisseaux et de fleurs, et la culture améliorante des légumes, des fraisiers et des mûriers.

Les expériences sur les plantes à filasse ont donné des résultats très satisfaisants.

Les travaux avicoles sur cette station n'ont porté que sur les Plymouth Rocks Barrées. Le troisième concours de ponte de Québec-ouest a été conduit sur la station; on a enregistré une augmentation de production de 5,246 œufs sur l'année précédente.

La station a entrepris cette année des expériences systématiques sur les abeilles.

### STATION EXPÉRIMENTALE À TABACS, FARHAM, QUÉ.

La végétation des tabacs a été sérieusement retardée par le temps pluvieux et froid de juin et juillet. La dessiccation a été également retardée par le temps pluvieux en septembre et les conditions ont encore été aggravées au commencement d'octobre par une rude gelée, et 30 pour cent de la récolte ont été perdus.

Les travaux effectués sur la station couvrent la plupart des phases de la culture du tabac dans ce district. Il a été démontré par six années de travaux que les couches semi-chaudes sont bien adaptées à la production de plants de tabac dans la région à tabac du sud de Montréal, et il est bien établi que l'emploi d'engrais chimiques améliore la qualité et le rendement du tabac et aide à abaisser le prix de revient. On fait la sélection des espèces de tabac à enveloppes, au point de vue de la résistance à la pourriture de la racine et de la qualité, et l'on fait également l'essai de sept espèces différentes de tabac à filasse. Parmi les variétés de tabac à enveloppes essayées, le Connecticut Havana N° 38 a donné de très bons résultats et les enveloppes produites sont d'excellente qualité. Il se cultive également de superbes tabacs à pipe. Un recensement détaillé des tabacs cultivés dans la vallée d'Yamaska a été effectué pendant l'été. Plus de 550 fermes à tabacs ont été visitées et l'on a recueilli ainsi des renseignements plus exacts sur les conditions dans lesquelles se fait la culture du tabac dans ce district. On a pu ainsi aider beaucoup de planteurs que l'on n'aurait pas pu atteindre d'autre façon.

### STATION EXPÉRIMENTALE, LA FERME, P.Q.

Les semailles étaient en retard, et la température peu favorable pendant la saison de végétation; il y avait un manque de soleil et les fortes pluies ont eu un mauvais effet sur les récoltes en général, et plus spécialement sur les plantes sarclées. Le foin a rapporté abondamment, mais il s'est séché difficilement.

L'industrie laitière a fait des progrès considérables dans ce district; il y a eu une augmentation sensible dans le nombre de vaches ainsi que dans la production du beurre qui a été quadruplée pendant l'année. Le troupeau de vaches sur cette station comprend maintenant quarante-cinq têtes, dont dix-sept Ayrshires de race pure. Il s'est entrepris des recherches expérimentales sur les chevaux Canadiens. Le troupeau de moutons se compose de trente-deux brebis et agnelles et d'un bélier, tous Cheviots enregistrés. Il s'est conduit des essais de reproduction et d'alimentation, mais les attaques par les chiens ont causé quelques pertes. On garde un troupeau de porcs Yorkshires sur lesquels on conduit des essais de reproduction et d'alimentation. La station a vendu également des sujets reproducteurs aux colons.

Les recherches en grande culture sont très utiles, en aidant à résoudre les problèmes qui surgissent tous les jours dans ce pays neuf.

Les travaux sur les céréales et les plantes fourragères se composent d'essais de variétés et d'espèces qui ont été continués. Les travaux horticoles se composent d'essais de variétés et de culture sur les légumes, les fruits, les arbrisseaux et les fleurs.

Les travaux avicoles ne portent que sur les Plymouth Rocks barrées et ils se composent d'essais d'incubation, d'éducation, d'élevage, d'alimentation et de logement.

La saison dernière a été mauvaise pour les abeilles; le nombre des ruches n'a pas augmenté.

### STATION EXPÉRIMENTALE, KAPUSKASING, ONT.

Les semailles n'ont pu être terminées que vers la fin de juin, à cause du temps froid. Le foin a donné une bonne récolte et il a assez bien séché, mais la plupart des autres récoltes ont beaucoup souffert de l'excès de pluie, du temps frais et du manque de soleil.

Le troupeau de vaches sur cette station se compose de soixante-seize têtes d'Ayrshires et de Shorthorns, de race pure et métisse. Tout le troupeau est accrédité, et il se fait beaucoup d'expériences, spécialement sur la valeur alimentaire des différents ensilages. Quelques recherches expérimentales ont été entreprises sur un troupeau de moutons Shropshires de race pure. Les chiens ont causé quelques pertes. Un troupeau de dix-huit porcs Yorkshires enregistrés est soumis à des expériences pour comparer différents aliments et différents modes d'alimentation.

En grande culture, il s'est fait des expériences sur les assolements et des essais de culture, ainsi que des essais sur le drainage souterrain et de surface.

En horticulture et sur les plantes fourragères et les céréales, il s'est fait des essais de variétés et de culture de petits fruits, de fraisiers, de légumes, de tournesols, de blé d'Inde, de betteraves fourragères, de navets, de graminées, de trèfles, de blés d'automne et de printemps, d'avoine, d'orge, etc.

En aviculture, les travaux portaient sur les Plymouth Rocks Barrées qui paraissent être bien adaptées aux conditions de climat et de marché du Nord. Trois cent quatre-vingts oiseaux sont soumis à une expérience sur la reproduction, l'alimentation, le logement et les soins, et la ponte s'améliore toujours considérablement. Dans le rucher, cent trois reines ont été accouplées avec succès et expédiées aux autres fermes, mais la saison dernière n'a été que passable pour la production du miel.

Le régisseur et ses aides ont assisté à un certain nombre de réunions agricoles, ils ont préparé des articles de presse et un étalage de cette station a été présenté à l'exposition de Fort William. En outre, cette station a la surveillance de cinq stations de démonstration.

STATION EXPÉRIMENTALE, HARROW, ONT.

La saison de 1925 a été anormale d'un bout à l'autre et elle a été mauvaise pour la production de toutes les récoltes. Les gelées de mai ont beaucoup endommagé les plantations précoces de légumes et de tabacs. Une longue période de sécheresse a abaissé le rendement du foin et des céréales.

Il s'est fait des expériences la saison dernière sur presque toutes les phases de la culture du tabac qui pouvaient intéresser les planteurs de tabacs jaunes, Burley et Green River. Malgré la saison normale, la récolte de tabacs sur cette station était de bonne qualité et elle s'est vendue au plus haut prix du marché.

En exploitation animale, on a conduit des essais d'engraissement de bœufs pour déterminer le prix de revient de la viande de bœuf sur pacage et par engraissement d'hiver.

En grande culture, il s'est fait des essais de culture et d'engrais chimiques et on a compilé les frais de production.

En céréales, treize variétés d'avoine de printemps et vingt-cinq variétés de blé d'automne ont été essayées.

Le programme de culture améliorante des plantes fourragères a été élargi, et plusieurs variétés de maïs à balai ont été essayées outre les variétés de blé d'Inde et de fèves soya.

En horticulture, les travaux comprennent de nombreux essais de variétés et la production de grosses quantités de semence de plusieurs des variétés améliorées de fèves.

STATION EXPÉRIMENTALE, MORDEN, MAN.

La saison de 1925 a été exceptionnellement favorable. Les pruniers et les pommiers ont quelque peu souffert de l'hiver, mais les récoltes ont rapporté en général beaucoup plus que la moyenne, et les pacages sont restés bons depuis le printemps jusqu'à la fin de l'automne.

Le bétail sur cette station se compose de chevaux Percherons, de vaches laitières Ayrshires et d'un troupeau de moutons Hampshires de race pure. L'élevage des poulains a reçu beaucoup d'attention. Les vaches laitières Ayrshires ont donné quelques productions excellentes; il se fait des essais d'élevage et d'alimentation sur les moutons.

En grande culture, les travaux comprenaient des essais d'assolements et de culture et il s'est fait beaucoup d'expériences sur le mélilot.

L'horticulture vient en premier lieu dans le programme de cette station. De nombreuses variétés d'arbres fruitiers sont à l'essai, on multiplie un certain nombre de sauvageons de pommiers d'avenir récemment créés et il se fait beaucoup de culture améliorante sur les pommiers, les pruniers et les framboisiers. Beaucoup d'essais de culture et de variétés ont été entrepris sur les fruits et les légumes.

De nombreuses variétés et espèces de blés commun et durum ont été essayées, en rangées d'une perche. Les essais sur le blé et l'avoine pour la résistance à la rouille ont été continués.

Sur les plantes fourragères, il s'est fait des essais de variétés pour le rendement et l'adaptation relative, sur les légumineuses et les graminées. D'autres plantes fourragères étaient également à l'essai.

Des essais d'élevage et d'alimentation sont conduits sur volailles Rouges du Rhode Island et les Rocks Barrées, et il se fait beaucoup d'expérience sur le rucher qui comprend 50 colonies d'abeilles.

Les essais de culture de tabac ont donné des résultats très encourageants.

Trois journées de cultivateurs ont été tenues sur la station et un certain nombre de conférences et de cours abrégés ont été donnés à différents endroits au Manitoba et en Saskatchewan.

FERME EXPÉRIMENTALE, BRANDON, MAN.

Le printemps a fait son apparition de bonne heure, et les semailles ont été commencées le 10 avril. Une gelée, le 15 mai, a beaucoup endommagé les grains et les plantes potagères, qui avaient été semés tôt. Le foin a bien rendu, mais quelques-unes des variétés hâtives de grain ont été sévèrement endommagées par la grêle en août.

L'aptitude laitière du troupeau de Shorthorns à deux fins de cette ferme a encore été améliorée. Les recherches expérimentales comprenaient des essais d'alimentation et la compilation des frais d'élevage des génisses et du prix de revient du lait. Il s'est fait de nombreux essais de reproduction et d'alimentation sur le troupeau de porcs Yorkshires et le troupeau de moutons Oxford Down. On a continué les essais sur différents types de refuges pour les truies portières et les portées d'automne.

Une phase importante des travaux de grande culture était la détermination de l'humidité du sol et on a donné beaucoup d'attention aux méthodes de culture, en vue de combattre la rouille du blé.

En horticulture, les essais habituels de variétés de légumes ont été continués et les semis d'automne de légumes et de fleurs ont donné des résultats intéressants.

Quatre-vingt-cinq espèces et variétés de céréales ont été essayées et quoique quelques-unes des variétés précoces de blé aient été endommagées par la grêle, on a obtenu de bons rendements.

Les travaux sur les plantes fourragères ont été développés largement, et la culture améliorante des différentes plantes fourragères reçoit maintenant beaucoup d'attention.

On a réussi à améliorer l'aptitude à la ponte de l'espèce de Rocks Barrées gardée sur cette ferme. Des essais d'alimentation sont en cours pour déterminer l'effet de certaines rations sur la fécondité, l'aptitude à l'éclosion et le pourcentage de mortalité des poussins.

Le régisseur et ses aides ont porté la parole à un certain nombre de réunions agricoles et cinq journées spéciales de campagne ont été tenues. En outre, un bulletin sur la luzerne et un autre sur le mélilot ont été préparés et distribués, et l'étalage de la station a été envoyé à neuf expositions locales d'été.

FERME EXPÉRIMENTALE, INDIAN HEAD, SASK.

Le printemps a fait son apparition assez tôt, mais le manque de pluie en mai a sensiblement réduit les récoltes de foin et d'herbe. Cependant, les récoltes ont été en général assez bonnes.

Les chevaux gardés sur la station sont des Clydesdales de race pure et métis. Ils servent à beaucoup d'expériences sur la reproduction et sur d'autres phases de l'élevage. Au cours de l'année, les chevaux ont été présentés aux expositions d'hiver de Brandon et de Regina ainsi qu'à l'exposition d'été de Regina; ils ont remporté le championnat et une médaille d'or pour les juments portières et plusieurs premiers et autres prix pour les jeunes chevaux.

Les bêtes à cornes comprennent un troupeau de Shorthorns de boucherie et un troupeau de vaches laitières Ayrshires ayant à sa tête le taureau importé "Hobsland Speculator". Il se fait aussi des essais de reproduction et d'alimentation sur un troupeau de trente et une brebis Shropshires de race pure et sur un troupeau de porcs Yorkshires.

Les assolements systématiques sont un détail important des travaux de grande culture sur cette ferme. Les essais de culture couvrent également bien des sujets différents.

La sélection des céréales a reçu beaucoup d'attention, en vue d'améliorer les variétés existantes.

En fait de plantes fourragères, on s'est efforcé d'améliorer les mélanges à foin et à pacage, les variétés existantes de luzerne et d'obtenir des espèces de blé d'Inde qui arrivent mieux à maturité, tout en s'adaptant aux conditions.

Les essais de variétés et de culture de légumes et de fruits ont été continués, et on a entrepris des travaux sur la sélection et la culture améliorante de nouvelles variétés de fruits. La lutte contre les maladies des fruits et des légumes et les insectes a reçu une attention spéciale.

En fait de volailles, l'amélioration du troupeau de Wyandottes blanches est toujours l'objet principal. L'introduction de mâles venant d'espèces bonnes pondeuses a donné de bons résultats. Dans le concours de ponte de la Saskatchewan, des progrès considérables ont été notés, de même que dans chaque concours précédent.

### STATION EXPÉRIMENTALE, ROSTHERN, SASK.

L'été de 1925 a été exceptionnellement favorable. Il y a eu beaucoup d'humidité toute la saison, sauf vers la fin d'août.

A l'exception de l'orge, toutes les récoltes ont rendu plus que d'habitude.

En novembre, on a acheté soixante et un bœufs pour les soumettre à des essais d'alimentation. Dans le troupeau laitier de cette station se trouve la meilleure vache laitière de la province en 1925, R.E.S. Madrigal Gypsy Keyes, qui a produit 20,000 livres de lait contenant 846 livres de gras de beurre. On a développé un troupeau de moutons d'élevage au moyen du métissage améliorant, en se servant de béliers Leicesters sur des brebis métisses. Nous avons acheté cette année trois brebis Suffolks de race pure et un bélier de la même race, pour former un troupeau Suffolk pur sang. Des essais d'alimentation ont été continués sur les porcs Yorkshires, Tamworths et Berkshires et leurs croisements.

En grande culture, il s'est fait des essais de culture très variés.

Sur les céréales et les plantes fourragères, les essais habituels de variétés ont été conduits. Le blé Garnet paraît toujours être le blé le plus avantageux pour ce district, et le mélilot a démontré sa valeur comme plante à foin.

Le troupeau de volailles est maintenant en bon état; la vitalité et la ponte sont très bonnes.

Le rucher comprend 22 colonies d'abeilles qui ont produit 830 livres de miel.

### STATION EXPÉRIMENTALE, SCOTT, SASK.

La température a été excellente pour le développement des récoltes jusqu'à la fin de juillet, puis il y a eu des vents chauds et desséchants, sous l'effet desquels les grains semés tôt ont mûri trop vite pour bien se remplir. Les pluies de septembre ont sérieusement retardé le battage et ont endommagé la qualité du blé.

Les travaux sur les bêtes à cornes portent sur la reproduction et l'alimentation d'un troupeau pur Shorthorn, en vue d'augmenter la production du lait, tout en maintenant un bon type de boucherie. L'élevage des moutons se fait avec les races Rambouillet, Shropshire et Cheviot. Il s'est fait aussi des expériences sur l'emploi d'iodure de potassium pour maîtriser le goître chez les agneaux. Il se fait des essais de reproduction et d'alimentation de porcs sur les Yorkshires et les Berkshires.

En grande culture, les travaux se composent d'essais d'assolements, de culture et de dates de semailles. Il se fait beaucoup d'essais de variétés sur les céréales. De concert avec le Conseil de recherches industrielles et scientifiques du Canada, nous avons entrepris des recherches pour voir si l'on doit tenir compte du poids seul ou de la grosseur des grains pour les grains de semence. Les recherches sur les plantes fourragères se composaient principalement d'essais en vue du rendement, de la rusticité et de la résistance à la sécheresse.

L'horticulture exige de plus en plus d'attention tous les ans sur cette station, en raison de l'intérêt croissant manifesté dans cette branche par les gens des Prairies. Les expériences conduites font voir que l'horticulture présente de grandes ressources dans tout le nord-ouest de la Saskatchewan.

L'élevage améliorant des volailles ne porte que sur les Plymouth Rocks Barrées. Les problèmes de logement et d'alimentation reçoivent une attention spéciale.

L'apiculture est dans la phase expérimentale et on en fait une étude générale.

### STATION EXPÉRIMENTALE, SWIFT CURRENT, SASK.

La première partie de la saison de 1925 a été très favorable. Il est tombé beaucoup de pluie et les récoltes ont fait une pousse excellente jusqu'aux chaleurs et à la sécheresse de la fin de juin et du commencement de juillet, qui ont interrompu la croissance. Malgré ces facteurs défavorables, le blé a rendu une récolte supérieure à l'ordinaire et les autres céréales et plantes fourragères ont rapporté assez bien.

Le nombre de nos animaux Shorthorns a diminué en raison de la vente de jeunes sujets reproducteurs et de quelques-uns des animaux adultes. En juin, nous avons reçu quatre Holsteins pur sang et quatre métis de la ferme centrale à Ottawa. Nous recueillons des données sur les frais de production du lait et du gras de beurre. Vingt-deux bœufs ont été engraissés pour l'expédition sur le marché anglais.

Les travaux de grande culture comprenaient des essais d'assolements et de culture, en vue d'empêcher les tourbillons de poussière et d'extirper les mauvaises herbes. Les essais de machines agricoles ont été continués et on a fait une étude spéciale de la moissonneuse-batteuse combinée.

Le jardin expérimental a donné de meilleurs résultats que par les années précédentes. Il s'est fait quelques plantations supplémentaires, mais l'attention a porté principalement sur les matériaux plantés l'année précédente.

En fait de céréales et de plantes fourragères, nous avons essayé plusieurs variétés et sélections, et 1,000 boisseaux de blé Garnet ont été cultivés pour être distribués aux districts où cette variété est bien adaptée.

Pendant l'été, nous avons construit un nouveau bâtiment de 28 par 34 pieds, pour loger les bureaux et pour conduire les recherches sur l'humidité du sol.

### STATION EXPÉRIMENTALE, LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA

Le printemps a été très pluvieux au commencement, mais la hauteur de pluie pendant les mois de végétation n'a pas dépassé la normale. Une période extrêmement pluvieuse en septembre et octobre a retardé le battage, et une partie considérable du grain a été classée dans la catégorie "durcie" (*tough*).

Il se fait des essais d'alimentation sur les bœufs et les agneaux, et une expérience sur l'emploi des réserves forestières comme pacage pour les moutons est continuée. Un troupeau de vaches laitières a été établi pendant l'année; il se compose de neuf Holsteins pur sang venant de la ferme centrale, Ottawa, et de huit têtes venant de la station expérimentale de Lacombe. Ces animaux servent à des essais d'alimentation. Nous avons essayé d'améliorer les porcs de cette station en faisant venir huit truies et un verrat d'un troupeau Yorkshire de haute qualité.

Des essais de culture et d'assolements ont été établis sur les fermes sèches et irriguées, et il s'est fait des essais considérables sur l'emploi de l'eau d'irrigation.

Les travaux d'horticulture portaient sur des essais de variétés et de culture d'un grand nombre de légumes.

La culture des betteraves à sucre a pris quelque importance sur les terres irriguées du district, et des recherches expérimentales sur cette récolte ont été inaugurées sur cette station.

Les travaux sur les céréales et les plantes fourragères se composaient principalement de l'essai de variétés anciennes et mieux connues, sur terre sèche et irriguée.

Il s'est fait de bons progrès dans les travaux sur les volailles, en vue de développer une espèce bonne pondeuse et raceuse de Plymouth Rocks Barrées. Les expériences conduites portaient principalement sur l'alimentation et l'incubation.

Le nombre de ruches sur la station a été porté de trente-quatre à soixante et douze, et on fait l'étude des problèmes locaux que présente cette industrie, dont les progrès sont rapides.

### STATION EXPÉRIMENTALE, LACOMBE, ALBERTA

La hauteur inusitée de neige pendant l'hiver de 1924-25 a fourni toute l'humidité voulue pour assurer une germination égale des récoltes semées au printemps. Elle a fourni également une excellente protection d'hiver pour les céréales d'hiver, le foin et les plantes à pacage. Le temps a été exceptionnellement chaud et sec pendant la saison de végétation, et le rendement des céréales, spécialement sur chaume, s'en est ressenti. Cependant, la récolte de foin a été supérieure à la normale, au point de vue du rendement et de la qualité. Vers la fin d'août et pendant tout septembre et octobre, le temps a été très frais et pluvieux, ce qui a retardé le battage.

Nous gardons vingt-neuf chevaux sur cette station, dont six juments Clydesdales pures et deux étalons Shires. L'étalon Shire Morden Jupiter a eu une excellente saison en 1925; il a servi 121 juments. Nous avons donné de l'iodure de potassium aux juments poulinières pendant l'hiver de 1924-25, et tous les poulains étaient vigoureux et bien développés, sans aucun signe du mal du nombril.

Le troupeau de boucherie se compose de soixante et neuf têtes d'Aberdeen-Angus pur sang. Plusieurs études du prix de revient ont été complétées pendant l'année. Un troupeau d'exposition a été présenté à Calgary et à Edmonton; il a très bien réussi, remportant plusieurs championnats, ainsi qu'un certain nombre de premiers et seconds prix. Un certain nombre de sujets ont été vendus aux cultivateurs du district. Le troupeau de vaches laitières comprend quarante-trois animaux purs Holsteins et un certain nombre d'animaux métis. Dix bonnes productions pour le Livre d'or ont été complétées pendant l'année. Nous avons fait beaucoup de travaux avec l'aide du vétérinaire provincial, en vue de prévenir la stérilité, et ces travaux ont assez bien réussi. Tous les moutons ont été vendus.

Les races représentées dans le troupeau de porcs sont les Yorkshire, Tamworth et Berkshire. Ce troupeau comprend trente truies portières et cinq verrats de troupeaux. Il s'est fait beaucoup de reproduction, et un grand nombre de sujets reproducteurs ont été vendus aux cultivateurs de la localité pendant l'année.

Les travaux de grande culture portaient sur les essais d'assolements et de culture.

En horticulture, les essais de variétés et de culture font voir que le sol et le climat du centre de l'Alberta conviennent admirablement pour la production des légumes. Les variétés plus rustiques de petits fruits ont été cultivées également avec succès.

En fait de céréales, en sus des essais réguliers de variétés, il s'est fait beaucoup de travaux portant sur l'isolation des lignes pures, le développement de sélections précédentes, ainsi que de nombreux croisements naturels et artificiels, l'introduction et l'essai de nouvelles variétés et la production de semence-souche d'élite. Comme cette station se trouve dans un district de culture mixte, nous avons entrepris également beaucoup de recherches expérimentales sur les plantes fourragères.

Les travaux sur les volailles ne portent maintenant que sur les Wyandottes blanches, en vue de développer une espèce bonne pondeuse, produisant des œufs bien fécondés, aptes à l'éclosion et viables.

Les travaux du rucher faits sur la station ont beaucoup aidé à développer l'apiculture dans ce district.

Il s'est fait également beaucoup de propagande instructive. Un cours abrégé sur le porc à bacon, tenu avec le concours des Ministères fédéral et provincial de l'agriculture, a été tenu au printemps; il a été très bien suivi et très apprécié par les éleveurs de porcs du centre de l'Alberta.

### SOUS-STATION EXPÉRIMENTALE, BEAVERLODGE, ALTA.

Cette station a été établie pour connaître les ressources du district de la Grande-Prairie. On y fait l'étude des principes nécessaires pour bien comprendre les problèmes de la culture dans le nord, et on a recueilli une somme considérable d'indications utiles.

En fait de petits fruits sur la station, on cultive les groseilliers, les cerisiers des sables et le prunier-cerisier hybride des sables. Le blé d'Inde, les tomates, et la plupart des légumes réguliers sont bien venus. Il s'est fait beaucoup de recherches sur les pommes de terre, et les résultats ont été présentés sous forme de bulletin.

Les travaux sur les céréales ont été développés afin de comprendre des variétés et des espèces supplémentaires dans les essais en rangées d'une perche. Les blés Marquis et Garnet ont été comparés; le dernier a donné de bons résultats.

Les expériences sur les plantes fourragères montrent que le brome et le ray-grass de l'Ouest sont les meilleures graminées fourragères; la luzerne est toujours la légumineuse la plus rustique pour la prairie. Le blé d'Inde a mieux réussi que d'habitude.

En fait de bovins et de porcs, on a obtenu des chiffres intéressants sur les poids pour l'âge, l'augmentation de poids, la quantité de nourriture nécessaire par livre d'augmentation, la perte de poids au cours du transport, etc. Des démonstrations et des cours abrégés ont été donnés à différents points.

### STATION EXPÉRIMENTALE, SUMMERLAND, C.-B.

La hauteur de pluie a été inférieure à la normale la saison dernière et il y a eu un manque d'eau d'irrigation dans tout le district. Heureusement, nous en avions une provision abondante sur la station, parce qu'une digue privée avait été construite en 1924 à la source des eaux. Nous avons donc pu obtenir une récolte maximum cette année.

Le troupeau de vaches Jerseys a été amélioré par l'apport de nouveaux animaux et par des remplacements; il est actuellement logé dans une nouvelle vacherie qui a été terminée cette année. Le troupeau de moutons Cheviots a été augmenté par une superbe production d'agneaux et le troupeau de porcs Berkshires a été amélioré par une sélection et une réforme rigoureuses.

L'horticulture a beaucoup d'importance sur la station. Plusieurs nouveaux vergers ont été établis pour des essais de culture, spécialement sur les abricotiers, les pêchers, les poiriers, les pruniers et les pommiers tardifs d'hiver. Les recherches sur les problèmes de conservation et sur la bonne manutention des fruits ont reçu beaucoup d'attention.

En fait de céréales et de plantes fourragères, nous avons continué les essais de variétés bonnes pour cette partie de la Colombie-Britannique. Un certain nombre d'essais d'engrais chimiques ont été inaugurés pendant l'année.

Des essais de culture et de variétés sur le tabac ont été commencés sur cette station et dans le district de Kelowna, où la culture du tabac paraît avoir un grand avenir.

Il s'est fait de bons progrès également cette année dans l'élevage des volailles et les recherches expérimentales sur cette industrie.

STATION EXPÉRIMENTALE, INVERMERE, C.-B.

La saison de 1925 n'a pas été très favorable pour la culture en général dans tout l'est de la Colombie-Britannique.

On garde douze chevaux sur la station et sur la nouvelle étendue de Windermere. On a établi un troupeau Ayrshire et les reproducteurs se sont inscrits pour l'enregistrement supérieur dans la catégorie "A". Le troupeau de porcs Yorkshires a été transféré à la nouvelle porcherie à Windermere, et il existe une vive demande pour les jeunes porcs et les sujets de reproduction.

Les conditions dans la vallée de la Haute Colombie font que le nombre de récoltes qui peuvent être cultivées avantageusement est limité. Il s'est produit de la semence de pommes de terre et de pois avec succès depuis plusieurs années, et tout indique que cette phase de l'agriculture peut être étendue aux autres récoltes.

En fait de céréales et de plantes fourragères, les essais habituels de variétés ont été conduits. La qualité des betteraves à sucre était spécialement élevée cette année.

En fait d'horticulture, des essais de variétés et de culture ont été conduits sur les légumes, les fruits et les fleurs. Les travaux sur les pommes de terre et les pois ont été spécialement encourageants.

Les huit colonies d'abeilles ont donné mille quatre-vingt-huit livres de miel extrait. C'est là un rendement spécialement élevé pour ce district, d'autant plus que la saison n'était pas favorable.

Une journée de plein air a été organisée pour l'Institut de cultivateurs pendant l'été et l'assistance était nombreuse.

Sur la nouvelle étendue de Windemere, il s'est posé quelques clôtures, plusieurs nouveaux bâtiments ont été construits, des tuyaux pour la conduite de l'eau ont été posés et près d'un mille de conduites en acier a été construit pour l'eau d'irrigation, et la terre a été préparée pour la saison qui vient.

FERME EXPÉRIMENTALE, AGASSIZ, C.-B.

L'été de 1925 a été l'un des plus secs que l'on ait jamais enregistré sur cette station. La récolte de foin était très faible, à cause de l'hiver et de la sécheresse. Le blé d'Inde a bien réussi et les céréales ont rendu plus que d'habitude. Les trèfles, les fraises et les roses ont tant souffert de l'hiver qu'ils avaient presque disparu en 1924. Les racines et les pacages étaient pauvres.

Il se garde environ soixante bêtes Holsteins pur-sang et vingt-cinq vaches ont fini leur période de lactation pendant l'année; elles ont produit en moyenne 12,542 livres de lait contenant 544 livres de beurre. Seize animaux du troupeau de la ferme ont été présentés aux expositions de Vancouver et de New Westminster. Il se fait des essais d'élevage et d'alimentation sur un troupeau de moutons Dorsets de race pure et sur un troupeau de porcs Yorkshires.

Un certain nombre d'expériences sur la fabrication du fromage ont été conduites et elles ont donné des résultats encourageants. L'objet principal est de produire une variété qui ressemble au fromage des cercles.

Les essais d'assolements et d'engrais chimiques ont été continués et un grand nombre de variétés de céréales et de plantes fourragères étaient à l'essai.

Il s'est fait de nouveaux travaux sur le lin et le chanvre et on a obtenu une bonne récolte d'excellente filasse.

En horticulture, les travaux portaient sur l'essai de variétés et d'espèces de légumes, de fruits et de fleurs, et un programme de recherches élaborées a été entrepris, grâce aux meilleures facilités qui existent maintenant.

Les recherches expérimentales sur les volailles ont été continuées. Le cinquième concours de ponte est le meilleur que nous ayons encore eu; un certain nombre de nouveaux records canadiens ont été établis. Les 450 oiseaux ont

pondu en moyenne 215 œufs; quinze poules ont pondu plus de 300 œufs chacune, la meilleure pondeuse a produit 332 œufs et le meilleur groupe 2,683 œufs. Une poule Plymouth Rock Barrée élevée sur cette ferme a pondu 325 œufs pendant l'année, ce qui constitue un record mondial pour cette race.

### STATION EXPÉRIMENTALE, SAANICHTON, C.-B.

Les récoltes ont beaucoup souffert de la gelée et du manque d'eau. Il n'est pas tombé de neige pendant l'hiver de 1924-25, c'est pourquoi, lorsque la terre était prête à être ensemencée, elle ne contenait plus guère d'humidité naturelle. La gelée a beaucoup plus endommagé les céréales semées en automne que depuis bien des années. Il n'y a que les blés rustiques qui ont survécu. Les fruits rustiques ont échappé aux dégâts dans le verger et ils ont rapporté des récoltes exceptionnellement fortes.

On garde un troupeau de vaches laitières Jerseys pur-sang. On a fait des expériences sur les frais de nourriture des vaches laitières, sur le prix de revient du lait, sur l'élevage des vaches laitières, la valeur des aliments minéraux dans l'alimentation des vaches et la relation qui existe entre la croissance et l'âge chez les veaux laitiers.

Les travaux en grande culture consistaient en expériences sur les assolements.

Les travaux d'horticulture ont reçu beaucoup d'attention. Il se cultive plusieurs variétés de fruits dans le verger, et nous avons maintenant beaucoup de renseignements sur la culture, la pulvérisation, les engrais et les plantes-abris. Nous avons fait également des essais élaborés de culture sur les légumes et les petits fruits. La construction d'une nouvelle serre nous a permis d'entreprendre plus de travaux que d'habitude sur la culture améliorante de nouveaux fruits et légumes, et de nouvelles études ont été faites dans bien des voies.

En fait de céréales, il s'est conduit des essais de variétés sur le blé, l'avoine, l'orge et les pois. Nous avons fait des progrès dans le développement des espèces dont la rusticité est suffisante pour résister à l'hiver sur l'île de Vancouver. Il s'est fait aussi beaucoup de recherches sur les plantes fourragères.

Les recherches expérimentales sur les volailles sont conduites depuis bien des années. Elles ont été complètes et exactes, et les résultats obtenus offrent une importance considérable. Le concours de ponte pour l'île de Vancouver a complété sa deuxième année. La production moyenne par oiseau a été de 210.5 œufs.

Le rucher de la ferme sert de quartiers généraux pour tous les apiculteurs de l'île. Deux ruchers extérieurs ont été établis également.

### SOUS-STATIONS EXPÉRIMENTALES

Les recherches expérimentales sur les sous-stations se font dans des conditions très difficiles. On a réussi cependant à recueillir beaucoup de données utiles sur les ressources agricoles de ces districts.

A Fort Vermilion, l'hiver a été relativement doux et la saison a fait son apparition de bonne heure. L'absence de gelée rigoureuse de printemps et la présence d'une bonne quantité d'eau dans le sol ont aidé à stimuler la germination. Les céréales ont bien produit, mais les rendements du foin et des plantes-racines étaient légèrement inférieurs à la moyenne, en raison de la période chaude et sèche en juin. Le maïs était une récolte passable et les tournesols ont donné un gros rendement. La qualité de toutes les récoltes était bonne.

Les recherches expérimentales ont été continuées à Salmon Arm, C.-B., mais la plupart des récoltes n'ont rien donné, à cause de la sécheresse. A Swede Creek, près de Dawson, T.Y., les semailles se sont faites très tard à cause des

inondations, mais les essais d'assolements, de culture et de variétés ont été conduits, et la plupart des récoltes ont assez bien rapporté. Il s'est fait aussi quelques recherches expérimentales sous la surveillance des Pères des Missions aux Forts Smith, Resolution et Providence, Territoire du Nord-Ouest, et à Betsiamites, comté de Saguenay, P.Q.

## DIVISION DE L'INDUSTRIE LAITIÈRE ET DE LA RÉFRIGÉRATION

### PROGRÈS DE LA PRODUCTION LAITIÈRE

L'année 1925 peut être considérée comme une année d'abondance pour l'industrie laitière canadienne. Les prix étaient élevés et les conditions de température en général favorables à la production. Il y a eu une forte augmentation dans tous les produits, à l'exception du lait condensé. L'augmentation la plus forte était pour le fromage, dont il s'est produit 18,361,364 livres de plus qu'en 1924. Les chiffres suivants représentent l'augmentation qui s'est produite dans l'équivalent en gras de beurre du beurre de beurrerie et du fromage, en ces vingt-cinq dernières années:—

| Années | Beurre | | Beurre | | Quantité totale de gras de beurre |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantité totale de fromage produit en livres | Équivalent en gras de beurre | Quantité totale de beurre de beurrerie, produit, en livres | Équivalent en gras de beurre | |
| 1900 | 220,833,269 | 84,935,872 | 36,066,739 | 30,055,615 | 114,991,487 |
| 1910 | 199,904,205 | 76,886,232 | 64,489,398 | 53,741,165 | 130,627,397 |
| 1920 | 149,107,233 | 57,348,935 | 111,691,718 | 93,076,431 | 150,425,366 |
| *1925 | 168,068,894 | 65,909,370 | 180,663,783 | 148,085,068 | 213,994,438 |

* Tous les chiffres de production pour 1925 sont préliminaires et devront peut-être être légèrement revisés plus tard.

Les exportations de lait et de crème sur les Etats-Unis exercent un effet important sur le volume de la production de fromage et de beurre. Si le lait vendu aux Etats-Unis en 1925 avait été converti en beurre ou en fromage, au Canada, les chiffres de production auraient été augmentés d'environ 24,000,000 de livres de beurre ou par près de 50,000,000 de livres de fromage.

C'est dans les provinces des Prairies que le pourcentage d'augmentation dans la production du beurre de beurrerie est le plus élevé, mais c'est dans les provinces d'Ontario et de Québec que l'augmentation réelle est la plus forte. En 1920, les trois provinces des Prairies ont produit 26,038,496 livres de beurre, et cette quantité a été portée à 49,109,545 livres en 1925; c'est là une augmentation de 23,071,049 livres, soit 88 pour cent. Pendant la même période, la production combinée en Ontario et Québec a été portée de 78,877,509 livres à 120,024,024 livres, une augmentation réelle de 41,146,515 livres, soit 52 pour cent. En l'année 1900, la quantité de beurre de beurrerie produite à l'Ouest des Grands Lacs n'était que de 4 pour cent de la production canadienne totale. En 1925, elle était de 29 pour cent dans ce territoire. Les provinces d'Ontario et de Québec sont toujours les plus grands producteurs de fromage, car 97 pour cent de la quantité totale produite vient de ces deux provinces.

La production totale du lait et de ses produits en 1924, consignée au tableau suivant, donne quelques indications sur le volume de la production du lait dans ce pays. Elle renseigne en même temps sur les différents modes d'écoulement de ce produit.

PRODUCTION LAITIÈRE TOTALE EN 1924

| Produit | Quantité | Lait employé | Équivalent de gras de beurre | Valeur |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | liv. | liv. | liv. | $ |
| Fromage | 149,707,530 | 1,676,724,336 | 58,685,351 | 24,201,923 |
| Beurre de beurrerie | 178,893,937 | 4,186,118,125 | 146,514,133 | 60,494,826 |
| Beurre de laiterie | 100,000,000 | 2,340,000,000 | 81,900,000 | 30,000,000 |
| Beurre de petit lait | 1,233,861 | Néant | Néant | 359,469 |
| Lait condensé | 30,875,392 | 70,395,893 | 2,463,856 | 3,814,635 |
| Lait écrémé condensé | 3,898,553 | Néant | Néant | 210,538 |
| Lait évaporé | 42,433,245 | 94,201,803 | 3,297,063 | 4,147,682 |
| Poudre de lait | 1,674,920 | 12,427,906 | 434,976 | 416,723 |
| Poudre de lait écrémé | 10,868,273 | Néant | Néant | 1,022,525 |
| Lait stérilisé | 23,163 | 23,163 | 810 | 3,760 |
| Café et cacao condensés | 323,328 | 717,788 | 25,122 | 67,028 |
| Caséine | 467,279 | Néant | Néant | 27,126 |
| Crème glacée (gallons) | 5,425,744 | 85,238,438 | 2,983,345 | 7,280,172 |
| Crème vendue (liv. de gras de beurre) | 11,276,706 | 322,191,600 | 11,276,706 | 6,716,931 |
| Lait de beurre vendu | Néant | Néant | Néant | 296,683 |
| Fromage Cottage, lait écrémé, petit lait | Néant | Néant | Néant | 734,127 |
| *Lait pour consommation directe | 3,257,039,220 | 3,257,039,220 | 113,996,372 | 94,865,220 |
| Totaux | ..... | 12,045,078,272 | 421,577,734 | 234,659,368 |

*Évaluation.

## Service des produits laitiers

QUANTITÉ DE BEURRE ET DE FROMAGE CLASSÉE, ANNÉE DU CALENDRIER, 1925

FROMAGE—TOUT LE CANADA

| Province | Nombre de fromages | Catégories et pourcentages | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Spéciale | Première | Deuxième | Troisième |
| Manitoba | 323 | ..... | 86·4 | 13·6 | ..... |
| Ontario | 1,289,540 | 0·4 | 91·0 | 7·9 | 0·7 |
| Québec | 584,098 | 0·1 | 74·0 | 24·6 | 0·7 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 412 | ..... | 12·9 | 74·2 | 12·9 |
| Nouvelle-Écosse | 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100·0 |
| Ile du Prince-Édouard | 20,714 | ..... | 82·6 | 16·4 | 1·0 |
| Totaux | 1,895,112 | 0·3 | 85·6 | 13·1 | 1·0 |
| Nombre de fromages de différentes catégories | ..... | 5,983 | 1,622,120 | 249,360 | 17,649 |

Il est à noter que les fromages classés au Manitoba, au Nouveau-Brunswick et en Nouvelle-Ecosse ne représentent qu'un petit pourcentage de la production totale dans ces provinces, et ne peuvent pas être considérés comme typiques de la production totale au point de vue de la qualité.

FROMAGE D'ONTARIO—PAR DISTRICT

| District | Nombre de fromages | Catégories et pourcentages | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Spéciale | Première | Deuxième | Troisième |
| Ouest | 207,864 | 0·7 | 90·9 | 8·3 | 0·1 |
| Centre | 285,499 | 0·9 | 92·0 | 6·4 | 0·7 |
| Est | 790,042 | 0·2 | 90·6 | 8·3 | 0·9 |
| Nord | 6,138 | ..... | 91·0 | 8·9 | 0·1 |

FROMAGE DE QUÉBEC—PAR DISTRICT

| District | Nombre de fromages | Catégories et pourcentages | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Spéciale | Première | Deuxième | Troisième |
| Lac St-Jean et Chicoutimi | 100,774 | 0·2 | 82·6 | 16·4 | 0·8 |
| Rive nord | 111,294 | 0·1 | 81·9 | 16·9 | 1·1 |
| Rive sud | 372,030 | ..... | 69·3 | 29·1 | 1·6 |

BEURRE—TOUT LE CANADA

PASTEURISÉ

| Province | Nombre de boîtes | Catégories et pourcentages | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Spéciale | Première | Deuxième | Troisième |
| Alberta | 51,357 | 15·7 | 70·3 | 12·8 | 1·2 |
| Saskatchewan | 189,031 | 0·6 | 63·1 | 26·5 | 9·8 |
| Manitoba | 140,126 | 0·6 | 71·0 | 19·6 | 8·8 |
| Ontario | 64,025 | ..... | 69·7 | 25·2 | 5·1 |
| Québec | 173,785 | 1·0 | 87·6 | 10·6 | 0·8 |
| Ile du Prince-Édouard | 10,865 | 6·7 | 80·0 | 9·6 | 3·7 |
| Nouvelle-Écosse | 4,141 | ..... | 85·5 | 12·0 | 2·5 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 1,991 | ..... | 82·1 | 17·9 | ..... |
| Totaux | 635,321 | 2·0 | 73·3 | 19·0 | 5·7 |
| Nombre de boîtes de différentes catégories | ..... | 12,534 | 465,482 | 120,720 | 36,585 |

NON PASTEURISÉ

| Provinces | Nombre de boîtes | Catégories et pourcentages | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Spéciale | Première | Deuxième | Troisième |
| Alberta | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Saskatchewanà | 8 | ..... | ..... | 100·0 | ..... |
| Manitoba | 94 | ..... | 78·8 | 18·0 | 3·2 |
| Ontario | 4,421 | ..... | 28·5 | 69·1 | 2·4 |
| Québec | 182,082 | ..... | 65·9 | 32·0 | 2·1 |
| Ile du Prince-Édouard | 403 | ..... | 1·5 | 84·9 | 13·6 |
| Nouvelle-Écosse | 11 | ..... | ..... | 100·0 | ..... |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 385 | ..... | 22·1 | 72·7 | 5·2 |
| Totaux | 187,404 | ..... | 64·7 | 33·1 | 2·2 |
| Nombre de boîtes de différentes catégories | ..... | ..... | 121,364 | 61,972 | 4,068 |

De même que pour le fromage, les quantités de beurre classées en Nouvelle-Ecosse et au Nouveau-Brunswick ne représentent qu'une très petite proportion de la production totale, et les chiffres n'indiquent nullement la qualité moyenne des produits en général.

### PROGRÈS DES EXPORTATIONS

Le tableau suivant montre en un coup d'œil le progrès des exportations pour l'année finissant en mars 1926, par comparaison à l'année précédente:

| Produit | Année finissant le 31 mars 1925 | | Année finissant le 31 mars 1926 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantités | Valeur | Quantités | Valeur |
| | | $ | | $ |
| Crème (gallons) | 3,384,186 | 5,520,853 | 4,120,181 | 6,989,295 |
| Lait frais (gallons) | 3,088,212 | 558,315 | 4,598,199 | 854,625 |
| Beurre (livres) | 24,501,981 | 8,715,962 | 23,303,865 | 8,773,125 |
| Caséine (livres) | 120,505 | 8,736 | 187,950 | 15,331 |
| Fromage (livres) | 126,963,200 | 24,112,475 | 148,333,500 | 33,718,587 |
| Poudre de lait (livres) | 7,205,700 | 703,039 | 8,088,500 | 863,151 |
| Lait condensé (livres) | 40,052,600 | 4,487,792 | 37,534,100 | 3,993,814 |
| Totaux | ..... | 44,107,172 | ..... | 55,207,928 |

Il est à noter qu'il y a eu une augmentation dans tous les produits exportés, sauf pour le beurre et le lait condensé, et une augmentation dans la valeur de tous les produits, sauf pour le lait condensé. L'augmentation dans la valeur totale pour l'année a été de $11,100,756.

## SERVICE DU COMMERCE DES PRODUITS LAITIERS ET DE LA RÉFRIGÉRATION

### SERVICES DE WAGONS-GLACIÈRES

De même que par les années précédentes, des services hebdomadaires de wagons-réfrigérateurs, de mai à septembre inclusivement, pour le transport du beurre et des œufs en quantités inférieures à une charge de wagon, sur Toronto, Montréal, Québec et Halifax, par des routes spécifiées, ont été arrangés par entente avec les compagnies de chemins de fer. Ces wagons hebdomadaires ramassent le beurre et les œufs dans des wagons-réfrigérateurs, sous le tarif de wagons non complets, pour ces expéditeurs qui n'ont pas un volume de produits suffisant pour expédier des wagons toutes les semaines et qui seraient ainsi obligés d'expédier par express ou de conserver les expéditions à leur détriment jusqu'à ce qu'ils aient une charge entière de wagon. Des dispositions ont été prises également avec les compagnies de chemins de fer, pour avoir un maximum de 160 wagons par semaine, de juin à août inclusivement, pour le transport du fromage à Montréal et Halifax, et de même que pour les wagons-réfrigérateurs destinés au beurre et aux œufs, ces wagons à fromage ramassent les produits au tarif de wagons non complets.

### INSPECTION DES WAGONS À GLACE

Nous avons maintenu comme d'habitude des inspecteurs de wagons à glace à Toronto, Montréal et Halifax. Ces inspecteurs sont chargés de noter à l'arrivée l'état dans lequel se trouvent les wagons réfrigérants conduits sous entente avec le Ministère. Ils notent spécialement la quantité de produits transportés, la façon dont ces produits sont arrimés, l'état des produits et des emballages, la température des produits et la quantité de glace qui reste dans les coffres. Tous les rapports sur les mauvais emballages, les arrimages ou les manutentions mal faites ou sur le mauvais état des wagons sont transmis promptement aux parties responsables.

### INSPECTION DES CARGAISONS

De même que par le passé, nous avons maintenu des inspecteurs de cargaisons sur les quais de Montréal et de Québec pendant la saison de navigation et pendant l'hiver aux ports de St. John, N.-B., Portland, Maine, ainsi qu'à Halifax et Vancouver. Ces inspecteurs sont chargés de noter l'état des emballages qui contiennent des produits périssables et l'état de ces produits à l'arrivée sur les quais. Ils notent la température du produit au moment du chargement et l'arrimage des produits dans le navire. On place dans chaque soute contenant des produits périssables des thermographes (thermomètres auto-enregistreurs) dans des boîtes perforées, cadenassées.

Des inspecteurs des cargaisons ont été maintenus également au Royaume-Uni; ils inspectent l'état et le déchargement des produits périssables à Londres, Southampton, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow, Leith, Bristol, Cardiff et Swansea. On prend des notes sur l'état peu satisfaisant dans lequel se trouvent les produits ou les emballages et sur les mauvaises manutentions, et on avertit les personnes responsables, afin d'obtenir que les améliorations nécessaires soient faites. Les inspecteurs au Royaume-Uni enlèvent les cartes des thermographes et les renvoient à Ottawa où l'on en fait des tracés bleus et on en fournit des copies aux compagnies de transport, ainsi qu'aux consignataires et aux autres personnes intéressées.

### LETTRE-NOUVELLES SUR L'INDUSTRIE LAITIÈRE

La publication de la lettre-nouvelles sur l'industrie laitière a été continuée toute l'année. Cette lettre paraît le 10 de chaque mois et contient des renseignements généraux sur les questions qui offrent un intérêt spécial pour les laitiers canadiens. La statistique du classement au Canada, les exportations mensuelles de produits laitiers du Canada, les quantités entreposées au Canada au 1er jour de chaque mois et les importations mensuelles de produits laitiers au Royaume-Uni sont l'objet d'articles réguliers dans cette publication. Il y a également chaque mois des nouvelles sur les questions d'industrie laitière dans le monde entier. Cette publication est fournie gratuitement à tous les fabricants de beurre et de fromage au Canada et à tous ceux qui demandent à ce que leurs noms soient placés sur la liste des abonnés.

### RAPPORT SUR LE COMMERCE DES PRODUITS LAITIERS

De même que par les années précédentes, le rapport sur le commerce des produits laitiers a été publié tous les lundis, d'avril à décembre; il donne une revue des transactions sur les marchés de produits laitiers de Toronto, Montréal et New-York ainsi que sur les chambres laitières d'Ontario et de Québec pendant la semaine précédente et jusqu'à midi du jour de la publication. Tous les lundis et vendredis, on envoie des télégrammes payés d'avance aux différents fonctionnaires provinciaux pour qu'ils les distribuent dans leurs provinces respectives à ceux qui désirent les recevoir. On envoie aussi directement des télégrammes à payer sur réception aux maisons ou aux particuliers qui les demandent. Ce service a été très apprécié par les fabricants de fromage et de beurre.

### RECHERCHES SUR LES PESÉES DE BEURRE ET DE FROMAGE

Un fonctionnaire a été maintenu, de même que par les années précédentes, pour étudier les écarts qui se produisent dans les poids facturés des beurres et des fromages et les poids réels à l'arrivée à Montréal. Lorsque ceux qui reçoivent les produits étaient mécontents du rapport du préposé aux pesées à Montréal ou dans les cas où l'on constatait qu'il y avait une différence considérable

entre le poids marqué et le poids réel du beurre ou du fromage, l'investigateur se rendait à la fabrique après que le beurre ou le fromage avaient été préparés pour l'expédition. Il pesait ces produits en se servant de bascules qu'il apportait lui-même et il comparaît le poids réel avec le poids déterminé au préalable sur les bascules du fabricant. Les paquets pesés par l'investigateur à la fabrique étaient marqués et repesés à destination, et on se rendait ainsi compte de la perte de poids au cours du transport, et on la faisait connaître aux fabricants, pour qu'ils puissent tenir compte de cette perte de poids dans les expéditions suivantes. Ces recherches ont une valeur enseignante considérable et elles ont servi à dissiper bien des soupçons dans l'esprit des fabricants de beurre et de fromage.

### PRIME ACCORDÉE AUX CHAMBRES FROIDES DE BEURRERIES

Les beurreries qui construisent des chambres froides conformément aux plans fournis par le Ministère et qui observent certaines conditions touchant l'enregistrement des températures, etc., ont reçu, comme par le passé, une prime de $100 chacune. Cinquante-deux demandes de paiement de la prime ont été prises en considération cette année; trois de ces demandes ont été refusées, cinq ont été différées jusqu'à l'année prochaine, en attendant que les réparations nécessaires soient faites à la chambre froide, et quarante-quatre ont été accordées.

### SUBSIDES ACCORDÉS AUX ENTREPÔTS FRIGORIFIQUES

Plusieurs demandes de subsides sous l'autorité de la loi des entrepôts frigorifiques, 1907, ont été reçues pendant l'année pour des entrepôts frigorifiques publics que l'on se propose de construire. Les recherches qui ont été faites ont démontré que ces entrepôts n'ont que peu de chance de réussir au point de vue du fonctionnement, et aucun contrat comportant le paiement de subsides n'a été passé pendant l'année.

### SERVICE DES RECHERCHES SUR L'INDUSTRIE LAITIÈRE

Une étude approfondie des moisissures dans le beurre pasteurisé canadien a été faite en 1925. Ces recherches ont établi les causes de ce mal, et des moyens en vue de les faire disparaître ont été recommandés; les détails de ces recherches ont été publiés dans le bulletin N° 48 intitulé: "La cause et les moyens de prévenir les moisissures dans le beurre pasteurisé canadien." Depuis la mise en marche de ce travail, des laboratoires ont été établis par les services laitiers provinciaux en Alberta, en Saskatchewan et au Manitoba, et il s'est fait beaucoup de travaux utiles et instructifs sur ce problème parmi les beurriers.

Ce service a complété l'année dernière une étude des différentes marques d'extrait de présure employées au Canada pour la fabrication du fromage Cheddar, en vue de déterminer leur force relative, leur pureté et la façon dont elles se conservent.

Pour connaître la compostion moyenne des différentes qualités de fromage Cheddar canadien et de fromage refait, ainsi que l'effet de certains défauts caractéristiques dans la composition du fromage, plusieurs centaines d'échantillons ont été examinés pendant l'année.

Des recherches ont été entreprises en vue de déterminer la cause de la "contamination de la surface du beurre" et les conditions qui favorisent son développement. Nous avons recueilli ainsi beaucoup de données scientifiques. Ce travail se continue.

Un certain nombre d'articles ont été envoyés à la presse agricole et aux magazines laitiers. Des travaux ont été présentés et des conférences faites aux conventions et aux réunions sur tous les points du pays.

### SERVICE DE LA FABRICATION DE PRODUITS LAITIERS

Ce service a concentré ses efforts l'année dernière sur les voies qui permettent d'obtenir une plus grande uniformité dans la fabrication et l'amélioration de produits laitiers. Un agent du service a visité dans ce but les fonctionnaires laitiers et les gérants de beurreries dans huit provinces différentes et a porté la parole aux conventions laitières dans tout le pays, et il a préparé des bulletins se rapportant aux méthodes régulières de la neutralisation de la crème dans la fabrication du beurre, la pasteurisation du lait, les sous-produits de la crème et du lait, et dans la fabrication de beurre de beurrerie canadien. D'autres travaux de ce service comprennent l'aide aux Ministères provinciaux de l'Agriculture, notamment les conférences sur les trains d'améliorations du bétail, aux élèves des écoles laitières, etc., l'appréciation de produits laitiers aux expositions, la correspondance et la diffusion de renseignements sur toutes les questions se rapportant à la fabrication de produits laitiers. Ce service collabore avec d'autres services dans les recherches et les expériences qui portent sur l'aspect pratique de l'industrie et aide à faire le classement du beurre et du fromage lorsque l'occasion se présente.

### APPLICATION DE LA LOI DE L'INDUSTRIE LAITIÈRE

La loi de l'industrie laitière est appliquée par un personnel qui se compose d'un inspecteur en chef, cinq inspecteurs réguliers et cinq inspecteurs temporaires. Les fonctions principales de ces inspecteurs sont de voir à ce que le beurre et le fromage soient bien marqués, que les pains de beurre soient du bon poids, que le beurre et le fromage ne contiennent pas d'autres matières grasses que celles qui se rencontrent dans le lait ou la crème et que la quantité d'eau dans le beurre ne dépasse pas 16 pour cent. Les inspecteurs font l'essai préliminaire pour la proportion d'eau des échantillons suspects de beurre, et les échantillons qui accusent à l'essai préliminaire plus que la quantité maximum d'eau légale ainsi que les échantillons de beurre et de fromage que l'on soupçonne contenir des matières grasses étrangères ou moins que le minimum de gras sont soumis à une analyse chimique. Pendant l'année il s'est fait des essais préliminaires de 8,397 échantillons de beurre; d'après ces essais 860 échantillons contenaient à l'essai préliminaire plus de 16 pour cent d'eau.

Voici le nombre des condamnations prononcées pour contravention à la loi et les sommes imposées en amendes:—

| Délit | Nombre de condamnations | Amendes |
|---|---|---|
| | | $ c. |
| Excès d'eau dans le beurre | 83 | 1,381 05 |
| Matière grasse étrangère dans le beurre | 8 | 1,935 00 |
| Pains de beurre n'ayant pas le poids voulu | 6 | 75 00 |
| Beurre n'ayant pas le gras minimum | 1 | 50 00 |
| Beurre mal marqué | 2 | 25 00 |
| Beurre de petit lait en vente sans affiches | 1 | 10 00 |
| Fromage de lait écrémé non marqué comme tel | 3 | 65 00 |
| Total | 104 | 3,541 05 |

La loi autorise la saisie et la confiscation de produits laitiers illégaux. On n'exerce pas ordinairement cette autorité sur le beurre ayant une quantité d'eau en excès de la quantité maximum légale, ou sur les pains de beurre pesant moins que le poids voulu. On l'exerce généralement cependant dans les cas de beurre adultéré par l'addition de matière grasse étrangère. Le tableau ci-dessous donne

le nombre de confiscations de beurre pour cause de différents délits, le nombre de livres confisquées et les recettes de la vente de ce beurre.

| Délit | Nombre de confiscations | Nombre de livres confisquées | Recettes nettes |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vente de beurre contenant des matières grasses étrangères | 5 | 1,738 | 457 12 |
| Pains de beurre n'ayant pas le poids | 1 | 17 | 5 95 |
| | 6 | 1,755 | 463 07 |

Le produit des amendes imposées et de la vente du beurre confisqué a été remis au Receveur Général.

### SERVICE DE L'UTILISATION DU LAIT

Le personnel employé dans ce service a assisté aux expositions où il donne des démonstrations sur l'emploi du lait et de ses produits; il a coopéré avec les fonctionnaires de la santé publique et des organisations de l'enfance; il a aidé dans les initiatives provinciales tels que les trains de meilleure culture, etc., il a porté la parole à des conventions laitières, à des réunions d'institutrices d'écoles ainsi qu'aux classes publiques, les écoles secondaires et normales. Il a préparé beaucoup d'imprimés qui ont été distribués. Il a profité de toutes les occasions qui se présentaient de répandre des renseignements sur la valeur diététique du lait et de ses produits.

### CONFÉRENCE SUR LES BOÎTES DE BEURRE ET DE FROMAGE

Les ministères provinciaux de l'agriculture et les différentes organisations de fabricants de produits laitiers et de fabricants de boîtes ont été invités à envoyer des représentants à des conférences tenues à Ottawa les 16 et 17 mars pour considérer l'emploi de types-modèles de contenants pour le beurre et le fromage, l'uniformité du marquage, etc. Les fonctionnaires de la division de l'industrie laitière et de la réfrigération feront une étude plus approfondie de la question avant d'établir des règlements.

## DIVISION DE L'HYGIÈNE DES ANIMAUX

### SERVICE DES MALADIES CONTAGIEUSES

La situation est toujours de nature à causer beaucoup d'alarme en ce qui concerne les maladies contagieuses dans les pays étrangers, et il est évident que nous ne pouvons pas supprimer les restrictions adoptées sans exposer les bestiaux de notre pays à l'infection.

Comme la fièvre aphteuse a sévi dans bien des pays, spécialement en Europe, il a fallu que les agents de cette division maintiennent une surveillance vigilante pour appliquer différentes mesures afin d'empêcher l'introduction de cette maladie infectieuse.

Depuis notre dernier rapport, des épidémies de fièvre aphteuse ont sévi continuellement en Grande-Bretagne et il est encore nécessaire d'interdire l'importation de bestiaux sujets à cette maladie.

Les explosions de la fièvre aphteuse en Californie en 1924 et au Texas l'année dernière nous ont obligés à imposer des restrictions contre ces états et les états qui les bordent. Grâce à son expérience et à son organisation efficace le bureau de l'industrie animale des Etats-Unis a pu empêcher que la maladie ne sorte de la Californie et du Texas. Il n'est pas sûr qu'elle soit extirpée, parce qu'elle s'est introduite dans une réserve à gibier de la Californie mais on a pu

dernièrement, en toute sûreté, n'appliquer les restrictions sur les importations venant au Canada qu'aux bestiaux sujets à la maladie venant du Texas, de la Californie, du Nevada et de l'Arizona.

L'interdiction de l'importation de fourrages non certifiés, employés pour emballer les marchandises a causé beaucoup d'incommodité aux expéditeurs. Quoique des renseignements détaillés aient été fournis à tous les intéressés, aux importateurs canadiens, aux compagnies de navigation, aux douaniers, aux commissaires du commerce et aux agents de l'immigration, le nombre d'expéditions qui arrivent sans certificats est encore considérable, quoiqu'elles aillent en diminuant. Pour éviter les pertes qui pourraient se produire si l'on refusait l'entrée à des marchandises emballées dans des fourrages, nous avons pris les dispositions nécessaires pour faire fumiger ces fourrages à Vancouver, C.-B., et St. John, N.-B. Une autre station semblable de fumigation est en construction à Montréal, et nous espérons qu'elle sera prête à traiter les expéditions à ce port lorsque la navigation s'ouvrira. Nous faisons payer la désinfection exécutée sous la surveillance de nos agents, et les expéditeurs sont moins portés ainsi à négliger la désinfection du fourrage, de foin et de paille dans le pays d'origine.

Les pertes que l'on peut subir sous ces restrictions ne sont qu'une prime modérée pour l'assurance contre l'introduction au Canada d'une maladie aussi grave que la fièvre aphteuse, qui paralyserait notre industrie animale.

Notre commerce d'exportation de bétail sur la Grande-Bretagne continue à augmenter. Pendant la période couverte par ce rapport 92,027 bœufs maigres sont partis de nos ports canadiens pour aller en Angleterre. Le nombre total de bœufs maigres expédiés en Grande-Bretagne depuis la levée de l'embargo est de 174,907.

Quoique ces bestiaux viennent de tous les points du Canada aucun d'eux n'a été rejeté par les fonctionnaires anglais pour cause de maladie. Nous apportons le plus grand soin à l'inspection de ces expéditions, et les conditions imposées par le ministère anglais sont strictement observées.

Comme les inspecteurs vétérinaires doivent examiner ces bestiaux pendant les trois jours qui précèdent immédiatement leur embarquement, et comme un inspecteur vétérinaire doit accompagner ces bêtes en Grande-Bretagne, ce commerce impose de lourdes charges à notre service. Des agents ont accompagné cent quatre-vingt-quinze expéditions et comme la durée moyenne de leur absence de leurs fonctions régulières est d'au moins six semaines, ces travaux ont exigé 1,170 semaines.

Pendant la saison la plus pressée, de vingt-cinq à trente inspecteurs vétérinaires sont outre-mer à la fois.

Il n'y a pas eu d'explosion importante de maladies contagieuses l'année dernière, mais nous avons dû nous occuper d'un certain nombre de cas de morve, de choléra des porcs et de gale. Nous traitons les deux premières maladies par l'abatage et le paiement d'une indemnité et la gale est contrôlée par la quarantaine et le traitement.

Il y a eu des cas de morve dans Québec, la Saskatchewan et l'Alberta.

Le choléra des porcs a été découvert dans Québec et Ontario, il y a eu également une explosion isolée au Manitoba.

Ces explosions ont été contrôlées par l'abatage des porcs infectés et l'immunisation de tous les porcs dans le voisinage immédiat avec le sérum anti-choléra des porcs.

Comme cette maladie est très répandue aux Etats-Unis et que ce pays a adopté un système de vaccination avec le virus et le sérum, tous les porcs américains doivent subir une quarantaine de trente jours à nos ports limitrophes avant qu'ils puissent entrer au Canada. A titre de garantie supplémentaire, il faut qu'ils soient accompagnés de certificats sanitaires signés par les agents fédéraux des Etats-Unis. Nous continuons à émettre des permis d'emploi de restes de cuisine par les porcs et cette mesure est utile pour enrayer cette maladie.

La gale des bovins donne beaucoup d'ennui à nos agents mais nous avons réussi à la combattre sans avoir encore recours à une quarantaine générale. Les propriétaires de bestiaux ne signalent pas toujours l'existence de cette maladie et c'est pourquoi des animaux de contact qui paraissent être sains arrivent à nos parcs à bestiaux et ils répandent la maladie à tel point qu'il faut isoler un grand nombre d'animaux et les traiter à des points très éloignés l'un de l'autre. Cette mesure est nécessaire, car un animal peut loger des mites de la gale pendant de longues périodes sans développer des lésions appréciables.

Les sociétés d'élevage agiraient sagement en insistant auprès de leurs membres sur la nécessité de signaler immédiatement tous les cas suspects de gale. Si elles agissaient ainsi, elles éviteraient beaucoup d'ennui et les acheteurs innocents d'animaux apparemment sains, qui sont venus en contact avec des cas de gale, n'auraient pas à subir les restrictions et les frais de la quarantaine et du traitement de leurs bestiaux—toutes mesures qui s'imposent si nous voulons conserver notre commerce si précieux d'exportation.

Les apparitions de gale bovine n'ont pas été nombreuses; elles ont été localisées en Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba et Ontario; une expédition arrivant aux parcs de Winnipeg nous a obligés à retrouver et à inspecter les animaux des trois provinces de l'Ouest ainsi que d'Ontario et de Québec. Si l'on veut éviter les restrictions aux points d'expédition, les propriétaires devraient nous aviser promptement des cas de gale qui apparaissent dans leurs troupeaux.

La gale des moutons a encore été signalée en Alberta à trois endroits différents et la maladie s'est implantée en Colombie-Britannique; il a fallu mettre en quarantaine et traiter deux troupeaux de cette province.

La gale du cheval n'est pas répandue au Canada, cependant des cas isolés ont été traités au Nouveau-Brunswick, au Manitoba et en Saskatchewan.

La gale des porcs a également été constatée, mais elle ne paraît pas avoir d'importance économique.

La fièvre charbonneuse, une maladie très grave, qui affecte toutes les catégories d'animaux ainsi que l'homme, est heureusement rarement vue au Canada. Une explosion s'est manifestée dans Ontario; elle a été confirmée et sept animaux sont morts et cent-un ont été tenus sous observation. Cette maladie était également soupçonnée dans Québec, mais elle n'a pu être confirmée.

L'organisme qui produit la fièvre charbonneuse porte les spores et il peut survivre en dehors du corps de l'animal pendant une longue période. Il est donc nécessaire, pour empêcher que cette maladie ne s'introduise, de restreindre l'importation de cuirs, peaux et de laine venant de pays où l'on sait que cette maladie existe. Toutes ces expéditions doivent être désinfectées sous la surveillance d'un agent de cette division, si elles ne sont pas accompagnées d'un certificat satisfaisant.

La rage, une maladie très grave qui est transmise par la morsure d'un animal enragé non seulement aux bêtes mais aussi aux êtres humains, a fait son apparition après un intervalle de plusieurs années. Il est probable que cette maladie a été introduite au Canada par des chiens de chasse venant des Etats-Unis en l'automne 1925, et employés dans le district de la Gatineau. Une zone comprenant le comté de Papineau, des parties de Hull et du Pontiac, l'Ile de Montréal dans Québec, et les comtés de Russell, Carleton, Lanark, Leeds, Grenville et Dundas dans l'Ontario, a été constituée en une zone infectée, d'où il est interdit de faire sortir les chiens pour les transporter à d'autres parties du Canada. Quarante et un cas ont été confirmés définitivement; la plupart étaient des chiens, mais l'apparition de la maladie a été confirmée également chez les vaches, les moutons et les porcs. Comme la rage a une longue période d'incubation, il se peut que cette ordonnance reste en vigueur pendant plusieurs mois.

On n'a pas découvert de cas de dourine, et le Canada n'a pas eu à souffrir depuis plusieurs années de cette grave maladie qui affecte l'industrie du cheval.

Nous faisons de grands progrès dans la lutte contre la tuberculose des bovins, mais les demandes d'aide augmentent beaucoup et il nous est impossible de les satisfaire toutes. Les éleveurs comprennent mieux aujourd'hui ce travail et l'avantage qu'il y a à maintenir des troupeaux sans tuberculose. Beaucoup d'acheteurs insistent pour que les bestiaux soient tuberculinisés de sorte que les éleveurs sont très désireux de profiter de l'aide que nous leur offrons.

Ce travail est limité par les très grands frais qu'il occasionne et par le nombre d'inspecteurs vétérinaires que nous avons à notre disposition pour l'exécuter. La tendance générale est vers l'épreuve en zones réservées, où toutes les bêtes à cornes sont éprouvées. C'est cette méthode qui donne les meilleurs résultats, avec un minimum de frais, et les propriétaires n'ont que peu de difficulté à protéger leurs troupeaux contre l'infection, car aucun animal n'est admis dans une zone réservée sans avoir subi une épreuve, sauf pour l'abatage immédiat. Un nombre toujours croissant de propriétaires profitent du système de l'accréditation des troupeaux pour les troupeaux de race pure, et du système de troupeaux sous surveillance pour les troupeaux métis, et il est encourageant de constater que le premier coût en indemnité, si élevé sous le premier système, est abaissé à un tel point dans les essais suivants qu'il est possible de maintenir des troupeaux sans tuberculose à un coût raisonnable.

Une étendue supplémentaire a été ajoutée au district de Carman, au Manitoba, qui contient actuellement plus de 23,000 bêtes à cornes éprouvées.

La zone de Huntingdon, qui comprend les comtés de Huntingdon, Châteauguay et Beauharnois, contient 52,500 animaux éprouvés.

La province de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard a été déclarée zone réservée et quelque 95,000 animaux ont été éprouvés; le pourcentage d'animaux tuberculeux a été remarquablement faible et la somme dépensée en indemnités n'a pas atteint $15,000.

Au commencement de mars 1926, l'épreuve des animaux de la zone réservée de la vallée de la rivière Fraser en Colombie-Britannique a été commencée. Comme il y a plus de 45,000 animaux dans ce district, l'épreuve ne sera pas complétée dans la période couverte par ce rapport.

Il y a actuellement 2,207 troupeaux entièrement accrédités au Canada et il y a actuellement 2,278 troupeaux en cours d'accréditation et 258 troupeaux attendent l'épreuve initiale.

Beaucoup de propriétaires de troupeaux qui ne peuvent remplir les exigences du système des troupeaux accrédités ont profité du système de surveillance. Six cent cinquante troupeaux reçoivent de l'attention sous ce système, et il est tout probable que ce nombre augmentera l'année qui vient.

Il n'a pas été accepté de municipalités nouvelles depuis trois ans sous la vieille ordonnance municipale contre la tuberculose, mais nous exerçons toujours une surveillance sur trente municipalités dont nous nous occupions à l'époque où l'on a décidé de retirer cette ordonnance. Les villes considèrent cette ordonnance comme une mesure sanitaire, mais nous devons songer à abandonner ce travail pour laisser les municipalités s'en charger elles-mêmes, ainsi qu'il a été pourvu dans l'ordonnance. Nous pouvons, du reste, faire des progrès beaucoup plus rapides dans le traitement de la tuberculose sous les autres systèmes.

La lutte contre la tuberculose est une entreprise d'une telle importance que l'on ne saurait prendre trop de soin pour s'assurer que les systèmes suivis sont efficaces et en valent la peine. Aucune autre méthode n'a été découverte jusqu'ici qui nous autorise à ralentir l'exécution des travaux qui se sont montrés utiles jusqu'à l'heure actuelle.

Le problème de la vaccination contre cette maladie est l'objet de recherches et d'expériences. Les cultures de bacilles fournies par le professeur Calmette de l'Institut Pasteur et les cultures atténuées semblables produites dans nos propres laboratoires sont employées sur nos propres animaux, qui sont sous

une observation et un contrôle constants. Ces vaccins sont employés sur des veaux non infectés et il est essentiel de bien les contrôler pour que l'on puisse prouver leur résistance à la maladie. C'est là une question qui exige du temps, et comme la vaccination consiste en l'introduction de bacilles vivantes du tubercule, soi-disant virulentes, ce serait folie que d'employer cet agent en général tant qu'il n'a été démontré qu'il est absolument sûr et efficace.

Nous suivons ces recherches avec intérêt et si ces essais d'immunisation réussissent nous modifierons nos systèmes en conséquence.

Les agents de ce service maintiennent une surveillance de tous les instants sur les cours et les wagons à bétail des chemins de fer. Les compagnies de chemins de fer sont tenues de maintenir leurs cours et wagons, etc., par lesquels passent les bestiaux dans un bon état sanitaire en tout temps. Tous les parcs et wagons à bestiaux sont nettoyés et désinfectés systématiquement sous la surveillance de nos agents, et l'on ne permet l'emploi que de désinfectants approuvés et de solutions d'une force déterminée.

La grave maladie des volailles que l'on appelle la "peste européenne des volailles" et qui a été découverte dans plusieurs états des Etats-Unis l'année dernière, a été graduellement extirpée par le Bureau de l'industrie animale, et nous avons pu supprimer toutes les restrictions sur l'importation des volailles en octobre dernier. Cette maladie ne s'est pas rencontrée au Canada.

## SERVICE DE LA PATHOLOGIE

Les travaux du service de la pathologie consistent (1) en recherches et (2) en travaux de routine au laboratoire, se rapportant aux maladies et aux fléaux des animaux. Au moyen des connaissances précises résultant de recherches scientifiques et d'expériences, par la fabrication et la distribution de produits de laboratoire nécessaires pour l'épreuve des troupeaux et d'animaux séparés sur la ferme, par les moyens préventifs recommandés et les renseignements et les rapports fournis, nous aidons le cultivateur directement et indirectement à combattre les maladies et à résoudre les problèmes que rencontre invariablement l'éleveur ou le propriétaire d'animaux, et qui accompagnent inévitablement l'élevage et la production intensive, en prenant une importance économique de plus en plus grande.

Dans l'accomplissement de cette triple fonction de recherches, de travaux de routine et d'enseignement, et pour tenir tête au développement rapide des différentes industries animales, ce service est obligé d'élargir son programme et de multiplier ses activités d'une année à l'autre. Le nombre de pétitions et de résolutions demandant un développement plus rapide des travaux de recherches, notamment les problèmes de la tuberculose, de l'avortement épizootique des bovins, des maladies spécifiques des volailles et des moutons, les parasites, etc., est preuve de l'importance et de l'utilité que présente ce genre de travaux pour le cultivateur. Le Ministère reconnaît qu'il y a au Canada des maladies d'une très grande importance économique et il prend les mesures nécessaires pour développer ces recherches et pour continuer l'attaque intensive et systématique de toutes les maladies qui peuvent se communiquer. Nous avons préparé des plans et des devis détaillés et des dispositions ont été prises pour la construction d'un nouveau laboratoire de recherches. Ce bâtiment fournira au laboratoire des chambres et l'outillage nécessaire pour une institution moderne de pathologie comparative, et constituera, sous une réorganisation du service de pathologie, un centre de recherches où les besoins des cultivateurs recevront de l'attention en ce qui concerne les problèmes de la santé des animaux.

Voici un bref résumé des travaux accomplis par ce service l'année dernière.

*Tuberculose.*—Il s'est fait beaucoup de travaux importants et satisfaisants au laboratoire; ceux-ci comprennent des recherches et des travaux de routine. La quantité de tuberculine nécessaire pour faire l'épreuve des bovins sous les

différents systèmes d'extirpation de la tuberculose a atteint le chiffre record de 964,225 doses d'essai, qui toutes ont été fabriquées et standardisées soigneusement dans nos laboratoires.

Un grand nombre de spécimens venant de champs ou des abattoirs, transmis par nos inspecteurs, ont été traités.

Nous continuons à faire des recherches et des expériences au sujet de (1) la vaccination anti-tuberculose, (2) de la corrélation qui existe entre différentes espèces de bacilles de tubercules, (3) de la nature chimique, de la purification et de la standardisation de la tuberculine, (4) une étude comparative de la tuberculose dans différentes espèces d'animaux, (5) l'épreuve de la fixation du complément dans la tuberculose, (6) la nature et la signification de la tuberculose de la peau chez les bovins.

Nous avons assisté aux réunions du comité associé sur la tuberculose, organisées par le Conseil national des recherches, et pris une part active dans l'élaboration d'un programme pour les recherches sur la tuberculose et le développement de ce travail au Canada.

*Rage.*—Une somme considérable de recherches a été entreprise au sujet d'une explosion de la rage. La présence de la maladie a été soupçonnée pour la première fois sur les moutons et les bêtes à cornes sur des fermes dans le voisinage de la rivière Gatineau. Des examens effectués au laboratoire et des essais d'inoculation ont démontré l'existence de la rage. Des recherches entreprises ont révélé que l'épidémie couvrait une étendue considérable comprenant un certain nombre de villages et de villes dans les provinces de Québec et de l'Ontario. Entre le 18 janvier et le 31 mars, les têtes de soixante-quinze animaux ont été reçues à ce laboratoire et examinées en vue de la rage. L'examen a été positif dans quarante et un de ces cas et négatif dans trente-deux; deux étaient suspects.

*Avortement épizootique des bovins.*—La perte annuelle causée par cette maladie et par les inconvénients qui en résultent est immense. C'est un problème avec lequel les éleveurs de vaches sont aux prises dans tous les pays et aucune solution satisfaisante n'a été encore trouvée.

On a fait l'essai d'un grand nombre de méthodes de vaccination, mais sans succès. On cherche à prévenir la maladie en appliquant les méthodes d'essai, comportant l'agglutination et la fixation du complément et par l'application rigoureuse de mesures hygiéniques, la ségrégation, la désinfection, etc., dans les étables et les lieux de reproduction. Elles sont l'objet de recherches dans nos laboratoires ainsi que dans d'autres laboratoires dans tout l'univers.

*Parasites.*—Le problème de l'infection parasitaire devient de plus en plus embarrassant, partout où l'on élève un grand nombre d'animaux et spécialement lorsqu'on utilise les mêmes terrains, les mêmes loges et les mêmes étables d'une année à l'autre. Les jeunes animaux sont ceux qui souffrent le plus spécialement, les veaux, les agneaux, les porcs, les renardeaux et les poussins, partout où il y a encombrement et des conditions peu sanitaires. Le service de routine comportait l'examen d'un grand nombre de spécimens de différentes espèces d'animaux pour le diagnostic ou l'identification de parasites animaux. Dans chaque cas on a appelé l'attention du propriétaire sur des mesures préventives, beaucoup plus utiles que le traitement individuel des animaux affectés.

*Maladies des volailles.*—Avec les progrès rapides dans l'élevage des volailles et la production intensive, les problèmes de maladies deviennent de plus en plus complexes et plus difficiles à résoudre. La roupie, la petite vérole, la diarrhée blanche, les parasites, les maladies de l'insuffisance, l'infécondité des œufs, les poussins morts dans la coque, sont des problèmes sur lesquels ont porté nos études.

LABORATOIRE DE BIOLOGIE, OTTAWA

Produits biologiques fabriqués et distribués:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tuberculine | 964,225 | doses |
| Malléine | 5,366 | " |
| Vaccin contre l'avortement | 13 | " |
| Total | 969,604 | " |

Diagnostics de maladies et examens au laboratoire: 2,267 spécimens, échantillons, etc., reçus et sur lesquels rapport a été fait.

Investigations et recherches: tuberculose, actinomycose, rage, maladies bactériennes des volailles, parasites et maladies des renards.

STATION DE RECHERCHES DE HULL

Essais d'immunisation anti-tuberculose chez les bêtes à cornes, les chevaux et les animaux de laboratoire.

Vaccination expérimentale de veaux contre la tuberculose.

Méthodes de fixation du complément dans l'épreuve contre la tuberculose.

Standardisation de la tuberculine.

Préparation d'antigènes.

Recherches et expériences sur le choléra des porcs et spécialement sur des explosions typiques.

Invasions parasitaires des renards élevés en captivité.

STATION DE RECHERCHES VÉTÉRINAIRES, LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA

Recherches au sujet de la tuberculose: immunisation et vaccination expérimentale des bêtes à cornes.

Epreuve des troupeaux contre l'avortement épizootique.

Application de l'essai de la fixation du complément pour la dourine.

Etudes au sujet du groupement du sang chez les hybrides.

Examens et diagnostics de routine—338 spécimens, échantillons, etc., reçus et sur lesquels rapport a été fait.

STATION DE RECHERCHES VÉTÉRINAIRES D'AGASSIZ, C.-B.

Des nouvelles expériences ont été faites au sujet de l'empoisonnement des chevaux et des bêtes à cornes par des fougères.

Les maladies et les sujets venant sous l'en-tête des examens de routine et des investigations comprennent la tuberculose des faisans, les oestridés chez les chevreuils, les parasites et les maladies des renards et du vison, les pertes de volailles aquatiques au Lac Newell, Alberta, l'infection *B. pullorum* chez les volailles, l'empoisonnement par les fourrages et les plantes, la septicémie hémorragique des bovins, 446 spécimens, échantillons, etc., ont été traités.

STATION DE RECHERCHES SUR LES RENARDS, CHARLOTTETOWN, I. P.-E

Les travaux de cette station l'année dernière portaient entièrement sur l'examen de routine de spécimens, de renards en vie et de carcasses, dans le diagnostic des conditions rencontrées et la distribution de rapports et de conseils aux propriétaires et éleveurs.

SERVICE DES VIANDES ET DES CONSERVES ALIMENTAIRES

Les travaux de ce service sont toujours réguliers, mais ils varient en volume suivant les fluctuations dans le nombre de bestiaux expédiés pour l'abatage immédiat et l'augmentation dans le nombre d'établissements sous inspection.

Un certain nombre de nouvelles salaisons ont profité du système d'inspection pendant l'année. De nombreuses demandes ont été présentées également par d'autres maisons qui désiraient être mises sous le régime de la Loi des viandes et des conserves alimentaires. Ces augmentations dans le nombre d'établissements sous inspection sont dues sans doute à la demande toujours croissante, au pays comme à l'étranger, pour des aliments que l'on peut garantir en ce qui concerne l'absence de maladies, l'état sanitaire et la qualité pour la consommation humaine.

Par comparaison à l'année dernière il y a eu une diminution dans le nombre de porcs abattus, mais le prix payé au producteur a été régulier et plus élevé que celui que l'on paie généralement par comparaison au prix obtenu pour notre bacon sur le marché anglais. Le nombre de bêtes à cornes et de moutons abattus accuse une légère augmentation.

Nous nous sommes efforcés de maintenir le même type modèle élevé de sanitation et de méthodes de manutention pour les viandes que par les années précédentes, mais ce travail a fortement taxé notre personnel d'inspecteurs qui a été appelé également à fournir un grand nombre d'inspecteurs vétérinaires pour accompagner les expéditions de bœufs maigres allant outre-mer. On achète l'outillage le plus moderne et l'on fait tous les changements et les constructions nouvelles nécessaires pour satisfaire aux exigences.

La réputation des conserves de viandes canadiennes devient de mieux en mieux établie et l'on prévoit que la demande augmentera.

Les conserves de fruits et de légumes ont eu une saison quelque peu difficile l'année dernière à cause des conditions défavorables de climat. Les fraises, les pois et le maïs n'ont pas mûri aussi bien que d'habitude et c'est pourquoi la quantité mise en conserve a été plus faible. Il y avait cependant une abondance de tomates de superbe qualité.

Les produits finis de ces installations accusent une bonne amélioration. Les types-modèles de qualité sont mieux compris et mieux appréciés par le public, ce qui tend à donner plus de confiance aux acheteurs et à en stimuler la consommation.

Il s'est construit beaucoup d'établissements nouveaux qui ont fonctionné cette année et les conditions dans les vieux établissements ont été grandement améliorées. La coopération entre les directions de ces établissements et nos inspecteurs a été très marquée, et les articles restrictifs de nos règlements n'ont donné lieu qu'à un minimum de friction.

Au commencement de la saison il s'est exporté de grandes quantités de pommes évaporées, qui ont rapporté un prix assez rémunérateur. Plus tard cependant ce commerce d'exportation a quelque peu diminué. La qualité de ce produit s'est beaucoup améliorée mais il n'a pas encore atteint ce type-modèle de perfection qu'il devrait atteindre dans un avenir très rapproché.

En vue d'améliorer et de stabiliser les différentes qualités des produits en conserves, nous comptons que les règlements seront modifiés l'année prochaine, en vue d'incorporer les changements dont l'expérience a démontré, la nécessité, afin que les conserves canadiennes puissent jouir d'une réputation sans conteste en ce qui concerne l'uniformité de qualité, conformément à la désignation qui paraît sur l'étiquette.

Nos laits condensés, évaporés et desséchés, ont eu de superbes débouchés au pays et à l'étranger. Ces produits ont satisfait aux exigences des acheteurs étrangers, et ils remplissaient dans tous les cas les conditions de leurs types-modèles. On peut donc sans risque affirmer que ce commerce non seulement continuera mais qu'il augmentera à l'avenir.

## LA DIVISION DE L'INDUSTRIE ANIMALE

Au point de vue du cultivateur, l'année 1925-1926 peut être considérée comme l'une des plus lucratives qui ait encore été enregistrée, à l'exception peut-être de la période de la guerre. Les prix du marché pour toutes les catégories de bestiaux, y compris les chevaux, ont été plus élevés que l'année précédente, et, tandis que toutes les catégories de bestiaux trouvaient facilement acquéreurs les superbes rendements de récoltes sur toute l'étendue du pays assuraient un bas prix de revient.

Jamais peut-être dans notre histoire, du moins jamais au même point, ces trois caractères essentiels du commerce du bétail n'ont été associés dans le commerce d'une même année. Trop souvent, lorsque les prix des porcs étaient élevés, la production était à un minimum. De même, lorsqu'il y avait une bonne demande pour des bœufs, nous n'avions pas de bœufs. L'année dernière les prix sont restés à un niveau très élevé, les frais de production ont été bas et les ventes nombreuses. Cet ensemble de conditions a beaucoup aidé notre prospérité nationale et inspiré une confiance dans presque tout le pays.

Ce n'est peut-être pas exagéré de dire que ces conditions semblent justifier les initiatives du Ministère, qui ont été entreprises dans l'intérêt de l'industrie animale. Lorsqu'on fera l'analyse de l'histoire du commerce du bétail en ces cinq dernières années, on s'accordera à reconnaître qu'aucune initiative pendant cette période n'a eu plus d'importance que l'encouragement qu'on a donné à l'amélioration de la qualité chez les animaux et leurs produits. Il y aurait à citer sous ce rapport l'élevage de chevaux de trait dans l'Ouest du Canada, l'élevage régional de chevaux de selle et de remonte, le développement de l'engraissement des bœufs en hiver, l'adoption dans tout le pays de la production de porcs à bacon, bons pour le commerce d'exportation, le classement et la vente coopérative de la laine, la production d'agneaux bons pour satisfaire aux exigences modernes du marché et la réorganisation du commerce des œufs et des volailles par l'introduction du principe du paiement suivant la qualité. Pendant une période d'années, le système qui consiste à diriger la production animale en vue des besoins actuels du marché s'est développé graduellement et constamment, de même que le principe de vente sur la base de la qualité. Les résultats accumulés de l'application de ces principes nous ont valu l'une des années les plus prospères que nous ayons encore eues, ce qui semble donner raison à ceux qui prétendent que le Canada améliore graduellement et régulièrement, sur de saines bases, l'organisation du commerce de la production et de la vente de ses bestiaux. C'est là le but des travaux de la division de l'industrie animale, ainsi que le montrent les paragraphes suivants.

### SERVICE DES CHEVAUX

Pendant l'année fiscale 1925-1926, le commerce des chevaux a fait de grands progrès par comparaison à l'année précédente. La demande de gros chevaux de trait à bon prix s'est maintenue. Il y a eu également un commerce considérable de chevaux de gros poids pour les chantiers. Les chevaux de ferme trouvaient facilement à se vendre à la campagne, et quoique le nombre de chevaux expédiés par les provinces de l'Ouest sur l'Est du Canada en 1925 fut de 1,500 inférieur au nombre expédié l'année précédente, l'accroissement de la demande pour des chevaux de ferme sur les prairies a fait compensation. Sur le nombre total de chevaux expédiés qui était d'environ 15,500, plus de 5,000 ont été vendus dans la province de l'Ontario, plus de 7,500 dans Québec et le reste dans les Provinces maritimes. Pendant les trois premiers mois de l'année courante 4,809 chevaux sont allés vers l'Est, soit 400 de plus qu'il n'avait été expédié pendant la même période l'année dernière. Pendant les trois derniers mois de l'année fiscale, les prix sont montés à raison de 25 pour cent à cause de

la demande croissante, spécialement dans les provinces de l'Ouest, si bien que l'intérêt dans l'élevage des chevaux a été grandement stimulé et qu'il sera sailli un plus grand nombre de juments qu'à toute autre époque.

La demande de chevaux de selle, de chasse et de poneys à polo s'est maintenue et tous ceux qui étaient offerts en vente ont obtenu des prix rémunératifs. En fait on aurait pu en vendre beaucoup plus si on avait pu se les procurer. Comme d'habitude les acheteurs américains ont parcouru les districts où l'on élève des chevaux de selle et de chasse, toujours prêts à payer de bons prix pour des chevaux du bon type. Depuis longtemps les chevaux canadiens se sont fait une réputation aux Etats-Unis, et notre marché pourrait être grandements développé car la demande dépasse l'offre à l'heure actuelle.

Les poneys à polo, spécialement ceux qui possèdent un bon type, la vitesse, se vendent des prix élevés. Le poney à polo que l'on demande aujourd'hui est un poney qui mesure de 14.3 à 15.1 mains de hauteur et qui est bâti en proportion de sa hauteur. Pour avoir la vitesse désirée, il faut qu'il ait un bon pourcentage de pur sang dans ses veines et qu'il soit rapide et fort.

Il s'est produit une très grande amélioration dans l'industrie chevaline en cette dernière année fiscale, et spécialement dans les trois derniers mois de cette année. C'est sans doute à cause de la meilleure situation financière du pays et parce que les cultivateurs et tous ceux qui sont engagés dans les transports, désirant abaisser les prix fixes, s'aperçoivent que le cheval donne généralement parlant, l'énergie motrice la meilleur marché. Les prévisions au sujet de l'industrie chevaline s'améliorent tous les ans, à mesure que les conditions redeviennent normales.

### CERCLES

Le nombre de cercles fonctionnant sous l'offre d'aide fédérale a beaucoup augmenté l'année dernière. On a pris aussi beaucoup plus d'intérêt à l'élevage du cheval, spécialement dans les provinces de l'Ouest. Nous disions, à la fin de la dernière année fiscale, qu'une amélioration sensible s'était produite dans l'industrie chevaline. L'année fiscale 1925-1926 s'est fait remarquer par une amélioration encore plus prononcée et une plus grande demande. Les éleveurs de chevaux se rendent compte qu'il faut se mettre à l'élevage dès maintenant s'ils veulent être prêts pour les besoins de l'avenir et c'est ce qui explique l'augmentation qui s'est produite dans le nombre de cercles d'une année à l'autre, spécialement dans les provinces de l'Ouest. Le système fédéral encourage l'élevage régional et permet aux éleveurs de se procurer, à prix raisonnables, les services des meilleurs chevaux du pays. Il protège également le propriétaire de l'étalon en l'assurant d'un bon rapport sur sa mise de fonds. Comme tous les étalons doivent passer une inspection rigoureuse, les membres des cercles sont sûrs d'avoir les services de bons étalons, sans tares héréditaires. Ce fait joint à l'emploi des meilleures juments, à la bonne alimentation, au bon soin des étalons, des juments et des poulains, tend graduellement et sûrement à l'amélioration des chevaux canadiens.

### STATIONS DE SERVICE

Cinq stations de service ont été ouvertes pendant l'année aux points suivants: Lac Roddick, Québec, Chaffey's Locks, Ontario, Millarville, Alberta, Ailsa Craig, Ontario et Brampton, Ontario. Quelque 800 juments ont été saillies sur ces stations, et quoique l'on n'ait pas encore de rapports précis sur le nombre de celles qui sont en gestation, on compte que le pourcentage moyen sera élevé.

Les expositions de poulains tenues à différents endroits ont fait ressortir, dans chaque cas, des catégories de jeunes sujets uniformes et d'avenir. Toutes ces expositions étaient bien suivies, et elles tendent à éveiller l'intérêt dans l'élevage de chevaux légers. Tous les poulains se vendent facilement et c'est

là un autre bon encouragement. Déjà quelques poulains élevés au lac Roddick, la première station établie, se sont vendus à bons prix et tous les poulains convenables ont été rapidement enlevés. En fait beaucoup plus d'autres auraient pu être vendus si on avait pu se les procurer. Les poulains des stations de Chaffey's Locks et Brampton ont remporté un grand nombre de prix à l'exposition de Toronto et à l'exposition royale d'hiver. En fait, presque tous sont arrivés premiers dans les concours où ils ont pris part.

La demande régulière de chevaux de selle, de chasse, de remonte, de livraison et de messagerie, a fait que presque tous les bons chevaux ont été enlevés, si bien qu'il y a dans tout le pays un manque de chevaux pour la ferme ou pour le transport. Ce déficit commence à se faire sentir dans bien des districts, et c'est pourquoi les éleveurs cherchent actuellement des étalons dont ils puissent compter obtenir des poulains qui pèsent, une fois développés, de douze cents livres à quatorze cents livres. Ces chevaux, s'ils possèdent la bonne conformation, le type et la qualité, rapportent de bons prix lorsqu'ils sont mis en vente, et ils rendent de grands services sur la ferme. Beaucoup de cultivateurs considèrent qu'un gros cheval à jambes sèches, du genre du cheval de chasse, et qui peut faire une bonne journée de travail attelé au cultivateur ou qui peut conduire une charge à une assez bonne allure au marché est l'un des chevaux les plus utiles que le cultivateur peut avoir. Les prévisions actuelles tendent à indiquer que la demande pour ce type de cheval ira graduellement en augmentant pendant les dix années qui vont suivre, et que les districts où ces chevaux peuvent être élevés feraient bien de se mettre sans délai à cet élevage.

Nous avons reçu au cours de l'année beaucoup de demandes de renseignement au sujet des stations de service. La difficulté principale est le manque de bons étalons pur sang du type de cheval de chasse. C'est ce qui empêche malheureusement l'établissement de stations dans les bons districts dans d'autres provinces. Il faut espérer cependant que des stations seront établies au Manitoba et en Colombie-Britannique pendant l'année fiscale prochaine.

### ÉLEVAGE DES ANIMAUX À FOURRURES

*Renards noirs argentés.*—Il y a eu un développement considérable dans l'industrie du renard noir argenté cette année. Cette industrie était limitée presqu'à l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, il y a cinq ou six ans. Aujourd'hui on trouve des parcs dans toutes les provinces et leur nombre va en augmentant tous les ans. La production de renardeaux a été moyenne au Canada, et les prix payés pour des renards en vie étaient plus élevés que ceux de l'année précédente. Il s'est expédié comme d'habitude des milliers de renards aux Etats-Unis mais un certain nombre de pays européens sont venus au Canada chercher leurs sujets de souche, notamment l'Allemagne, la France, la Russie, la Norvège et la Grande-Bretagne. La Norvège a acheté pour commencer cinq cents couples et d'après les derniers renseignements, la Russie a donné quelques-unes de ses fameuses martres en échange pour des renards argentés. Ayant établi un marché en Europe, les éleveurs de renards comptent sur un bon commerce pendant des années à venir.

Au cours de la saison d'inspection d'octobre à janvier, il s'est inspecté et tatoué pour l'enregistrement 45,000 renards. L'augmentation considérable qui s'est produite sur l'année précédente indique l'intérêt que l'on porte à l'industrie des renards et le développement soutenu de cette industrie.

Le prix moyen par fourrure, spécialement aux ventes de Montréal, n'a pas été tout à fait aussi élevé que l'année précédente. C'est parce que tous les renards de moins bonne qualité sont réformés par l'inspection annuelle, et que la qualité des sujets reproducteurs s'améliore ainsi d'autant. Les éleveurs de renards sont en avant de tous les autres éleveurs de bétail sous ce rapport, en ce sens que, grâce à l'inspection pour l'enregistrement, ils ne conservent que les bons renards pour la reproduction sur les parcs.

Nous avons reçu bien des demandes de toutes les parties du pays, des Etats-Unis et de la Grande-Bretagne, de la France, de l'Italie, de l'Allemagne, la Slovakie et la Russie. Ces correspondants, tout en se renseignant sur l'avenir de l'industrie du renard argenté, demandaient invariablement où l'on peut se procurer de bons sujets reproducteurs. Nous leur avons fourni ces renseignements, tout en appelant leur attention sur la demande croissante de fourrures et la quantité décroissante venant des terrains de chasse, qui doit inévitablement rendre l'élevage des animaux à fourrures rémunérateur. Parmi toutes les fourrures cependant c'est celle du renard argenté qui s'est vendue et qui continue à se vendre au plus haut prix, et comme elle ne peut être imitée avec succès, elle est portée par tous ceux qui peuvent payer de gros prix.

*Autres animaux à fourrure.*—Il y a eu, l'année dernière, une forte augmentation dans le nombre de fermes qui élèvent en captivité différentes espèces d'animaux à fourrure, autres que les renards. Ceci s'applique spécialement au vison, au rat musqué et aux lapins Chinchilla.

L'industrie du rat musqué est une industrie précieuse pour le pays, mais étant donnée la quantité de terres propres à cet élevage que l'on trouve dans ce vaste Dominion, il serait possible d'augmenter la production de ces animaux sous un système judicieux d'élevage.

Les éleveurs de vison ont eu une vraie bonne année, car il y avait une très bonne demande pour ce genre de fourrure et les prix étaient très élevés; en fait il n'y avait pas assez de ces fourrures pour satisfaire le marché. Les peaux de vison ont rapporté de très gros prix; on a payé jusqu'à quarante dollars pour une seule peau. Le vison est une des fourrures régulières qui se vend toujours à bon prix. Comme le vison vient bien en captivité et que l'on peut l'élever à bas prix lorsqu'il est bien soigné, l'élevage de cet animal augmentera sans aucun doute dans ce pays qui a le climat voulu pour la production de fourrures de la meilleure qualité.

L'élevage du lapin Chinchilla, une industrie relativement nouvelle, a fait des progrès très rapides. Les premiers lapins de cette race ont été importés au Canada en 1921. L'élevage s'en pratique actuellement dans toutes les provinces et la demande dépasse l'offre, de sorte qu'il se fait encore des importations. Le lapin Chinchilla est un animal fort, vigoureux et, relativement parlant, très prolifique. Les éleveurs prétendent qu'un mâle suffit pour dix lapines et qu'une lapine donne quatre bonnes portées par an, comptant en moyenne six à huit lapins par portée. La fourrure, qui est d'un bleu clair à la base, puis gris cendré, puis gris perle devenant blanche et légèrement pointée de noir avec des poils de garde à pointes noir de jais, est réellement très belle et elle ressemble beaucoup au Chinchilla de l'Amérique du Sud. Comme il se fait de très beaux vêtements avec ces peaux, elles deviendront sûrement très appréciées dès qu'il s'en produira une quantité suffisante pour alimenter le marché. Les prix des fourrures ne sont pas encore fixes, car il ne s'en est vendu encore que très peu. Cependant, en Grande-Bretagne, les prix varient d'une piastre à six piastres par peau, suivant la grosseur et la qualité; on paie deux dollars pour les petites peaux claires de lapins de cinq semaines. Comme l'élevage du lapin Chinchilla peut être entrepris sur une petite échelle, qu'il n'exige pas de gros capitaux et que les femmes y réussissent tout aussi bien que les hommes, on peut affirmer que cet élevage prendra une grande importance au cours des quelques années qui vont suivre.

## Service des bovins

### ENCOURAGEMENT DONNÉ À L'ENGRAISSEMENT D'HIVER

En 1925 la division de l'industrie animale a mis à exécution le programme qu'elle s'était proposé pour répandre l'emploi de jeunes bœufs de l'Ouest pour l'engraissement dans des districts de l'Est et de l'Ouest du Canada, où il n'est plus possible de produire des bœufs d'engrais économiquement.

La division a continué à donner un appui financier aux expositions de bœufs d'engrais de Winnipeg, Moose Jaw et Calgary, et il est encourageant de noter à ce sujet que les expositions de 1925 sont les meilleures qui aient encore été tenues à chacun de ces endroits, au point de vue du nombre d'animaux entrés et de la qualité moyenne des animaux présentés. Ces expositions d'animaux d'engrais constituent un des meilleurs moyens de publicité pour répandre la pratique de l'engraissement en hiver. Elles fournissent également de bons moyens de réclame pour les éleveurs et fournissent aux cultivateurs qui cherchent des charges bien choisies d'animaux de bonne souche et bien assortis pour l'engraissement, l'occasion de trouver ces animaux. Comme le marché pour les bœufs d'engrais était plus ferme en l'automne 1925, les ventes se sont faites à près d'un centin de plus que celles de 1924 et cependant les acheteurs ainsi que les vendeurs ont considéré que les prix étaient satisfaisants.

En vue de promouvoir des relations directes entre les nourrisseurs de l'Est et les producteurs de l'Ouest, la division a payé, cette année encore, les frais de voyage des cultivateurs venant de l'Est du Canada qui achetaient une charge ou plus d'animaux vendus à l'une des ventes mentionnées ci-haut ou qui achetaient une charge de wagon ou plus de jeunes bœufs venant directement de la Prairie. Le nombre de charges amenées dans l'Ontario sous ce système a dépassé de 50 pour cent le nombre amené en l'automne 1924; ces achats comprennent quelques-uns des meilleurs bœufs qui ont été vendus dans chacune des ventes.

En vue de démontrer d'une manière encore plus frappante aux nourrisseurs de l'Est la qualité supérieure des jeunes bœufs des Prairies nous avons exposé à l'exposition Nationale Canadienne à Toronto, en août 1925, un wagon de bœufs Herefords de deux ans achetés d'un rancher de la Saskatchewan, en août 1925. Ces bœufs ont attiré beaucoup d'attention, et ils ont été vendus à un cultivateur de l'Ouest de l'Ontario à un prix qui couvrait la somme qu'ils avaient coûtée, livrés à Toronto. De même, à l'exposition maritime d'hiver, en novembre 1925, nous avons présenté deux wagons achetés à l'exposition de bœufs d'engrais de Calgary en vue d'intéresser les cultivateurs de la Nouvelle-Ecosse dans l'engraissement d'hiver. Un de ces wagons se composait de bœufs de trois ans à couleurs de Shorthorn et l'autre de bœufs de deux ans, à face blanche, champions dans la section Hereford de l'exposition de Calgary. Après l'exposition, les deux wagons ont été envoyés à la ferme expérimentale de Nappan, N.-E.

### TAUREAUX PRÊTÉS

Au printemps 1925 la division a modifié son système de taureaux prêtés de façon à limiter cette offre d'aide autant que possible aux districts qui manifestent des preuves réelles d'intérêt dans l'amélioration du bétail.

Autrefois chaque association fonctionnait comme unité et empruntait un taureau pour une période d'une année à la fois. L'expérience a démontré qu'il s'est formé sous l'ancien système un bon nombre d'organisations, à la suite de l'intérêt plus ou moins spasmodique manifesté par un ou deux cultivateurs dans un district. Comme il y avait un manque d'intérêt général de la part des membres, un pourcentage considérable de ces sociétés se sont dissoutes après deux ou trois années de fonctionnement, et avant qu'une amélioration permanente ait été effectuée dans les animaux du district. L'expédition de taureaux, aller et retour, a beaucoup augmenté les frais fixes de l'application du système, et beaucoup des taureaux renvoyés étaient dans un mauvais état, témoignant d'un manque d'intérêt de la part des membres de la société.

En vue de réduire les frais fixes et la dépréciation chez les taureaux, et en vue de concentrer notre assistance autant que possible sur les districts où les éleveurs manifestent un intérêt réel dans l'amélioration du bétail et dans l'élevage régional, il a été décidé de modifier les conditions auxquelles les taureaux seront prêtés à l'avenir, et à partir de la saison de 1925, de ne plus accepter que les

demandes présentées par des sociétés organisées en groupe de trois et formant un centre d'amélioration de bétail. Sous ce nouveau système chaque unité dans un centre fonctionne comme société séparée, mais les conditions sont les mêmes pour toutes, et à la fin de chaque période de deux ans les sociétés changent de taureaux l'une avec l'autre.

On ne fournit dans un même centre que des taureaux d'une même race, et au lieu de les prêter pour une période d'un an à la fois, la demande originale couvre une période entière de six ans; la division se réserve le droit de retirer sommairement les taureaux d'un centre si elle constate à tout moment qu'on ne remplit pas les conditions auxquelles ces taureaux sont prêtés ou que ces animaux ne sont pas bien soignés.

Partout où cela est possible, les sociétés qui fonctionnent déjà s'organisent en centres d'amélioration du bétail pour se conformer au système modifié. Lorsqu'on constate que cette amalgamation n'est pas possible, on continue à venir en aide à une ancienne société sous les mêmes conditions générales que lorsque son application a été approuvée en premier lieu.

Pendant les treize années que le système de prêts de taureaux a fonctionné cette division a prêté 4,692 taureaux aux sociétés de cultivateurs dans différentes parties du pays où il n'aurait pas été possible de se procurer des reproducteurs de race pure sans cette aide.

### CERCLES DE JEUNES ÉLEVEURS DE BÊTES À CORNES

Ce système fonctionne depuis quatre ans, et il a été très utile pour promouvoir l'intérêt dans la bonne alimentation et les bons soins du bétail et dans le bon choix des reproducteurs, spécialement dans Québec et les Provinces maritimes. De nouveaux cercles se sont organisés tous les ans et les agents de la division ont rempli les fonctions d'agents dans l'achat de plus de 300 génisses de race pure pour les jeunes garçons.

L'expérience a démontré qu'en intéressant les jeunes gens à l'élevage et à l'alimentation, et en présentant de bons animaux, on stimule également l'intérêt des parents et qu'il résulte de cette initiative beaucoup d'amélioration dans le logement, l'alimentation et le soin général des troupeaux dans le district.

Les concours organisés ont encouragé le bon développement des veaux et la tenue de notes exactes sur les frais d'entretien et de la production des génisses qui sont fournies. Les jeunes gens ont eu également une bonne formation dans l'appréciation du bétail et une expérience utile et pratique dans le traitement des génisses originales et de leur progéniture d'une année à l'autre, au strict point de vue des affaires, ayant en vue le paiement en entier du prix d'achat de la génisse de souche. Les cercles déjà établis se développent en petits centres d'élevage et deviennent une agence utile pour le développement de l'élevage régional.

### SYSTÈME D'ACHAT DE REPRODUCTEURS

Ce système, qui fonctionne depuis cinq ans, a été inauguré par cette division en vue d'encourager l'emploi de reproducteurs bien choisis et de fournir un intermédiaire par lequel beaucoup de cultivateurs peuvent se procurer ces reproducteurs avec le moins de frais et de difficultés possible.

Cette division est prête, sous ce système, à remplir des commandes pour des taureaux, verrats et béliers sous certaines conditions. L'acheteur doit déposer un certain pourcentage du prix d'achat de sa commande. On lui expédie l'animal sous approbation. Si, dans un délai de trois jours après livraison, on ne reçoit aucune plainte, le reste du prix d'achat devient dû.

Aux conditions de ce système, plus de 400 taureaux ont été achetés pour des cultivateurs qui n'étaient pas en contact avec des éleveurs et qui, en raison de leur éloignement, auraient encouru des frais de voyage hors de proportion avec la mise de fonds nécessitée. Tous les taureaux achetés dans ce but et qui n'ont pas été vendus ont été utilisés dans le système de prêt.

### TRAIN DE BON ÉLEVAGE DE L'ONTARIO

En ces cinq dernières années, cette division a coopéré avec le Ministère de l'Agriculture de l'Ontario et le comité de l'amélioration du bétail pour promouvoir l'emploi de meilleurs animaux dans la province de l'Ontario et spécialement pour essayer de supprimer les taureaux bâtards d'un certain nombre de comtés sélectionnés dans le pays.

Au printemps de 1925 le comité de l'amélioration du bétail, de concert avec les compagnies de chemins de fer, a fait circuler son troisième train de bon élevage. L'itinéraire ne portait que sur l'Est et le Nord de l'Ontario et a couvert une période de deux mois. Ce train a été sans doute le plus complet et le plus pratique que le comité ait encore fait circuler jusqu'ici et il a été hautement apprécié à différents endroits, plus spécialement dans le Nord de l'Ontario. C'est l'opinion unanime du personnel du train que les visiteurs ont manifesté plus d'intérêt réel et que l'on a ainsi fait plus pour l'amélioration du bétail cette année qu'en toute année précédente depuis que cette initiative a été lancée.

### CONCOURS DE PROGÉNITURE DE TAUREAUX

Sous ce système, qui fonctionne depuis trois ans, la division a avancé l'argent nécessaire à un nombre limité de sociétés d'agriculture pour ouvrir des catégories spéciales à leurs expositions, composée de trois animaux d'un an, issus d'un taureau de race pure. Cette division a payé 50 pour cent de l'argent des prix accordés à ces concours. L'objet de ces concours est de faire connaître les bons reproducteurs dans le district et d'encourager le bon développement de leur progéniture. On n'exige donc pas que tous les animaux entrés dans un groupe appartiennent à un propriétaire. On se sert de ce système pour encourager les membres d'une société, à qui nous avons confié des taureaux, à prendre meilleur soin de leurs jeunes sujets et à les présenter aux expositions pour démontrer les bienfaits qui résultent de l'introduction de bon sang dans un district.

### ENREGISTREMENT SUPÉRIEUR DES TAUREAUX LAITIERS

L'année dernière, la division de l'industrie animale a coopéré activement avec le comité chargé des bovins laitiers dans l'établissement de l'enregistrement supérieur pour les taureaux laitiers. La division a accordé une bonne allocation au comité et les sociétés d'élevage suivantes ont contribué également à l'entreprise:

Société canadienne des éleveurs de la race Ayrshire.
Cercle canadien des éleveurs de la race Jersey.
Société des éleveurs de la race bovine Canadienne.
Société canadienne des éleveurs de la race Guernsey.
Société canadienne des éleveurs de la race Red Poll.

L'objet de ce système est de reconnaître les taureaux qui présentent un bon type et certaines qualités, en ce qui concerne la production laitière, et de les classer sur la base combinée du type et de la production.

Nous avons dit qu'un taureau doit fournir certaines preuves de production avant qu'il puisse être considéré éligible pour l'inspection au point de vue du type. L'inspection des taureaux ne porte que sur ceux pour lesquels une demande a été faite; il est entièrement facultatif à l'éleveur de profiter de ce système. Pendant la première année d'opération, le Comité a pu faire ce travail avec un inspecteur. Pendant les douze mois finissant le 30 avril 1926, 289 taureaux au total, ont passé l'inspection; 22 de ces taureaux ont été classés "AA".

Les taureaux de l'enregistrement supérieur sont divisés en trois catégories comme suit:

*Catégorie A.*—Taureaux de commerce que l'on juge convenables pour l'amélioration des troupeaux de vaches laitières métisses.

*Catégorie AA.*—Taureaux classés sur une base plus rigoureuse au point de vue du type et des preuves de production—bons raceurs pour les troupeaux de race pure.

*Taureaux préférentiels.*—Une catégorie limitée dans chaque race, composée de reproducteurs d'un mérite spécial, qui ont donné des preuves de leur droit à être considérés comme des sources spécialement utiles d'amélioration de la race.

### LIVRE D'OR POUR LES VACHES LAITIÈRES DE RACE PURE

L'augmentation dans le nombre d'animaux inscrits au Livre d'Or en ces dix dernières années a été presque phénoménale. Au cours de l'année fiscale 1915-1916, 1,771 demandes d'entrée ont été acceptées; le nombre pour l'année fiscale qui vient de se terminer est de 6,240. Au cours de ladite année fiscale 1915-1916, 417 certificats ont été émis contre 2,217 en 1925-1926.

L'augmentation dans le nombre de fermes à visiter l'année dernière ne nous a pas permis de fournir un service satisfaisant dans tous les cas. Nous remédions à cet état de choses en nommant des inspecteurs supplémentaires et nous espérons pouvoir rendre des services beaucoup plus utiles l'année prochaine.

Suit un résumé du nombre de vaches inscrites au Livre d'Or l'année dernière et du nombre de certificats émis pour des taureaux et des vaches pendant la même période, ainsi que du nombre de vaches et de taureaux qui se sont inscrits au Livre d'Or depuis l'inauguration de ce système. Il est à noter que l'effet cumulatif de l'épreuve du Livre d'Or commence à se faire sentir par le nombre de taureaux qui se sont inscrits. Près de 17 pour cent du nombre total des taureaux inscrits depuis l'inauguration de cette initiative, il y a environ vingt ans, ont été inscrits pendant la dernière année fiscale.

### NOMBRE DE VACHES ENTRÉES POUR LE CONTRÔLE

| | |
|---|---|
| Ayrshires | 1,870 |
| Canadiennes | 240 |
| Guernseys | 207 |
| Holsteins-Frisonnes | 2,227 |
| Jerseys | 1,094 |
| Red Poll | 65 |
| Shorthorns | 537 |
| | 6,240 |

### NOMBRE DE CERTIFICATS D'INSCRIPTION AU LIVRE D'OR DISTRIBUÉS

| | Vaches | Taureaux |
|---|---|---|
| Ayrshires | 524 | 27 |
| Canadiennes | 94 | 2 |
| Guernseys | 88 | 4 |
| Holsteins-Frisonnes | 821 | 37 |
| Jerseys | 441 | 30 |
| Red Poll | 32 | 1 |
| Shorthorns | 217 | 3 |
| | 2,217 | 104 |

NOMBRE TOTAL DE CERTIFICATS DISTRIBUÉS DEPUIS LE COMMENCEMENT DU CONTRÔLE DE LA PRODUCTION

| | Vaches | Taureaux |
|---|---|---|
| Ayrshires | 3,968 | 179 |
| Suisses Brunes | 10 | 1 |
| Canadiennes | 316 | 9 |
| Guernseys | 326 | 12 |
| Holsteins-Frisonnes | 5,393 | 252 |
| Jerseys | 2,598 | 107 |
| RedPoll | 86 | 2 |
| Shorthorns | 1,257 | 30 |
| | 13,954 | 592 |

CONTRÔLE DES VACHES LAITIÈRES

Le contrôle des vaches laitières en 1925 s'est fait dans soixante centres ou sociétés, situés dans les provinces de l'Alberta, Ontario, Québec, Nouveau-Brunswick, Nouvelle-Ecosse et Ile du Prince-Edouard. Il y avait 2,595 troupeaux comptant 24,168 vaches, et le total d'épreuves faites pendant l'année a été de 144,480.

Le contrôle s'est fait de la même façon qu'en 1924. Nous avons dû cependant faire certaines modifications afin de pourvoir à un service plus précis et plus complet. Il en est résulté une amélioration considérable dans les résultats. Cependant il y aurait encore beaucoup à améliorer.

Vers la fin de la saison, nous avons passé soigneusement en revue les travaux exécutés au cours des deux années précédentes, et après avoir considéré tous les détails, nous avons recommandé un changement complet dans la conduite de ce travail pour la saison de 1926. Ce système a été approuvé, il donne des résultats très encourageants, ainsi que l'indique la demande qui a été faite pour ce contrôle.

TROUPEAUX, VACHES ET ÉCHANTILLONS ÉPROUVÉS EN 1925, RÉSUMÉ PAR PROVINCE

| Province | Troupeaux | Vaches | Echantillons |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta | 239 | 2,044 | 10,975 |
| Ontario | 514 | 7,229 | 45,373 |
| Québec | 928 | 8,787 | 55,167 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 160 | 1,442 | 8,965 |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | 599 | 3,692 | 16,121 |
| Ile du Prince-Edouard | 155 | 974 | 7,879 |
| Total | 2,595 | 24,168 | 144,480 |

SERVICE DE L'AVICULTURE

L'année 1925 est peut-être la plus satisfaisante que nous ayons eue encore pour l'industrie avicole. Il est vrai que les œufs se sont vendus cher, mais c'est surtout l'absence remarquable de fluctuations de prix qui a fait du marché un marché spécial pour les producteurs. Normalement, les prix des œufs montent et baissent beaucoup au printemps et ils baissent rapidement à la fin de la saison d'entreposage, à la fin de mai ou à la première semaine de juin. Les prix ne remontent généralement qu'en juillet.

Les prix des œufs mis en entrepôt étaient d'environ 27 cents pour les œufs "Extras" aux points d'expédition de l'Ontario, et ils sont restés à ce chiffre avec une variation qui ne dépassait pas deux cents, jusqu'à ce que le cours des prix ait commencé à monter en juin. La seule baisse légère qui se soit produite a été dans la première semaine d'août lorsque les prix de détail pour les œufs "Extras

frais" à Montréal, sont montés à 55 ou 60 cents la douzaine, ce qui a fait baisser légèrement la demande pour la consommation. Cependant le marché s'est remis rapidement et la tendance a depuis été à la hausse.

En d'autres termes, la demande locale pour la consommation a été le principal facteur gouvernant sur le marché canadien cette année, tandis que dans le passé, la demande d'entreposage dépassait la demande pour la consommation, spécialement au printemps. Cette année, la teneur égale de la demande pour la consommation a supprimé ce qui, en d'autres circonstances, aurait pu être des fluctuations radicales.

Le commerce des denrées admet sans peine aujourd'hui que les résultats qui précèdent peuvent être attribués à la vente des produits classés sur une base standardisée et il se plaît à reconnaître la part que les règlements sur les œufs ont pris dans ce développement de la situation. Il existe sous ce rapport une différence profonde entre la situation au Canada et la situation aux Etats-Unis. Le Canada a eu un marché fort et ferme toute l'année, tandis que le marché des Etats-Unis a été faible, oscillant, fluctuant bien des fois cette saison.

La vente des œufs d'entrepôt aux Etats-Unis a été tout un problème cet automne. Elle n'a pas constitué de problème au Canada, pour la raison que la grande majorité des œufs mis en entrepôt étaient extras frais; en outre, tout le surplus d'œufs canadiens disponibles a été vendu pour l'exportation à de bons prix au commencement de la saison.

L'année a été aussi très satisfaisante au point de vue du commerce des volailles. Le nombre prodigieux de touristes qui sont arrivés pendant l'été, spécialement du Sud, où le poulet frais est un mets très apprécié, a donné un grand élan à notre commerce des volailles. Tout indique également que les volailles préparées et spécialement les dindons se vendront à prix très satisfaisants pendant la saison de Noël. Certains districts craignent même que les prix ne montent trop haut et que la consommation des volailles ne s'en ressente.

### L'APPLICATION DES RÈGLEMENTS SUR LES ŒUFS

A l'ouverture de la saison de ponte de 1925 un grand nombre de nouveaux commerçants d'œufs ont paru sur le marché. Ce commerce les avait attirés parce que l'année 1924 a été généralement considérée comme très avantageuse pour tous les commerçants d'œufs. Il en est résulté une très vive concurrence dans les achats et certains commerçants ont essayé de se soustraire aux règlements d'une manière qui a exigé toute l'habileté du service d'inspection des œufs. Cet état de choses était spécialement apparent dans les provinces des Prairies. Il a exigé des mesures promptes, énergiques et rigoureuses pour corriger les irrégularités voulues et maintenir le commerce dans les voies prescrites par la loi.

Les règlements qui gouvernent le commerce domestique sont maintenant en vigueur depuis deux ans, les règlements d'importation depuis quatre ans et ceux qui gouvernent les expéditions d'exportation et interprovinciales depuis 1918. Ces règlements sont rédigés de manière à satisfaire et à stimuler la demande de consommation par la vente de produits uniformes et standardisés, et deuxièmement, de faire en sorte que la prime payée pour la qualité, dictée par la préférence exprimée par le consommateur pour les qualités supérieures, revienne aux producteurs.

Les avantages résultant de la vente des produits standardisés sont maintenant bien apparents, et l'état hautement satisfaisant de l'industrie avicole en ces deux dernières années, peut être attribué largement à ce fait. Les membres du commerce des denrées qui s'opposaient tout d'abord au classement domestique admettent aujourd'hui que la standardisation des produits a été un succès au point de vue commercial. Il est vrai qu'il reste encore beaucoup à faire pour faire connaître au consommateur la valeur culinaire spéciale des différentes catégories. On prend activement des mesures dans ce sens à l'heure actuelle.

Le classement des produits et les moyens de faire bénéficier le producteur du surplus de prix offrent les plus grands problèmes. Nul ne met en doute l'utilité du classement lorsque les producteurs voient classer leurs propres produits ou lorsqu'ils ont suffisamment de jugement pour les classer eux-mêmes. La difficulté se produit lorsque les œufs sont expédiés sur des points éloignés où se fait le classement. Ne voyant pas par eux-mêmes l'état dans lequel se trouvent leurs œufs devant la mireuse, les producteurs ne peuvent pas comprendre pourquoi tant de leurs œufs sont de qualité inférieure. Ils ne comprennent pas que l'albumen de l'œuf n'a pas la force requise si les volailles ne reçoivent pas de grain; ils ne savent pas qu'un jaune de couleur foncée indique que les poules se sont procuré une partie considérable de leur nourriture dans la cour de la ferme ou parmi d'autres déchets. Le consommateur demande des œufs qui soient frais, qui aient un albumen ferme et un jaune de couleur claire. Il n'y a que les œufs de ce genre qui ont ce goût uniforme, exigé par les clients difficiles.

Ce sont là des points trop souvent négligés par les producteurs. Les uns considèrent que le paiement par qualités est une diminution de prix plutôt qu'une augmentation. C'est vrai, sans doute, dans certains cas. La difficulté est d'obtenir que le producteur reconnaisse la justice de ce classement et apprécie l'importance des méthodes améliorées dans les soins et l'entretien de son troupeau et la vente de ses produits. Par contre, le producteur qui a des œufs de qualité obtient des prix plus élevés qu'il n'obtiendrait sous le système uniforme. Le grand problème du moment est donc d'obtenir que les producteurs travaillent dans leur propre intérêt et qu'ils se rendent compte des avantages du classement, au point de l'exiger, afin d'obtenir la prime qui doit leur revenir.

Les agents du service d'inspection ont donné beaucoup de leur attention à la distribution de renseignements sur les avantages que l'on peut tirer de l'application des types modèles et ils ont obtenu des résultats très encourageants. Les travaux d'inspection comportent l'inspection par approbation, sur des expéditions d'exportation interprovinciales, et sur les expéditions importées pour la consommation domestique. En ce qui concerne la première, il nous arrive beaucoup de demandes d'inspection volontaires dans la province. Le tableau suivant donne les chiffres relatifs des inspections faites dans les années de calendrier 1924-1925:

TABLEAU 1—ÉTAT RELATIF DES INSPECTIONS TOTALES, 1924–25

| — | Nombre de caisses inspectées | Total des expéditions approuvées | Total des expéditions non approuvées |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1924 | 519,033 | 2,418 | 152 |
| 1925 | 412,647 | 3,062 | 249 |

TABLEAU II—ÉTAT RELATIF DES EXPÉDITIONS D'ŒUFS INSPECTÉES POUR L'EXPORTATION, LE COMMERCE ENTRE PROVINCES ET LA CONSOMMATION LOCALE

| — | Exportation | | Interprovinciales | | Locales | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nombre d'inspections | Nombre de caisses | Nombre d'inspections | Nombre de caisses | Nombre d'inspections | Nombre de caisses | Inspections | Caisses |
| 1924 | 545 | 88,412 | 1,230 | 311,302 | 795 | 117,349 | 2,570 | 517,063 |
| 1925 | 499 | 81.101 | 1,597 | 216,407 | 1,179 | 119,495 | 3,275 | 417,003 |

TABLEAU III—ÉTAT COMPARATIF DES EXPORTATIONS INSPECTÉES PAR PROVINCE 1924 ET 1925

| — | 1924 | 1925 |
|---|---|---|
| | Caisses | Caisses |
| Ontario | 56,438 | 52,931 |
| Québec | 17,513 | 19,462 |
| Ile du Prince-Edouard | 6,774 | 4,857 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | – | 1 |
| Manitoba | 5,100 | 1,615 |
| Saskatchewan | ..... | 1,000 |
| Alberta | 1,800 | 500 |
| Colombie-Britannique | 787 | 735 |
| | 88,412 | 81,101 |

CLASSEMENT DES EXPORTATIONS

| — | 1924 | 1925 |
|---|---|---|
| | caisses | caisses |
| Oeufs frais | 18,835 | 9,775 |
| Oeufs d'entrepôt | 69,577 | 71,326 |
| | 88,412 | 81,101 |

TABLEAU IV—ÉTAT DES IMPORTATIONS INSPECTÉES, 1925

| Port d'entrée | Seconds | | Meilleurs que seconds | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Frais | D'entre-pôt | Frais | D'entre-pôt | |
| Maritime | 860 | ..... | 875 | ..... | 1,735 |
| Divers, Est | 20 | 90 | 450 | 103 | 664 |
| Divers, Ouest | 1,463 | ..... | 2,465 | ..... | 3,928 |
| Montréal | 17,335 | 900 | 11,203 | ..... | 29,438 |
| Ottawa | 1,100 | ..... | 1,485 | ..... | 2,585 |
| Québec | 1,766½ | 400 | 7,079½ | 143 | 9,389 |
| Sault Ste.-Marie | 325 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 325 |
| Toronto | 22,687 | 2,425 | 1,623 | 400 | 27,135 |
| Windsor et Walkerville | 493 | 360 | 305 | 50 | 1,208 |
| Winnipeg | 1,817½ | ..... | 6,540½ | ..... | 8,358 |
| Vancouver et Victoria | 2,155 | 1,772 | ..... | ..... | 3,927 |
| Total | 50,022 | 5,947 | 32,026 | 697 | 88,692 |

RÉSUMÉ

| — | Seconds | Meilleurs que seconds | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Frais | 50,022 | 32,026 | 82,048 |
| Oeufs d'entrepôt | 5,947 | 697 | 6,644 |
| Total | 55,969 | 32,723 | 88,692 |

Sur le total des importations présentées au tableau IV, 93 pour cent étaient frais et 7 pour cent d'entrepôt. Soixante-trois pour cent des importations totales ont passé l'inspection comme "seconds" et 37 pour cent pour "meilleurs que seconds". Sur les œufs frais importés, 61 pour cent étaient "seconds" et 39 pour cent étaient "meilleurs que seconds". Sur les œufs d'entrepôt importés, 90 pour cent étaient "seconds" et dix pour cent "meilleurs que seconds".

### TYPES MODÈLES POUR LES VOLAILLES EN VIE ET HABILLÉES

Depuis quelque temps, on insiste, spécialement dans les provinces des Prairies, sur l'adoption de types modèles pour le commerce des volailles préparées. En janvier dernier, à l'époque de sa convention annuelle, l'Association canadienne des marchands de denrées a émis le vœu que des types modèles soient adoptés et appliqués aux expéditions pour l'exportation. Au cours de l'été, des règlements préliminaires ont été rédigés et soumis pour approbation aux organisations avicoles représentatives du Canada; on se proposait de les rendre exécutoires l'automne passé. On s'est heurté à quelques difficultés cependant sur la terminologie des catégories, et la seule mesure active que l'on ait prise jusqu'ici porte sur les dindons, pour lesquels on a convenu de types modèles dont on s'est servi volontairement comme base d'inspection l'automne dernier. On compte que les difficultés en ce qui concerne la terminologie des catégories seront bientôt réglées et qu'il sera possible de mettre ce système en marche l'année prochaine. On se propose de faire faire l'inspection par les agents de propagande du district et leurs aides.

### VENTE COOPÉRATIVE ET PROMOTION DE L'AVICULTURE

Le problème du cultivateur est surtout un problème économique; il s'agit pour lui d'obtenir un prix avantageux pour ses produits. Ceci s'applique aussi bien au commerce des volailles qu'à tout autre commerce de produits agricoles, et ce problème présente d'autant plus d'importance que le producteur est plus éloigné de son marché.

En aviculture, comme du reste, dans toute autre branche, le producteur doit fournir un article de la qualité demandée par le marché. La fraîcheur, la qualité élevée, uniforme, sont des facteurs essentiels en ce qui concerne les œufs, et que l'on doit prendre en considération pour conserver les clients. Malheureusement, beaucoup d'œufs qui sont allés au consommateur l'année passée laissaient gravement à désirer au point de vue de la qualité. C'est rendre un service réel au producteur que d'appeler son attention sur cet état de choses, et de lui indiquer le moyen de le corriger. On peut affirmer que l'amélioration de qualité, qui s'est produite en ces quelques dernières années, peut être attribuée principalement à l'activité déployée par les agents de propagande. Il est de fait que beaucoup de grandes sociétés coopératives d'œufs et de volailles sont le résultat direct de l'activité des agents de propagande. Ces sociétés ont donné à leur tour les démonstrations les plus utiles de l'avantage de la vente de produits classés, permettant au producteur d'obtenir une prime pour les meilleures catégories; ce sont ces considérations qui constituent les principes fondamentaux de toute législation du gouvernement fédéral sur le classement des œufs et des volailles.

Grâce à leur connaissance intime des conditions et de l'opinion publique dans leur district, les agents de propagande avicole de district peuvent, d'une part, interpréter au département les besoins intimes de ce district en ce qui concerne la préparation des œufs et des volailles, et, d'autre part, conduire la propagande nécessaire pour interpréter avec succès les initiatives du Ministère, inaugurées pour satisfaire à ces besoins.

Dans l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, deux phases des travaux ont reçu une attention spéciale. L'une concerne le développement des couvoirs, une initiative de la Coopérative des œufs et des volailles de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, l'autre, l'adoption générale du système d'identification par caisse des expéditions séparées. La première comportait l'approbation de basses-cours comme sources de distribution d'œufs d'incubation et la surveillance générale de fonctionnement des couvoirs et de la distribution des poussins. Plus de 300,000 poulets ont été distribués, quelques-uns sur le continent mais la plupart sur les fermes de l'île. L'effet de l'éclosion hâtive des poussins se manifeste déjà par une augmentation de la ponte.

Autrefois, le plan de caisses n'avait été employé que par les coopératives de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard. Les succès que cette coopérative a remporté dans cette voie cette année ont convaincu le commerce des denrées en général de l'utilité pratique de ce système dans le commerce ordinaire. L'Ile du Prince-Edouard aura encore une fois fait œuvre de pionnier en introduisant un autre facteur utile dans le commerce canadien.

En Nouvelle-Ecosse, on s'est vivement occupé de trouver des débouchés satisfaisants pour la production d'œufs de ferme de haute qualité dans cette province. On a exprimé l'opinion que ces fermes présentaient en quantités commerciales la meilleure qualité d'œufs que l'on puisse trouver sur ce continent. C'est peut-être parce que la plupart sont fermes productrices d'œufs dans un sens strictement commercial, que l'on achète des poussins d'un jour, que les cochets sont sacrifiés dès qu'on peut en connaître le sexe et que les poulettes sont élevés uniquement pour la ponte. Dès qu'elles sont entièrement développées, les poulettes sont mises dans des poulaillers de ponte pour y être gardées jusqu'à la fin.

Le succès de ces fermes est spécialement à noter dans les districts où elles se trouvent, et l'industrie avicole se développe plus rapidement dans cette voie particulière en Nouvelle-Ecosse que dans toute autre partie du Canada.

Au Nouveau-Brunswick, l'initiative principale a été le lancement du syndicat coopératif, une entreprise conjointe, sous la direction mutuelle des Ministères provincial et fédéral. Le syndicat a commencé ses opérations le printemps dernier. Il s'est organisé au total 35 cercles d'expéditions, et quoique le chiffre d'affaires n'ait pas été considérable la direction pourra répartir un petit dividende en plus du premier paiement. On prépare des plans pour le développement de ce travail et l'on prévoit un chiffre d'affaires plus considérable l'année prochaine. La distribution des cochets a été continuée; quelque 400 cochets de race pure ont été distribués l'année dernière.

Dans Québec, l'industrie avicole continue à se développer et l'on reconnaît que la production des œufs en hiver est une possibilité, même dans les districts les plus reculés. Le succès obtenu par un producteur de la localité sert de démonstration pour la reste du district.

Dans les districts de Bonaventure et du lac St-Jean, on a établi la distribution de cochets contrôlés, et l'on compte qu'il en résultera un grand avantage. De même que l'année passée, nos agents ont porté leur attention sur les expéditions coopératives de volailles en vie et préparées. Ces expéditions sont entreprises conjointement avec le Ministère provincial dans le district de la Baie St-Paul.

Dans l'Ontario, le système d'expédition de volailles en vie, par charge de wagon, a été étendu aux dindons l'année dernière. Personne ne croyait jusque-là que les dindons pourraient être expédiés vivants, par charge de wagon. Il restait aux éleveurs de l'Ile Manitoulin à en démontrer la possibilité. Deux wagons expédiés à Buffalo l'automne dernier ont rapporté aux expéditeurs de trois à six cents la livre, suivant la qualité, de plus que tout prix offert précédemment. Des expéditions semblables ont été faites cet automne, et quoiqu'il n'ait pas été

possible de livrer les dindons tout à fait au poids d'expédition, cependant la perte de poids n'a pas été excessive par comparaison aux expéditions de poulets faites de la même façon.

L'expédition de volailles en vie par charge de wagon, venant de l'ouest de l'Ontario, pendant l'été, a spécialement bien réussi. On a enregistré une augmentation de poids de 700 livres sur un wagon.

Les travaux des cercles d'œufs se poursuivent régulièrement et l'on a obtenu de bons résultats à Campbellford, Welcome et Millbrook. Ces deux derniers points avaient de grosses réserves pour distribution aux membres à la fin de l'année. Les stations de classement, organisées dans les centres urbains, ont maintenant dépassé la phase expérimentale et l'on se propose de développer cette initiative d'une façon générale l'année qui vient.

Au Manitoba, la Coopérative avicole a développé le champ de ses opérations l'année dernière en ouvrant une nouvelle station de classement et en expédiant plus de 40 wagons d'œufs. Les basses-cours approuvées ont démontré encore une fois leur supériorité dans les concours de ponte, et il s'est fait une distribution considérable de sujets qui provenaient pour la plupart de cochets contrôlés.

Les expéditions de volailles en vie ont été continuées et des démonstrations sur l'expédition des dindons, de concert avec la Coopérative du Manitoba, ont été organisées sur plus de 75 points qui ont expédié aux marchés de l'Est de trente à quarante wagons de dindons.

En Alberta, des efforts spéciaux ont été tentés pour introduire de meilleures volailles sur la ferme et pour améliorer les facilités de ponte pour les volailles. Ceci s'applique spécialement au district de la Grande Prairie, d'où un certain nombre de wagons de dindons préparés ont été expédiés.

Dans le sud, on a donné une attention spéciale à l'élevage des dindons, en vue non seulement d'alimenter le marché local, mais aussi d'ouvrir un commerce d'exportation. Dans ce but, un nombre considérable d'éleveurs de dindons se sont réunis récemment à Calgary et ont organisé une association pour établir un système semblable au système de contrôle de la ponte pour les volailles.

L'année a été excellente pour l'aviculteur en Colombie-Britannique, de même que dans tout le reste du Canada. Un facteur qui a beaucoup aidé à ce succès a été la société des éleveurs contrôleurs, qui, tout en aidant beaucoup à l'unification des méthodes d'élevage dans la province, a ouvert des débouchés sur les prairies et les Etats-Unis pour les sujets reproducteurs, les poussins d'un jour et les œufs d'incubation. La valeur des efforts coordonnés de la part des éleveurs dans la vente de sujets reproducteurs a été amplement démontrée par des ventes récentes faites sur l'Australie, le Danemark et d'autres pays étrangers. Les agents du service de l'aviculture de cette division, aussi bien les agents de propagande que les inspecteurs, ont beaucoup aidé dans ce travail.

### RENSEIGNEMENTS SUR LE COMMERCE D'ŒUFS ET DE VOLAILLES

L'une des choses essentielles pour bien vendre est d'avoir des renseignements exacts sur les conditions qui existent dans toutes les parties du pays. Sans ces renseignements, les commerçants d'une partie du pays ne pourraient régler leurs transactions pour qu'elles soient comparables et conformes aux conditions qui existent ailleurs. Les cultivateurs ne pourraient pas non plus savoir s'ils reçoivent un juste prix pour leurs produits. Aucun commerce ne pourrait longtemps subsister aujourd'hui sans un service fournissant régulièrement des renseignements exacts pour le pays et pour l'univers entier, sur les conditions de la vente des produits auxquels ce commerce s'intéresse. Le service de renseignements sur les marchés conduit par le service de l'aviculture se propose de remplir ce besoin, en ce qui concerne l'industrie des œufs et des volailles au Canada. Il prépare un rapport soigneux du commerce des œufs et des volailles canadiens, et des marchés anglais et américains qui exercent beaucoup d'effet sur les condi-

tions du marché au Canada. Ces rapports sont compilés de façon à être utiles aux producteurs, aux commerçants locaux et aux exportateurs, et ils couvrent un champ très essentiel dans l'industrie avicole canadienne.

Les renseignements pour ces rapports viennent d'un certain nombre d'endroits. Les agents du service d'inspection des œufs expédient quotidiennement à Ottawa, par la poste, des rapports donnant les prix et les conditions dans leur propre district. Des spécialistes en marchés, parfaitement au courant des conditions du marché, et ayant les relations nécessaires pour leur permettre de faire un rapport exact des conditions qui existent dans leur propre localité, télégraphient à Ottawa à intervalles variant de un jour à une semaine, suivant l'importance du centre pour lequel ils font rapport. Ces rapports couvrent ainsi douze villes canadiennes, et les renseignements obtenus de cette façon permettent au bureau à Ottawa de répandre promptement les renseignements obtenus sur toutes les parties du pays. La situation américaine est signalée tous les jours par télégrammes indiquant les conditions à New-York et Chicago, les deux principaux marchés des Etats-Unis. Les câblogrammes venant de Londres, Liverpool et Glasgow permettent de présenter un rapport exact des conditions qui existent en Angleterre et ces câblogrammes sont complétés par des lettres hebdomadaires plus détaillées fournie par le correspondant de Londres.

On transmet au public de différentes façons la somme considérable de renseignements précieux ainsi recueillis. Chaque méthode couvre un service précis et nécessaire. On prépare un rapport quotidien, sous une forme concise, qui a pour but de fournir des renseignements exacts sur les conditions qui existent le jour même où le rapport est publié. Ce rapport paraît tous les jours dans la presse quotidienne, de toutes les villes canadiennes, sur les pages des marchés. On maintient également une liste d'adresses pour le rapport quotidien, et cette liste se compose principalement de ceux que l'on peut atteindre par la malle de nuit.

Pour que le rapport quotidien puisse être complété par des renseignements plus détaillés, on publie un rapport hebdomadaire les premiers jours de chaque semaine. On donne un résumé de la situation, on fait un rapport séparé sur les différentes villes, on rédige une liste détaillée et complète des prix, et une section est réservée pour les renseignements d'une nature générale. Ce rapport hebdomadaire a une grande circulation, couvrant toutes les parties du Canada; il est largement employée par les marchands de campagne, pour l'établissement des prix de la semaine suivante.

Le radio a été employé également pour répandre des renseignements sur le marché. On s'en sert pour donner un résumé sommaire des conditions toutes les semaines à Moncton, Ottawa, Winnipeg et Vancouver. On envoie également aux maisons de commerce tous les jours, à leurs propres frais, des télégrammes couvrant les conditions dans certains districts auxquels elles s'intéressent. On envoie également des câblogrammes en Angleterre, qui sont distribués à la presse britannique par Reuter.

Ce service est devenu une partie intégrale du commerce des œufs et des volailles du Canada, et les frais de son fonctionnement ont été maintenus très bas.

### CONTRÔLE DE LA PONTE POUR LES VOLAILLES

Deux des principaux développements de ce travail pendant l'année ont été les progrès réalisés et les résultats satisfaisants obtenus par ceux qui ont pris part à la vente d'œufs d'incubation, des poussins d'un jour, de sujets reproducteurs, etc. La plupart des sociétés d'éleveurs-contrôleurs, qui sont actuellement au nombre de sept, ont déployé beaucoup d'activité pour se faire connaître et pour faire faire des affaires à leurs membres. Une bonne partie de ce commerce est du commerce d'exportation. Il a été démontré que les éleveurs réunis en sociétés peuvent faire des affaires à l'étranger tandis que la grande majorité d'entre eux, agissant séparément, ne pourraient pas y arriver.

A la suite de l'impression très favorable créée par les sujets contrôlés présentés au Congrès Mondial d'Aviculture tenu à Barcelone et à Wembley en 1924, une nouvelle expédition a été faite à Wembley en mai 1925. Les oiseaux de cette expédition étaient les meilleurs sujets contrôlés. Ils étaient expédiés pour la vente et l'on compte qu'un bon commerce de sujets reproducteurs se développera entre le Canada et la Grande-Bretagne.

Le Ministère et deux des sociétés d'éleveurs-contrôleurs ont uni leurs efforts pour présenter un étalage à la convention annuelle de l'Association américaine des éleveurs de poussins, tenue à Kansas City en août 1925. Cet étalage se composait surtout de cochets approuvés, et de très bonnes commandes ont depuis été reçues par les sociétés. Les membres de l'Association des éleveurs de poussins conduisent de grands couvoirs, et ils ont été vivement impressionnés par la bonne qualité des oiseaux présentés et aussi par le fait que la production des mères était certifiée et que les cochets eux-mêmes avaient été marqués et approuvés officiellement. Il semble que l'on peut compter sur un très bon marché pour ces cochets approuvés aux Etats-Unis.

Beaucoup de grandes expositions de volailles entretiennent maintenant des catégories pour les sujets à forte production. La base d'entrée est, dans presque tous les cas, la production officielle certifiée. Les directeurs de ces expositions, sachant que la demande publique est en faveur de sujets qui réunissent le type modèle et la production, organisent ces catégories pour que le public puisse trouver à ces expositions les sujets qu'il y cherche.

Les modifications apportées aux règlements de 1923 en vue d'abaisser les frais des travaux de ce Ministère ont eu l'effet désiré, et il en est résulté une diminution de plus de 33 pour cent par oiseau pendant l'année dernière.

### ÉTALAGES

Pour faire connaître les différentes initiatives du service de l'aviculture et appeler sur elles l'attention d'un plus grand nombre de gens, afin que ceux-ci puissent en profiter à leur tour, nous présentons tous les ans des étalages aux expositions et aux foires agricoles les plus importantes du Canada.

Entre le 1er décembre 1924 et le 30 novembre 1925, nous avons assisté à 65 expositions, divisées par province comme suit: Alberta, onze; Colombie-Britannique, six; Manitoba, quatre; Nouveau-Brunswick et Nouvelle-Ecosse, dix; Ontario, vingt-trois; Saskatchewan, deux; Québec, neuf.

Le contrôle de la ponte pour les volailles, le classement des œufs, les leçons de choses pour faire comprendre aux expéditeurs la nécessité de préparer de meilleurs produits, forment la base des étalages. Les démonstrations de mireuses d'œufs, conduites à un certain nombre d'expositions aident beaucoup à faire connaître aux producteurs, aux commerçants et aux consommateurs la valeur du classement. Ces étalages sont très appréciés; nous recevons, tous les ans, de nombreuses demandes de la part des secrétaires des expositions.

## Service des moutons et des porcs

### MOUTONS

Le marché aux laines a subi une rude réaction juste avant que la plus grande partie de la tonte du printemps de cette année ait été mise en vente, et la vente de la laine est restée languissante pendant le printemps et l'été. La demande s'est ranimée à l'automne et les prix se sont raffermis. Le prix moyen de la laine sera un peu inférieur à celui de l'année précédente.

La demande de brebis portières est encore plus grande qu'elle était l'année dernière et les prix ont monté quelque peu cette année. Le grand nombre d'agnelles que l'on garde pour la reproduction a affecté, jusqu'à un certain point,

le nombre d'agneaux offerts en vente cet automne. La production d'agneaux en général, était d'un meilleur élevage et d'une meilleure qualité, mais elle manquait un peu de fini à cause de l'humidité persistante de la saison. La demande très vive d'agneaux d'engrais a apporté un dédommagement cependant, et un nombre d'agneaux maigres plus grand que d'habitude ont été mis à l'engrais pour l'hiver. Les prix des agneaux ont été un peu plus élevés que l'année précédente, et le fait que les acheteurs de salaisons se montraient impitoyables envers les sujets de mauvais élevage a provoqué une demande plus vive pour les agneaux de race pure, et par conséquent, tous les bons mâles reproducteurs se sont vendus promptement à des prix avantageux pour les éleveurs. La demande de sujets spécialement préparés pour l'exposition, ainsi que de bonnes brebis portières d'utilité et de béliers, de la part des acheteurs des Etats-Unis, s'est maintenue active toute l'année, si bien qu'un grand nombre d'éleveurs dont les moutons n'appartenaient àas aux races favorites en ce qui concerne le Canada, n'ont eu aucune difficulté à trouver un marché pour tous leurs sujets de surplus.

La demande d'agneaux fraîchement abattus pour la consommation s'est relevée quelque peu pendant l'année, surtout pendant la saison des touristes. L'importation dans l'Ouest du Canada d'un certain nombre de troupeaux de plusieurs milliers de jeunes brebis portières, venant des Etats-Unis, a beaucoup stimulé cette phase de l'industrie. L'importation de plus de 1,200 béliers Rambouillets devrait également grandement aider à améliorer la production de la laine et la qualité générale des troupeaux des Prairies.

### PORCS

Les ventes de porcs pendant les six premiers mois de l'année ont été plus fortes que pendant la même période en 1924. Les ventes de juin, juillet, août et septembre ont été raisonnablement normales. La diminution principale s'est produite pendant le mois d'octobre, de novembre et décembre. Il existait une tendance au commencement de l'année à vendre des porcs légers et non à point. Cette tendance a graduellement disparu, et elle est même allée jusqu'à l'autre extrême à la fin de novembre. Les porcs étaient alors trop gras. Il reste encore beaucoup à accomplir pour corriger ces tendances à vendre des animaux trop maigres ou trop gras suivant la saison. Il est évident que lorsque les porcs sont vendus sur la base de qualité les cultivateurs tiennent compte du classement aussi bien que du prix par livre. Dans les districts où les marchands opèrent sur la base d'un prix uniforme, la tendance au manque d'engraissement et à l'excès d'engraissement paraît être encore plus prononcée.

La statistique du classement des porcs ne dit pas toute l'histoire en ce qui concerne l'amélioration des porcs pendant l'année. Les porcs reçus au commencement de l'année comptaient un gros pourcentage de porcs de boucherie. Le classement s'est ressenti du fait que les cultivateurs ont sacrifié leurs truies parce que les porcs se vendaient à vil prix, tandis que les grains coûtaient cher et aussi du fait qu'ils ont mis moins de soin à engraisser leurs animaux. Ce n'est que lorsque les ventes d'automne ont commencé que l'on a pu se rendre compte de l'effet réel des tentatives d'amélioration. Même alors, cependant, quoique le pourcentage de porcs de choix ait augmenté d'une semaine à l'autre, le pourcentage total, le nombre total de porcs à bacon de choix pour l'année n'a pas changé, à cause du manque de volume. Le pourcentage de porcs lourds et extra lourds a été abaissé, ce qui montre que les cultivateurs réussissent mieux qu'autrefois à finir leurs porcs dans la limite de poids des animaux à bacon. Le pourcentage de porcs de boucherie accuse une légère diminution. C'est principalement à cause des grosses ventes et pendant les premiers mois de l'année. Le nombre d'animaux de boucherie a diminué à mesure que les prix des porcs montaient et les prix du grain ont suivi les prix du porc. Les ventes de truies pendant l'année ont été normales. La province de l'Ontario et la province de

Québec vendent toujours des jeunes truies comme elles l'ont fait depuis bien des années. Cependant le nombre de truies vendues en 1925 a diminué, ce qui montre que le développement des sujets à bacon et l'adoption de meilleures méthodes d'exploitation tendent à supprimer l'emploi pour la reproduction des jeunes truies non éprouvées.

La demande de truies a commencé de bonne heure au printemps de l'année, mais comme elles étaient rares, les cultivateurs n'ont pas pu remplir toutes les commandes, et ce n'est qu'en automne que l'on a pu fournir des truies en nombre tant soit peu considérable aux districts de campagne. Heureusement, les progrès de l'élevage des porcs dans bien des districts nous a permis de choisir beaucoup d'excellents types de truies à bacon soit aux points locaux de vente, soit aux centres de parcs à bestiaux. A l'automne, les préposés au classement étaient continuellement occupés à choisir des truies pour remplir les commandes, et il s'est distribué également beaucoup de truies et de verrats par trains spéciaux, qui ont circulé au Manitoba et en Saskatchewan.

L'opposition que l'on faisait au classement des porcs a à peu près disparu aujourd'hui. Les cours abrégés, les réunions et les démonstrations ont tous aidé à faire apprécier ce système pour les porcs à bacon. Cependant le fait que les salaisons et les boucheries n'ont pas payé la prime de dix pour cent pour la qualité de bacon de choix à Montréal, a beaucoup retardé le développement de l'industrie porcine dans Québec et dans l'est de l'Ontario.

L'analyse des prix fait voir que, sur la base des moyennes des pesées, le prix des porcs en 1925 a augmenté de $3.70, par comparaison à 1924. Cette hausse de prix a stimulé la confiance, et il est probable que l'on reprendra, et au-delà tout le terrain qui a été perdu l'année dernière. Les cultivateurs se rendent compte que les gros grains, qui se produisent en abondance, rapportent un bon revenu lorsqu'ils sont vendus sous forme de lard.

L'arrêté en conseil du ministère anglais de la Santé qui entre en vigueur le 1er janvier 1927, nous oblige à étudier très soigneusement tout le champ de la production. L'une des conditions nécessaires pour la fourniture de bacon à la Grande-Bretagne est un volume régulier de produits frais. Sous les conditions qui auront cours après le 1er janvier 1927, il sera nécessaire de produire des porcs en volume assez régulier toute l'année. C'est là une condition à laquelle tous les producteurs de porcs au Canada feront bien de donner l'attention la plus sérieuse s'ils veulent faire leur part pour développer notre marché national de porcs.

L'activité déployée par le comité d'éleveurs de porcs de l'Ouest, qui a été organisé en mars 1925, a beaucoup aidé à créer la confiance chez les éleveurs de l'Ouest dans le système adopté par le gouvernement fédéral. L'admission de la qualité dans la catégorie lisse-épaisse, d'abord étudiée à la réunion d'organisation du comité de l'industrie porcine de l'Ouest et plus tard à la réunion conjointe des deux comités en juillet où elle a été généralement approuvée a été appliquée partiellement par les salaisons de l'Ouest. Les producteurs de l'Ouest du Canada croient que la différence de prix entre les qualités "bonne" et "pauvre" de porcs lisses-épais aidera beaucoup à renforcer l'opinion en faveur de la production de porcs à bacon de choix dans les provinces de l'Ouest.

L'amélioration des porcs a fait des progrès merveilleux en 1925, grâce aux initiatives et aux organisations existantes, mais il est probable que les développements seront encore beaucoup plus importants l'année qui vient. Au point où nous en sommes, le succès dépend de la régularité et de la permanence de la production porcine, et d'une augmentation régulière dans le volume et la qualité des porcs produits. Le cultivateur doit faire sa part aussi bien que le fabricant. Nous ne pourrons obtenir ce que nous cherchons que si ces deux branches de la grande industrie se rendent bien compte du problème qu'elles ont à résoudre et qu'elles travaillent à leur solution. Il faut que toutes deux apprécient les difficultés qui les comportent, mais si toutes deux ont confiance l'une dans l'autre, on fera de grands progrès.

### OFFRE DE PRIMES POUR LES BÉLIERS DE RACE PURE

Les conditions de cette offre ont été revisées en 1925 et nous la maintenons actuellement pour encourager le développement de centres régionaux d'élevage de moutons avec une race de moutons reconnue pour chaque centre respectif. Le volume toujours croissant de béliers de race pure achetés tous les ans par les cultivateurs qui n'avaient jamais employé de béliers de race pure auparavant, démontre de plus en plus la valeur et l'utilité de ce système. La demande de béliers de remplacement par les cultivateurs qui ont rempli les conditions de ce système augmente tous les ans.

A la suite de l'application de ce système depuis 1918, il s'est produit une augmentation considérable dans le nombre d'agneaux de race pure offerts sur les différents marchés canadiens. L'ablation de la queue et la castration des agneaux feront gagner des milliers de dollars aux éleveurs de moutons, car les agneaux béliers se vendent à prix réduit sur les principaux marchés. Cette initiative a fait également connaître aux cultivateurs l'importance de la valeur des bains.

En 1925, 1,908 demandes de première prime et 1,892 demandes de deuxième prime ont été approuvées.

### CERCLES DE BÉLIERS DE RACE PURE

Il devient de plus en plus facile tous les ans d'organiser des cercles de béliers de race pure. Les cultivateurs d'un district conviennent d'acheter vingt-cinq béliers de race pure ou plus d'une même race, et lorsqu'un nombre suffisant de commandes a été obtenu, le cercle nomme un délégué-acheteur pour choisir les béliers et en surveiller la distribution aux membres. Le but de ces cercles est de fournir de bons béliers d'utilité à prix modéré. En achetant par groupe de vingt-cinq ou plus on réduit le prix d'achat.

Un fait qui montre que le bélier de race pure s'implantera permanemment chez les cultivateurs, c'est qu'un certain nombre des anciens cercles de propriétaires de béliers, qui étaient organisés depuis deux ans ou plus, demandent maintenant des béliers de remplacement, les uns pour de nouveaux membres et les autres pour les cultivateurs dont les béliers sont morts.

Quarante et un cercles nouveaux ont été organisés en 1925 et il a été produit un total de 1,626 béliers, qui ont été placés chez les cercles de race pure pendant l'année. Les agneaux de vente, venant de districts où se trouvent ces cercles, ont démontré encore une fois leur qualité supérieure en atteignant un plus gros poids et un meilleur fini. Les cultivateurs de ces cercles continuent à garder une partie de leurs agnelles pour la reproduction, et il en résulte une amélioration sensible dans la qualité de la toison chez les agneaux. En fait, dans peu de temps, l'agnelle bâtarde d'aujourd'hui sera remplacée par des agnelles qui seront la progéniture de béliers de race pure.

### CLASSEMENT DE BÉLIERS DE RACE PURE

En 1925, le classement des béliers a été effectué en Colombie-Britannique ainsi que dans les provinces de l'Alberta, Québec, Nouvelle-Ecosse et Nouveau-Brunswick. La demande régulière et continuelle de béliers de race pure a stimulé l'élevage des moutons de race pure. Un grand nombre de troupeaux, nouveaux et petits, ont été établis, et ces nouveaux éleveurs bénéficient beaucoup du classement de leurs agneaux mâles car le classement leur donne une certaine valeur, à condition que leurs animaux soient de bonne qualité. S'ils sont pauvres, le classeur vient en aide aux éleveurs par des conseils; il les engage à réformer les mauvaises brebis et à acheter de nouveaux béliers si cela est nécessaire. La statistique du classement des béliers montrent que cette initiative améliore graduellement la qualité des troupeaux de race pure dans les différentes provinces. De même que par les années passées, les béliers ont été classés XXX et XX.

Dans toutes les provinces où le classement a été effectué les béliers classés XXX se vendent les premiers. L'achat de béliers sur tout le Canada, soit pour le commerce local, le commerce interprovincial ou l'exportation, arrive rapidement au point où les transactions ne seront faites que sur la base des types modèles XX et XXX.

### EXPOSITIONS DE MOUTONS ET VENTES D'AGNEAUX

Toutes les activités qui se rapportent à la propagande instructive sur l'industrie ovine ont leur couronnement, aussi bien au point de vue commercial qu'au point de vue enseignant, dans les foires de moutons et les ventes d'agneaux. L'ablation de la queue et la castration des agneaux que l'on recommande depuis des années, sont maintenant assez généralement adoptées. Lorsque les cultivateurs peuvent vendre des wagons complets de brebis et d'agneaux de choix, ils échappent aux diminutions de prix qui ont été instituées par l'industrie des salaisons aux principaux parcs à bestiaux du Dominion. Les wagons d'agneaux d'un élevage amélioré ont obtenu une prime sur tous les marchés.

Les foires de moutons et les ventes d'agneaux ont fourni les démonstrations nécessaires pour convaincre le cultivateur qu'il est avantageux d'employer un bélier de race pure et d'améliorer son troupeau de brebis. Ces foires ont démontré au delà de tout doute, que l'on peut réduire largement les frais de vente en vendant coopérativement plusieurs centaines d'agneaux. Elles ont encore fait ressortir l'importance d'un système général d'amélioration, résultant en la production d'agneaux de qualité supérieure. En 1925, sans aucune exception, les expositions et les ventes d'agneaux ont établi le prix local pour les agneaux dans les districts où elles étaient tenues, et ce prix qui était basé sur les produits de qualité, est le plus haut prix que le marché pouvait payer. A la suite des expositions de moutons et des ventes d'agneaux, l'élément spéculatif dans la vente des agneaux a été éliminé dans les districts où les expositions sont tenues, une concurrence locale dans l'achat a été introduite, si bien que le comité de ventes locales peut déterminer l'étendue de la concurrence sur différents marchés, et ces ventes sont faites aux points qui sont prêts à payer le plus d'argent pour les produits de qualité.

Autant que possible, les expositions de moutons et les ventes d'agneaux sont tenues en même temps que l'exposition de campagne. Cette disposition, lorsqu'on peut le faire, aide beaucoup à la valeur enseignante de la section des moutons à l'exposition locale. Les agneaux sont pesés dès qu'ils arrivent et sont mis en loges, par groupes de cinq et dix. Ils sont appréciés sur la base des poids exacts, de l'uniformité, du fini et du type. Les différents exposants ont l'occasion de se faire donner par les juges les raisons pour le classement de différents groupes. La catégorie des béliers et de leur progéniture fournit une bonne démonstration de l'importance de la race chez les béliers. Dès que les décisions sont données, le comité des ventes se met à vendre les agneaux. Beaucoup d'expositions vendent leurs agneaux aux enchères publiques, au plus haut enchérisseur. Quelques-unes expédient leurs agneaux aux parcs à bestiaux où ils sont vendus aux saleurs par les maisons à commission.

Le classement des agneaux pour la vente est de plus en plus apprécié chez les comités de ventes locales. En général, la majorité des agneaux offerts aux expositions sont de la qualité de "bon" à "de choix". On a trouvé qu'il est plus avantageux de trier les agneaux d'engrais et de les vendre dans la localité à leur valeur marchande réelle. La demande d'agnelles de choix pour l'établissement de nouveaux troupeaux se développe d'une année à l'autre. On reconnaît aujourd'hui que la sélection des brebis doit se faire parmi les agnelles et les ventes d'agneaux fournissent un moyen de choisir de bonnes agnelles, depuis un petit nombre jusqu'à une charge de wagon. L'organisation et le développement de ces expositions sont entrepris par le personnel de campagne des minis-

tères fédéral et provincial de l'agriculture. Une moitié de l'argent des prix est fournie par la division de l'industrie animale et une autre moitié par les départements provinciaux d'agriculture. Les citoyens ou les organisations locales qui s'intéressent au développement de l'industrie ovine fournissent des prix spéciaux supplémentaires.

### OFFRE DE BÉLIERS ET DE VERRATS

Le nombre de béliers prêtés aux sociétés n'a pas dépassé 109. Des initiatives plus avancées ont créé chez les cultivateurs le désir d'être propriétaires de leurs propres béliers. Nous avons prêté cependant des animaux à quelques sociétés qui n'auraient pas été en mesure d'acheter leurs propres béliers à cause des conditions de la récolte.

En 1925, nous avons prêté au total 186 verrats aux sociétés. Ces animaux ont été distribués pour la plupart dans les districts où il était essentiel que le Ministère encourageât l'emploi de reproducteurs d'une qualité spéciale. L'amélioration soutenue des truies dans bien des districts a démontré la valeur des reproducteurs d'un type à bacon, de sorte que nous avons déjà atteint les avantages principaux de cette initiative.

### COURS DE VENTE DE MOUTONS ET DE PORCS ET RÉUNIONS SPÉCIALES

Ces cours spéciaux sont de plus en plus appréciés tous les ans. Ils forment dans l'Ontario, un élément spécial du cours mensuel d'agriculture. Un bon nombre de cultivateurs y ont assisté, en sus des étudiants réguliers, spécialement pour les conférences qui portent sur l'appréciation et la sélection des brebis portières et des truies portières du type à bacon, la qualité et la viande désirées chez les agneaux engraissés et dans le porc à bacon de choix. D'autres conférences intéressant spécialement les cultivateurs portaient sur la production, l'alimentation et l'engraissement des porcs à bacon, les problèmes de vente en ce qui concerne les agneaux et les porcs; les chiens, les clôtures, les pacages, en ce qui concerne l'industrie ovine.

Il s'est tenu un grand nombre de réunions spéciales dans les différentes provinces sur l'industrie ovine et l'industrie porcine pour traiter des questions qui se rapportent à la formation des organisations locales pour la vente du bétail. Plusieurs tournées spéciales de conférences ont été organisées, de concert avec les ministères provinciaux d'agriculture, pour traiter des questions spéciales intéressant l'industrie porcine et l'industrie ovine dans certaines régions. Ces réunions ont permis de faire connaître aux cultivateurs la possibilité d'améliorer les sujets reproducteurs et elles ont provoqué, dans bien des cas, la formation de nouvelles organisations qui ont acheté des sujets reproducteurs améliorés.

### DÉMONSTRATIONS EN INDUSTRIE PORCINE ET OVINE

L'expansion de l'industrie ovine qui a lieu actuellement, l'amélioration graduelle de l'industrie porcine, qui a résulté du classement des porcs, nous obligent à donner beaucoup de démonstrations aux points de campagne. On a donné plus de démonstrations que d'habitude l'année dernière sur les bains, l'ablation de la queue et la castration, ainsi que sur la tonte et la préparation de la laine pour le marché. Les cultivateurs qui savaient que la réduction de prix sur les agneaux non châtrés et non amputés de la queue serait appliquée cette année, désiraient vivement faire préparer leurs agneaux. Le manque de bonnes méthodes a causé des pertes à de nombreux cultivateurs dans le passé et l'on manifestait un vif désir de se renseigner sur le mode moderne et sanitaire d'effectuer ces opérations. Le bain de béton est aujourd'hui accepté par les plus anciennes provinces du Dominion comme le moyen le meilleur marché et le plus permanent

de baigner les moutons. On installe ces cuves aussi vite que le permet l'emploi des formes sous notre système. Dans les provinces de l'Ouest, où l'élevage des moutons n'est pas aussi stabilisé, les cultivateurs ne sont pas aussi prêts à accepter le bain de béton, aussi, dans ces provinces, les démonstrations se font au moyen de cuves en tôle galvanisée, que l'on transporte d'un endroit à l'autre. Les démonstrations sur le bain des moutons ont beaucoup aidé à débarrasser les troupeaux très infectés par les tiques et les poux. Les cultivateurs, voyant le bien-être de leurs troupeaux et la façon dont les agneaux profitent, pratiquent aujourd'hui le bain annuel d'une façon générale dans tous les districts où des démonstrations ont été conduites. Les demandes de démonstrations sur la tonte sont, pour la plupart, limitées aux districts qui se sont mis réellement à l'industrie ovine, et dans quelques cas dans les districts plus anciens où ils n'avaient pas appris à connaître les bonnes méthodes de tonte et la préparation pour le marché. Il paraît y avoir un manque général de bons tondeurs dans ce pays; on a donné des classes de tonte dans plusieurs districts. Ces classes ont réussi à former un nombre considérable d'hommes dans l'art de la tonte des moutons. Des démonstrations sur le classement des laines ont été conduites dans quelques centres locaux, en vue d'encourager l'organisation d'expéditions par charges de wagons sur une base coopérative. On constate une amélioration sensible dans la laine; les toisons sont plus propres, elles sont mieux roulées et mieux attachées. Cependant dans bien des districts on pourrait encore effectuer une économie dans les frais de vente, s'ils étaient organisés pour expédier leur laine par charges de wagons, et l'on prend des mesures pour effectuer cette organisation aussi promptement que possible.

La demande de démonstrations sur le classement des porcs a été régulière toute l'année. Beaucoup de marchands qui s'opposaient tout d'abord à ce classement ont maintenant signifié leur intention d'acheter des porcs sur la base de la qualité. Il a fallu pour cela donner des démonstrations de classement au moins à chacun de ces points, et parfois deux ou trois avant que l'acheteur se sente compétent pour faire lui-même le classement non officiel. Les démonstrations ont convaincu bien des cultivateurs de l'utilité du porc à bacon pour le commerce canadien aussi bien que pour le commerce d'exportation. Comme beaucoup de ces démonstrations ont été données les jours d'expédition de porcs, les cultivateurs ont eu ainsi une bonne occasion de choisir des truies portières parmi les meilleures portées expédiées en dehors du district. Beaucoup de cultivateurs nous ont demandé également de leur venir en aide dans la sélection de leurs truies et dans bien des cas, cette sélection a été suivie d'une organisation de groupement pour l'achat de quinze à vingt-cinq truies d'un bon type à bacon. Il y a encore beaucoup de cultivateurs qui ne sont pas convaincus que le porc à bacon est le type le plus avantageux. Mais le classement leur ouvre les yeux; ils voient le bon type de porc à élever pour produire des porcs à bacon de choix; ils achètent des animaux du type à bacon, et cherchent à produire des porcs commerciaux d'un bon type.

### CLASSEMENT DE LA LAINE

Le service du classement de la laine a été encore une fois mis à la disposition des expéditeurs coopératifs. La laine était en bon état en 1925. Il y a eu une diminution très sensible dans la proportion de laines noires venant de l'Ouest et la laine écoulée coopérativement était en général de bonne qualité et en bon état.

La saison de 1925 a été quelque peu difficile au point de vue de la vente. Les prix étaient élevés lorsque la saison s'est ouverte puis ils ont baissé brusquement pendant l'été et la demande a été très faible. Cependant le marché s'est raffermi vers la fin de l'automne et le prix moyen de la laine pour l'année est remonté à un chiffre très satisfaisant. L'une des caractéristiques du commerce est

la très forte demande qui s'est manifestée au commencement de la saison pour les catégories inférieures de laine domestique de l'Est, dont la majorité ont été achetées pour la fabrication de feutres, pour les fabriques de papier.

### PRÉSENTATIONS DE PORCS ET DE MOUTONS

Le trait principal des expositions de porcs et de moutons en 1925 était l'étalage extérieur mettant en relief des facteurs d'importance pratique et commerciale dans les deux industries. La section des porcs mettait spécialement en relief la production du porc à bacon de choix et faisait ressortir l'importance d'employer de bons reproducteurs du type à bacon. Nous nous servirons des renseignements que nous possédons pour démontrer que certains verrats sont bons raceurs et que leur progéniture, nourrie avec un jugement raisonnable, donne un bon pourcentage de porcs à bacon de choix. On a démontré l'importance qu'il y a à garder des truies portières adultes en présentant une portée ayant le type nécessaire pour faire, sous une bonne alimentation, une charge de porcs à bacon de choix. Nous avons appelé également l'attention sur la taille et l'uniformité des portées, qui sont des facteurs essentiels pour abaisser le coût de production.

La section des moutons faisait ressortir les qualités essentielles des brebis, qui tendent à la production de bons types d'agneaux parfaits pour le marché. A l'exposition nationale de Toronto une charge d'agneaux d'engrais a été employée pour faire connaître le meilleur type et le meilleur poids des agneaux pour l'engraissement en automne. Plusieurs étalages assemblés pendant l'année représentaient les différentes catégories de laine canadienne, et un certain nombre des lignes les plus importantes de lainages, fabriqués avec des laines canadiennes.

### VENTES COOPÉRATIVES DE MOUTONS ET DE PORCS

Les ventes coopératives de moutons et de porcs ne sont faites que dans les districts qui en sont arrivés au point où ils peuvent vendre leurs moutons et leurs porcs par charges de wagons. Dans les groupements qui n'ont pas eu l'expérience suffisante dans l'expédition des bestiaux, il s'agit de renseigner ces cultivateurs sur la façon dont la vente se fait aux parcs à bestiaux. Ces cultivateurs veulent que nous leur indiquions les frais probables de transport et de vente. Enfin il est nécessaire de leur expliquer les rapports du commerce des bestiaux, en ce qui concerne le classement. L'aide à la vente coopérative des moutons et des porcs n'est guère donnée que dans les Provinces maritimes, Québec, le nord de l'Ontario et le Manitoba. Les associations qui organisent leur première expédition sont encouragées à envoyer un cultivateur au parc à bestiaux. On établit ainsi un contact plus direct entre les cultivateurs et les fonctionnaires des parcs à bestiaux. On aide le secrétaire local à préparer les différents item de frais et on les dirige pour que les sociétés gardent un bon système de tenue des livres.

L'organisation de l'expédition coopérative a stimulé la production des moutons et des porcs dans les districts qui viennent de s'ouvrir pour les fins agricoles. L'introduction du système de vente et le paiement sur la base de la qualité ont eu pour effet d'encourager les cultivateurs à améliorer leurs truies portières et à employer de meilleurs verrats.

### CERCLES DE PETITS ÉLEVEURS

Cette initiative, établie depuis cinq ans, fait toujours des progrès sur tous les points du Canada. L'organisation d'un nombre de cercles toujours croissant a créé beaucoup d'intérêt dans l'élevage des porcs à bacon, et il s'est introduit beaucoup de sujets reproducteurs améliorés dans les districts où ces cercles existaient. Les membres de ces cercles ont reçu des renseignements sur les meilleures méthodes à suivre pour l'élevage et l'engraissement des porcs à bacon. L'amélioration du type des porcs sortant des districts où ces cercles sont établis fournit la meilleure preuve de l'utilité du système.

Les représentants agricoles et les agronomes des ministères provinciaux se chargent principalement de l'organisation. Une fois que les cercles sont organisés, le ministère fédéral et le ministère provincial se tiennent tous deux responsables de la direction des travaux des cercles. Les agents de propagande fédéraux fournissent une aide des plus utiles en aidant à choisir de bons porcs pour l'engraissement et pour la reproduction, en montrant aux membres à réformer les truies portières, et en aidant à choisir de bons verrats du type à bacon.

Après que les membres ont reçu leurs porcs, on va les voir pour discuter avec eux certaines questions, comme le bon choix des rations, l'emploi de sous-produits laitiers, la culture de fourrages verts, le bon placement des enclos et l'aménagement d'enclos extérieurs. Les membres qui se rendent compte de leurs progrès et que l'on tient renseignés sur les soins à donner à leurs animaux prennent beaucoup plus d'intérêt et d'ardeur dans leur entreprise. Il en résulte que les cercles en général élèvent et engraissent leurs porcs d'une façon plus uniforme et qu'ils peuvent ainsi faire une meilleure présentation à l'exposition locale.

Les expositions locales des cercles d'éleveurs constituent une leçon de choses très utile, surtout lorsque de quinze à vingt couples de porcs à bacon sont présentés. Autant que possible, on tient ces expositions lorsque les porcs ont le poids voulu pour le bacon, et de préférence lorsqu'ils se rapprochent de la moyenne de 200 livres. Les membres des cercles et leurs parents ont l'occasion d'étudier les différents types de porcs, et ils se rendent compte des bons résultats de la bonne alimentation. La qualité des animaux présentés fait toujours une impression profonde sur les parents et les voisins, et les membres qui se classent premiers dans les concours n'ont aucune difficulté à vendre des sujets reproducteurs sortant des portées qu'ils obtiennent. Ces expositions enseignent l'art d'exposer les porcs à tel point qu'aujourd'hui un bon nombre des membres des cercles comptent parmi les meilleurs exposants à quelques-unes des plus grandes expositions. En été, les membres des cercles reçoivent des leçons sur l'appréciation et l'on organise généralement un concours à l'exposition locale pour choisir ceux qui doivent prendre part à l'équipe d'appréciation. On fournit autant que possible des experts classeurs officiels pour donner des conseils pratiques et les porcs sont classés avant l'expédition.

En 1925, les cercles d'éleveurs de porcs du Dominion ont vendu 64 wagons de porcs contenant un total de 5,478 porcs. Le pourcentage d'animaux de choix était de 42.7, et la moyenne pour le Dominion, pour toute l'année, 15.2 pour cent. On voit donc que les membres des cercles d'élevage sont bien supérieurs à la moyenne. Le cercle de Sainte-Rosalie de Québec a eu la distinction de produire la meilleure charge de wagon. Les membres de ce cercle ont vendu 58 porcs de choix, soit 96.6 pour cent.

Le tableau suivant donne le nombre total de porcs vendus par provinces et le pourcentage de porcs à bacon de choix:

| Province | Nombre de charges de wagons vendues | Nombre total de porcs vendus | Pourcentage de porcs à bacon de choix |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alberta | 8 | 450 | 40·4 |
| Manitoba | 11 | 557 | 40·3 |
| Ontario | 5 | 360 | 39·4 |
| Québec | 40 | 2,744 | 44·75 |
| Ile du Prince-Edouard | ..... | 300 | 65·00 |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | ..... | *500 | ..... |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | ..... | *567 | ..... |
| Total | 64 | 5,478 | 42·7 |

*Pourcentage de porcs à bacon de choix non connu.

La qualité des porcs produits par les cercles d'élevage a été reconnue aux différents parcs à bestiaux, et presque tous ces porcs ont rapporté une prime considérable, en plus du prix régulier de vente. Cet élevage a été une entreprise très avantageuse, surtout si l'on tient compte du fait que les membres des cercles avaient abaissé les frais de production en se servant de fourrages verts et de produits laitiers.

Un trait important du système de cercles d'élevage, c'est que l'on a enseigné, à chaque membre, a bien apprécier les porcs. Par cet entraînement, les membres des cercles apprennent à connaître le type, et ils sont ainsi en mesure d'exercer un bon jugement dans le choix de sujets reproducteurs. Le concours d'appréciation entre cercles a suscité une vive concurrence dans toutes les provinces. Des équipes composées de deux membres de chaque cercle devaient juger une classe de quatre porcs, une classe de quatre paires de porcs et une classe de trois groupes, composée de quatre porcs chacun. On donnait des marques pour le classement et pour les raisons de ce classement. A la fin du concours d'appréciation, une démonstration pratique a été donnée aux équipes sur les méthodes suivies aux parcs à bestiaux dans le déchargement, la mise en parc, le classement et la vente des animaux. Les équipes ont eu ainsi l'occasion de voir les porcs fournis par les différents cercles de la province; elles ont pu discuter avec les juges les raisons du classement des différentes charges de wagons, elles ont vu la façon dont les porcs ont été vendus. On peut ainsi se rendre compte de l'importance que le marché attribue à la qualité et au fini. Elles ont fait des tournées des salaisons, où elles ont vu les procédés de fabrication et notamment la préparation et le classement des flèches Wiltshires, la coupe et le classement des flèches pour le commerce canadien et bien d'autres détails, trop nombreux pour qu'on puisse les mentionner. Les concurrents ont recueilli, de cette façon, des connaissances très importantes sur l'industrie porcine; ils ont appris à connaître l'organisation de la vente et ont remporté avec eux beaucoup de renseignements qu'ils ont pu communiquer aux autres membres qui n'avaient pas eu la chance de faire partie de l'équipe.

Un certain nombre de districts où ces cercles étaient établis s'organisent actuellement en centres d'élevage régionaux, dont chaque membre élève le bon type de porcs à bacon. Ces districts ont très souvent un surplus de jeunes porcs, et ce surplus est employé pour fournir des sujets reproducteurs aux nouveaux cercles que l'on organise.

La division fédérale de l'industrie animale paye un tiers des prix en argent, les deux autres tiers sont fournis par les Ministères provinciaux de l'agriculture et les districts locaux. La division fédérale de l'industrie animale paye tous les prix en argent pour le concours de wagons entre cercles et le concours d'appréciation entre cercles. Une bonne partie du succès de ces cercles est due à l'initiative des agents provinciaux de campagne dans les différentes provinces, aidés par les Ministères provinciaux de l'Agriculture.

## CLASSEMENT DU BACON

Nous avons fait, en ces trois dernières années, une étude approfondie, de concert avec les salaisons, pour voir quel est le degré d'uniformité de notre Wiltshire d'exportation dans les différentes salaisons. Cette étude a permis à tous les intéressés de se rendre compte de la situation, si bien que le Ministère a pu, l'année dernière, soumettre à toutes les salaisons un système pourvoyant à la standardisation de nos produits d'exportation et à la reconnaissance officielle de cette partie des produits qui remplit les conditions voulues.

Après que ce système eut été présenté aux salaisons, le préposé à ce travail a été prêté au Ministère des affaires étrangères pour représenter les intérêts du Canada sur le Comité impérial économique. Ce Comité a été établi par le gouvernement britannique, pour voir s'il serait possible d'améliorer les procédés de préparation pour le marché et le système de vente dans le Royaume-Uni des denrées alimentaires des Dominions de l'Empire, en vue d'augmenter la consommation de ces produits au Royaume-Uni, de préférence aux produits étrangers, et de promouvoir ainsi les intérêts des producteurs et des consommateurs. Les travaux de ce Comité ont exigé son absence du pays pendant une période de six mois. Tandis qu'il était en Angleterre, le préposé en a profité pour faire une nouvelle étude du bacon canadien au point de vue des besoins du marché anglais. Au bout de six mois d'observations, il en est arrivé à cette conclusion que l'amélioration dans la qualité et le classement était si considérable qu'un système de classement qui ne porterait que sur les caractères physiques de notre bacon n'exigerait que très peu d'efforts. Cependant, l'entreprise d'un système de réclame exigerait que l'on prenne les dispositions nécessaires pour maintenir l'excellence du type modèle actuel, au cas où une demande inusitée serait créée.

L'année dernière, nous avons discuté avec les autorités de la Grande-Bretagne la question de fournir du bacon canadien pour le Ministère anglais de la guerre et aux cantines de l'armée et de la marine. A la suite de ces représentations, l'ordre de ne pas acheter du bacon canadien a été rapporté, et le bacon canadien remplit actuellement les contrats du Ministère de la guerre et est acheté régulièrement par les commissions des cantines de l'armée et de la marine.

L'avenir du bacon canadien sur le marché anglais dépend non seulement du maintien de l'amélioration dans la quantité et la qualité du porc produit, mais aussi dans la fabrication et la distribution. Les progrès de cette fabrication dépendront des recherches que l'on fera, et il est essentiel que des dispositions soient prises pour faire des recherches centralisées et continues, en coopération avec l'industrie.

Le développement d'un bon système gouvernemental en relation avec cette industrie, doit se faire graduellement, conformément à la demande créée dans l'industrie elle-même.

### EXPOSITION DE PORCS À BACON

L'exposition de porcs à bacon a pour but de stimuler les progrès de l'industrie porcine dans un groupement où les cercles de petits éleveurs ont déjà introduit de meilleurs sujets reproducteurs et créé l'intérêt nécessaire parmi les cultivateurs. C'est un progrès sur le cercle même. On peut l'appeler un système de continuation, en vue d'établir une production permanente de porcs du bon type et de la bonne qualité. L'exposition de porcs à bacon contient des catégories pour la vente ainsi que des catégories de reproduction; les Ministères fédéral et provinciaux de l'Agriculture fournissent une allocation égale pour les prix et cette allocation est complétée par des contributions locales. Les porcs inscrits dans les catégories de vente sont classés par un expert officiel et l'appréciation des deux catégories, de vente et de reproduction, se fait d'une façon telle que tous ceux qui y assistent peuvent se procurer les renseignements les plus détaillés et les plus complets. On appelle spécialement l'attention sur les prix remportés par la progéniture des différents verrats et ces expositions fournissent ainsi aux cultivateurs du groupement l'occasion de se rendre compte de la valeur des bons reproducteurs. Les porcs des catégories de vente se vendent sur la base de la qualité; ils démontrent ainsi l'importance qu'il y a de produire ce que le marché demande.

C'est la première année que cette initiative a été mise en marche et sept expositions ont été tenues dans l'Ontario et trois dans Québec.

Le tableau suivant donne un résumé du classement et du prix de vente des porcs dans les catégories de vente, à chacune des expositions de l'Ontario: —

| Exposition | Catégories de vente | Nombre de porcs vendus | Pourcentage choisi | Prix reçu | Prix du marché |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | $ | $ |
| Woodstock | 77 | 29 | 37·6 | 12 25 | 12 00 |
| Millgrove | 105 | 91 | 86·6 | 13 25 | 12 75 |
| Kitchener | 86 | 75 | 87·2 | 12 50 | 12 50 |
| Stirling | 95 | 24 | 25·2 | 12 50 | 12 00 |
| Colborne | 98 | 32 | 32·6 | 12 80 | 12 00 |
| Stayner | 91 | 76 | 83·5 | 12 30 | 11 25 |
| Milton | 93 | 77 | 82·8 | 11 65 | 11 00 |

Outre ce qui précède, 107 porcs ont été exposés dans les catégories de reproduction à Millgrove, 124 à Kitchener; 100 à Stayner; 51 à Colborne: 75 à Milton et 67 à Stirling.

Au point de vue du nombre des assistants et de l'intérêt manifesté, ces expositions ont dépassé toutes les attentes, et les juges expérimentés, commentant sur les animaux présentés à quelques-unes des expositions, ont exprimé l'opinion qu'au point de vue des catégories de reproduction et des catégories de boucherie, la qualité des porcs était égale ou supérieure à tout ce que l'on a vu jusqu'ici à l'exposition nationale canadienne.

Les expositions de Québec ont été tenues à Princeville, Saint-Charles (Rivière Richelieu) et à Saint-Ours dans le comté de Richelieu. Ces expositions ont souligné la nécessité qu'il y a de donner une plus grande attention aux sujets reproducteurs et spécialement à la garde de bonnes truies portières et de verrats jusqu'à la maturité.

Le développement de ce système est limité au nombre d'expositions dont notre personnel d'agents de campagne peut se charger pendant l'année et aussi aux allocations pour l'argent des prix. Nous espérons toutefois que ces expositions s'établiront comme institution locale, et qu'elles continueront à fonctionner et à rendre service aux cultivateurs en maintenant un type élevé de qualité dans les sujets reproducteurs du groupement.

### ESSAIS SUR LA PRODUCTION DU BACON

Les troupeaux de race pure des différentes provinces se sont beaucoup améliorés; cependant, les bons sujets reproducteurs sont encore trop rares. Les essais de production du bacon, qui ont été effectués à certaines expositions et à certains collèges agricoles, ont encouragé l'établissement d'un plus grand nombre de troupeaux de race pure, et ont eu une tendance à améliorer le caractère et le type des sujets de souche. Ces recherches permettront d'accroître le nombre de sujets reproducteurs ayant une aptitude suffisante à transmettre leurs caractéristiques pour améliorer sensiblement la qualité des porcs commerciaux, dans les sections qui sont encore en retard sous ce rapport. Dans les districts où l'on est parvenu à produire des porcs à bacon de choix par charges de wagons, ces recherches attireront naturellement l'attention sur les sujets reproducteurs d'où ces porcs proviennent; on arrivera ainsi à conserver les sujets reproducteurs de mérite et à en tirer un maximum de service.

L'expérience a démontré que certaines espèces de porcs à bacon sont plus utiles que d'autres dans la production de la qualité " de choix " pour la vente. Les éleveurs d'animaux de race pure commencent à se rendre compte qu'il y aurait lieu de reconnaître ces bonnes espèces, en ce qui concerne leur aptitude pour améliorer le porc commercial. Nous developpons actuellement, avec l'aide des éleveurs, un système tendant à l'enregistrement supérieur des porcs pur sang

des races à bacon. Nous espérons que ce système encouragera les éleveurs à améliorer encore la qualité de porcs de race pure, en tenant compte des services que ces porcs ont rendu dans la production d'animaux de choix.

### CLASSEMENT DES PORCS

Le classement des porcs n'est établi que depuis trois ans. Nous n'avons donc pas encore de précédents ni de statistiques à citer, mais il ne manque pas de preuves pour indiquer que ce système a contribué, plus que tout autre, à améliorer la qualité des porcs canadiens.

Le classement des porcs a fait des progrès soutenus dans l'estime des cultivateurs l'année dernière, d'abord parce que le commerce en général reconnaît que c'est une méthode pratique pour la vente des porcs et il admet qu'il a beaucoup amélioré la qualité des porcs et, deuxièmement, les cultivateurs l'apprécient de plus en plus parce qu'il fournit une base de vente qui reconnaît la qualité du produit. A mesure que les travaux se rapportant à ce système se développeront et seront mieux compris, les renseignements qui en résulteront sous forme de statistiques sur le classement des porcs fourniront une base sûre et précise pour les travaux des agronomes et des agents de campagne, chargés de la propagande sur l'industrie porcine. Déjà les statistiques du classement, appliquées à certains districts, ont fait connaître quels sont les porcs mauvais reproducteurs et ont conduit à leur élimination.

Le classement des porcs aux parcs à bestiaux a été simplifié et amélioré tous les ans, si bien qu'à l'heure actuelle il se fait avec un minimum d'incommodité et de délais.

### CONFÉRENCE SUR LES CONCOURS DE PORCS À BACON ET D'AGNEAUX GRAS

Une conférence spéciale a été convoquée à Saskatoon pour s'occuper de différentes questions touchant l'industrie porcine dans l'ouest du Canada. Le comité d'industrie porcine de l'Ouest a été organisé à cette conférence. Une entente a été conclue par laquelle les salaisons de l'Ouest conviennent d'acheter des porcs sur la base de la qualité. L'organisation du comité d'industrie porcine et la mise en opération pratique de l'achat des porcs d'après la qualité ont beaucoup contribué à faire mieux voir les règlements du classement et la production de porcs de choix par le cultivateur de l'Ouest. La question de l'enregistrement supérieur, pour les reproducteurs de race pure de porcs à bacon, a été l'objet d'une attention soigneuse de la part des comités et des sociétés. Un certain nombre de comités ont donné beaucoup d'attention à cette question et elle sera présentée à la considération des éleveurs.

Les concours entre comtés, pour les groupes de six animaux gras et pour les groupes de six porcs à bacon gras à l'exposition de l'Est du Canada, à Sherbrooke et à la foire d'hiver des provinces maritimes, à Amherst, ont grandement stimulé l'intérêt dans le finissage et la vente des animaux gras et des porcs à bacon de choix. Les entrées à ces expositions ont été très considérables et d'un très grand mérite. Les agents chargés des présentations ont apporté le plus grand soin à la préparation de leurs animaux pour l'enceinte d'appréciation. Le concours des porcs à bacon a été tenu encore une fois à Amherst, de concert avec la foire d'hiver d'Amherst. Les éleveurs de porcs de race pure étaient bien représentés par un nombre considérable de couples dans les catégories en vie et dans les catégories abattues.

### BESTIAUX ACHETÉS PAR LES SOCIÉTÉS ET PAR LES CULTIVATEURS

La flèvre aphteuse, qui sévissait en Grande-Bretagne, nous a empêchés d'importer des animaux reproducteurs de la Grande-Bretagne pendant l'année. Le commerce interprovincial était très actif, surtout pour les béliers et les verrats. Deux expéditions de verrats du type à bacon ont été envoyées de l'Ontario sur

l'Alberta, quelques-uns de ces porcs sont allés au Manitoba et en Saskatchewan. Ces animaux ont été sélectionnés spécialement et l'aide qu'ils ont rendue a été fort appréciée par les éleveurs qui les ont obtenus. En sus des expéditions considérables de béliers venant de l'Ontario à Québec, d'autres expéditions ont été faites au Nouveau-Brunswick et à la Nouvelle-Ecosse. Ces expéditions ont fourni un nouveau débouché pour les éleveurs de l'Ontario et ont permis aux cultivateurs des autres provinces de se procurer des béliers sélectionnés à prix raisonnables.

La demande de béliers Rambouillets pour les troupeaux des ranches de l'Ouest a dépassé celle de l'année dernière. En 1925, 1,242 béliers ont été approuvés sous l'article de l'exemption des droits par l'agent chargé de l'inspection. L'emploi de meilleurs béliers dans les troupeaux des prairies aidera beaucoup à maintenir la rusticité et à augmenter l'aptitude à la production de la laine et de la viande de ces troupeaux.

### PROPAGANDE SUR L'ÉLEVAGE DES CHÈVRES

L'intérêt sur l'élevage des chèvres paraît aller croissant tous les ans. La demande de reproducteurs n'a jamais été plus active qu'en 1925. L'étalage de chèvres à l'exposition nationale canadienne, à Toronto et aux expositions de Vancouver, Victoria et de New Westminster, a été plus considérable et meilleur que jamais. Un petit groupe de chèvres, prêté à cette division par l'association des éleveurs de chèvres de la Colombie-Britannique et qui était compris dans l'étalage de la division de l'industrie animale pour les cercles de l'Ouest, a attiré beaucoup d'attention dans les Provinces des prairies.

Les agents de propagande ont pu, cette année encore, rendre de grands services aux éleveurs de chèvres en fournissant, à ceux qui se proposaient d'acheter, les adresses d'éleveurs qui avaient des sujets à vendre. Il s'est fait beaucoup de progrès vers la création de types modèles de production de lait parmi les éleveurs de chèvres. Le développement d'initiatives dans ces voies et leur application pratique dépendent sans doute des progrès que fera l'industrie.

### LE SERVICE DE RENSEIGNEMENTS SUR LES MARCHÉS ET DE PARCS À BESTIAUX

Le service de renseignements sur les marchés a pour but de fournir aux producteurs des bestiaux et au commerce des renseignements sûrs concernant les marchés à bestiaux, le commerce et la production. Ce service fournit des statistiques élaborées couvrant les animaux anglais et étrangers et les produits du bétail, l'offre et la demande.

Le service de parcs à bestiaux opère sous l'empire de la loi du bétail et des produits du bétail Sous cette loi, le commissaire de l'industrie animale, par le service des parcs à bestiaux, met en vigueur les règlements gouvernant la construction, l'entretien et le fonctionnement de tous les parcs publics à bestiaux au Canada, et dirige les méthodes employées dans l'achat et la vente de tous les bestiaux offerts à ces parcs.

L'année dernière, près de 3,631,000 bestiaux, ayant une valeur totale d'environ $103,005,000, ont passé par les parcs publics au Canada, sous la surveillance d'officiers de ce Ministère. Ce chiffre accuse une augmentation sur l'année dernière d'environ 630,000 bestiaux dans le nombre offert et de $38,000,000 dans la valeur. Les conditions du marché, en ce qui concerne la vente de cette vaste quantité de bestiaux, ont été analysées régulièrement pour l'avantage des producteurs, du commerce et des consommateurs; des notes permanentes et des statistiques ont été prises de chaque vente et de chaque achat.

Les avantages principaux que l'industrie a tirés de ce service pendant l'année sont énumérés ci-dessous.

Depuis que les règlements établis sous la Loi des produits du bétail sont mis en vigueur, les agents à commission, opérant dans les parcs à bestiaux publics, doivent donner caution, les bourses à bétail, sont tenues sous surveillance, les pratiques répréhensibles du commerce dans les parcs à bétail sont supprimées, les frais de service sont réglés, les logements des bestiaux sont améliorés et enfin la qualité et le prix des aliments fournis aux parcs sont réglés.

Le service de nouvelles hebdomadaires sur le commerce a été fourni, cette année encore, à la presse agricole du Canada, aux agronomes provinciaux, à une liste de producteurs choisis, aux différents Ministères provinciaux de l'agriculture et au commerce anglais et américain. Ce service consiste en une analyse de l'offre et de la demande en ce qui concerne le bétail, des notes sur les prévisions pour les marchés futurs, des tableaux statistiques indiquant le classement, le nombre, le prix moyen et l'écart des prix pour la majorité des ventes et les prix maxima sur tous les bestiaux en vie offerts, le mode d'écoulement de ces bestiaux, les arrivages de chaque catégorie, le classement des porcs sous le système de classement et les exportations de bestiaux aux pays étrangers.

Pour satisfaire la demande croissante, le service des marchés a entrepris, en mars 1925, de faire traduire en français une partie du rapport sur le commerce du bétail. Cette édition française est envoyée à la presse, aux agronomes de Québec et aux producteurs qui la demandent.

Des renseignements sont distribués tous les mois sur les récoltes au pays et à l'étranger, les conditions de température, l'industrie animale et les industries alliées.

Des mémoires sur la production, la distribution et la consommation des bestiaux et des produits animaux au pays et à l'étranger ont été préparés pour la gouverne des agents de ce Ministère et des fonctionnaires extérieurs.

Le service a continué l'organisation de bureaux de renseignements sur la situation statistique de l'industrie du bétail, les conditions générales dans lesquelles se poursuit la production du bétail, l'état du bétail à l'étranger, la situation mondiale des aliments à bétail, l'état du commerce d'importation et d'exportation du bétail et des produits du bétail, et les conditions financières qui affectent cette industrie.

Le service communique aux journaux, par voie télégraphique, les renseignements qu'il reçoit par câblogramme au sujet du marché anglais toutes les semaines; ces renseignements portent sur les bovins et le bacon canadiens, et ils sont fournis par les meilleurs agents sur les marchés de Glasgow, Liverpool et Londres. Ces câblogrammes sont élaborés par la division et reçoivent la plus grande publicité possible par l'intermédiaire de la presse associée du Canada et de nos publications périodiques.

Les agents de la division postés aux parcs à bestiaux centraux de Montréal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Prince Albert et Moose Jaw, ont classé par catégories, pour fins de publicité, tous les animaux offerts en vente, et se sont procuré des indications sur le prix de vente, l'origine et le mode d'écoulement de ces bestiaux, ainsi que sur la situation générale de l'offre et de la demande.

Les agents des parcs à bestiaux ont fourni à la presse des lettres-nouvelles quotidiennes sur la vente de bestiaux représentatifs. Ces lettres, jointes aux analyses hebdomadaires, mensuelles et annuelles, de l'offre et de la demande, ont supprimé presque complètement tous les autres services de renseignements sur les marchés. Les analyses exactes, un service promptement rendu, ont remplacé les déclarations ambigues et souvent contradictoires qui circulaient autrefois sur l'état du marché.

Le service de télégraphie entre parcs à bestiaux, inauguré en 1919, a été maintenu pendant l'année. Les agents de tous les parcs à bestiaux préparent des

télégrammes, après avoir soigneusement analysé le commerce, et ils les transmettent tous les jours, dès que le marché est bien établi, aux autres agents de parcs à bestiaux.

Les salaisons inspectées sur tous les points du Canada ont fourni des déclarations hebdomadaires sur leurs achats à la campagne. Comme un gros pourcentage des animaux abattus par les établissements inspectés ne sont pas achetés sur les marchés publics, les renseignements ainsi obtenus ont une valeur considérable.

Le service a continué à enregistrer le point d'origine, la catégorie, la qualité et le sexe de tous les bestiaux offerts en vente aux parcs à bestiaux. Ces notes couvrent les ventes faites en ces six dernières années; elles sont compilées de façon à permettre l'évaluation de l'état et de la quantité du surplus marchand dans la localité ou dans la province ou dans le Canada entier. On envoie une note mensuelle aux différents agronomes provinciaux, montrant en détail les expéditions que son comté a faites aux parcs publics à bestiaux, aux abattoirs et au commerce d'exportation.

Par entente entre le Ministère de l'agriculture et le Ministère des douanes, cette division a enregistré l'origine et la destination de toutes les catégories de bestiaux exportées du Canada et a publié ces renseignements, qui couvrent le mouvement total des bestiaux canadiens pendant une période quelconque de l'année et permettent d'évaluer la production et la distribution probables.

Un service télégraphique quotidien fonctionne entre les agents des parcs à bestiaux et les marchés des Etats-Unis; le but de ce service est de se procurer des renseignements exacts et immédiats sur les prévisions de l'exportation. Il en résulte des avantages financiers considérables pour l'industrie animale, les expéditeurs peuvent ainsi estimer la marge entre les prix domestiques et étrangers avant de faire des expéditions.

La sixième revue annuelle de la situation du commerce des bestiaux et des viandes a été publiée et distribuée.

Le sixième rapport annuel sur l'origine et les catégories des bestiaux de commerce en vie a été publié pour la distribution.

Les règlements interdisant, sous peine d'amende, la vente de veaux trop jeunes sur les parcs à bestiaux publics sont appliqués par le commissaire de l'industrie animale, par l'entremise du chef du service des parcs à bestiaux. Ce système fonctionne depuis un certain nombre d'années et il en est résulté une amélioration sensible dans la qualité de la viande de veau.

Le personnel des marchés se charge de compiler et de distribuer régulièrement des renseignements statistiques sur le classement officiel des porcs, et les agents des parcs à bestiaux prêtent leur concours aux préposés au classement pour promouvoir le développement satisfaisant du classement des porcs à leurs parcs.

Les agents des parcs à bestiaux ont fait une propagande pour faire mieux connaître les types de bestiaux demandés sur le marché. Ils ont porté la parole aux réunions sur demande, visité les fermes en vue de classer les bestiaux dans les différentes catégories, encouragé la vente de bestiaux qui ne convenaient pas pour l'engraissement et l'achat de sujets d'un bon type et d'une bonne qualité.

Au printemps de 1924, un service d'émission radiographique de renseignements sur l'agriculture a été développé par entente avec le service radiographique du chemin de fer National Canadien. Le service des marchés transmet régulièrerement toutes les semaines les derniers rapports sur les marchés à bétail au Canada ainsi que des rapports sur l'aviculture, les produits de la ferme, les récoltes, la température et quelques causeries sur les pratiques agricoles et les progrès de l'agriculture en général. Ces émissions se font actuellement toutes les semaines aux villes suivantes: Moncton, Ottawa, Toronto, Montréal, Winnipeg,

Calgary et Edmonton. En outre, des rapports quotidiens sont transmis également tous les midis de Moncton, Montréal et Winnipeg, pour donner le résumé des cours sur les marchés du matin du même jour.

En 1926-27, ce service se bornera à développer les services déjà en fonctionnement.

## LA DIVISION DES SEMENCES

La division des semences encourage la production et la vente des semences, des fourrages et des engrais chimiques; elle maintient des laboratoires, fait l'essai de ces produits et pourvoit un service d'inspection pour l'application de la loi des semences, la loi des aliments à bétail, la loi des engrais chimiques et la loi des inspections et de la vente. La division comprend quatre services principaux et le Canada est divisé en six districts d'inspection pour l'application des lois. Ces districts sont les Provinces Maritimes, Québec, Ontario-est, Ontario-ouest, Manitoba et Saskatchewan, Alberta, Colombie-Britannique.

### Service de laboratoire

Des laboratoires de semences sont maintenus à Québec, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg et Calgary. Ces points sont, en même temps, les quartiers généraux des districts d'inspection numéros 2 à 6, et Ottawa fournit des facilités de laboratoire pour les districts 1 et 3. Les laboratoires de semences sont outillés également pour l'analyse d'aliments non moulus. On fournit également à Ottawa, des services pour l'analyse microscopique des aliments moulus et pour l'analyse des aliments à bétail et des engrais chimiques.

Au cours de l'année finissant le 31 mars 1926, les cinq laboratoires ont reçu 42,869 échantillons de semences, d'aliments et d'engrais chimiques. Voici le nombre d'échantillons reçus par laboratoire et leur provenance: —

| — | Commerce | Douanes | Officiel | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ottawa | 5,899 | 1,464 | 1,321 | 8,684 |
| Québec | 3,326 | 2,202 | 662 | 5,190 |
| Toronto | 7,254 | 3,121 | 344 | 10,719 |
| Winnipeg | 5,503 | 2,467 | 340 | 8,310 |
| Calgary | 7,565 | 1,998 | 403 | 9,966 |
| | 29,547 | 10,252 | 3,070 | 42,869 |

*Commerce* se rapporte aux échantillons de semences, d'aliments et d'engrais chimiques envoyés par les marchands, les cultivateurs et les institutions. Les échantillons de semences sont éprouvées pour la pureté ou la faculté de germination et, dans bien des cas, pour les deux. Les aliments à bétail comprennent les aliments commerciaux, les condiments ou toniques envoyés pour analyse botanique ou chimique ou pour les deux. Les engrais chimiques ne sont soumis qu'à une analyse chimique.

*Douanes* se rapporte aux échantillons de semences prélevés sur les expéditions importées par les douaniers pour les essais stipulés par les règlements qui gouvernent l'importation de semences, qui se composent principalement de semences de plantes-racines et de légumes potagers.

*Officiel* couvre les échantillons de semences, d'aliments et d'engrais chimiques prélevés par les inspecteurs sur des quantités qui sont vendues ou offertes en vente, et que l'on soupçonne de venir en contravention avec la loi de semences, la loi des aliments à bétail ou la loi des engrais chimiques. Les poursuites sont basées sur les anlyses des échantillons officiels.

### L'ESSAI DES SEMENCES

Voici le nombre d'essais de pureté et de faculté germinative exécutés dans chaque laboratoire au cours de l'année.

| — | Pureté | Germination | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ottawa | 6,411 | 5,254 | 11,665 |
| Québec | 5,044 | 2,938 | 7,982 |
| Toronto | 11,340 | 7,571 | 18,911 |
| Winnipeg | 6,222 | 7,567 | 13,789 |
| Calgary | 3,603 | 10,570 | 14,110 |
| | 32,620 | 33,837 | 66,457 |

Les laboratoires de l'Ouest font plus d'essais de germination que d'essais de pureté; c'est le contraire qui a lieu aux laboratoires de l'Est. L'importance de l'essai des semences dans l'Ouest du Canada est surtout apparent dans les années où les gelées précoces sévissent, qui souvent abaissent fortement la faculté germinative des graines de céréales. Dans des années de ce genre, il se produit une très forte augmentation dans les quantités de semences importées pour essai aux laboratoires de Winnipeg et de Calgary. Un fait encourageant, cependant, c'est que l'on apprécie de plus en plus la valeur des essais de pureté dans l'Ouest. Pour la première fois depuis l'établissement du laboratoire à Winnipeg, le nombre d'essais de pureté a été égal à celui des essais de faculté germinative pendant le mois de mars 1926.

En sus des essais de semences pour les cultivateurs et pour les institutions, cette division essaye tous les ans un grand nombre d'échantillons pour fins de recherche ou d'expérience; quelques-unes de ces recherches couvrent une longue période d'années les essais de longévité, les études des caractéristiques de la graine de trèfle rouge cultivée au Canada, l'étude de la distribution des graines de mauvaises herbes par l'eau d'irrigation, et une série d'essais de grande culture en vue de déterminer la valeur agricole des semences dures dans les régions sèches des provinces des Prairies.

Les nouvelles recherches comprennent l'étude morphologique des semences de l'espèce Agropyron qui se rencontre dans l'Ouest du Canada. Il existe des relations intimes entre le ray-grass de l'Ouest et le chiendent et il serait très difficile de distinguer leurs graines l'une de l'autre. En vue de l'importance économique considérable que présente ce problème, nous avons donné beaucoup de temps à son étude, si bien que les cultivateurs peuvent aujourd'hui se protéger contre la semence infestée de chiendent en faisant analyser leur semence. Il était autrefois impossible de dire si la graine de mauvaise herbe qui se trouvait dans un échantillon était du chiendent ou du ray-grass de l'Ouest, ou une autre espèce d'Agropyron.

Nous avons donné quelque temps également à la détermination de l'origine de la graine de trèfle rouge. Il est résulté de ces études l'adoption de dispositions légales, stipulant que la graine de trèfle rouge provenant du Sud doit être étiquetée comme telle avant d'être offerte en vente.

D'autres recherches entreprises pendant l'année comprennent des études sur la détermination de la vitalité des semences par des méthodes biochimiques, l'étude anatomique des semences, surtout en ce qui concerne la dureté des semences, l'étude morphologique de la graine de trèfle rouge.

### COLLECTIONS DE SEMENCES

Nous avons continué la distribution de collections contenant cent graines de mauvaises herbes économiques. Ces séries se vendent au prix coûtant mais beaucoup de ceux qui en font la demande et notamment les instituteurs et les

chefs de petites institutions trouvent que le prix en est trop élevé. Nous avons donc préparé de petites collections ne contenant que vingt-quatre graines de mauvaises herbes les plus importantes. Nous comptons que ces collections, jointes à notre bulletin sur les mauvaises herbes et les graines de mauvaises herbes, répandront beaucoup de renseignements au sujet de la distribution des mauvaises herbes et des pertes économiques qu'elles causent.

### MICROANALYSE D'ALIMENTS À BESTIAUX

On fait l'analyse microscopique des échantillons d'aliments, afin de déterminer les ingrédients qui les composent et leur proportion relative, les impuretés et la qualité. On fait payer pour cette analyse un droit de $1.00 par échantillon. On fait actuellement des recherches pour perfectionner la technique de l'analyse microscopique.

Voici un résumé des aliments analysés pendant l'année:

| | |
|---|---|
| Aliments mélangés | 325 |
| Produits de meuneries | 256 |
| Criblures et scalpures | 84 |
| Moulées | 69 |
| Produits de poisson et de viande | 42 |
| Produits de tourteaux de lin | 18 |
| Sous-produits de céréales | 44 |
| Divers | 8 |
| Total | 846 |

Il est à noter que les grains et les semences parfaitement nettoyés avaient été employés dans la fabrication de la plupart de ces aliments. Les produits de moulées et de lin étaient des exceptions, mais en raison du petit nombre de ceux qui ont été examinés et qui sans doute étaient de très mauvaise qualité, il ne faudrait pas attacher trop d'importance à ce fait. Les aliments mélangés étaient régulièrement propres. Une étude générale a été faite des produits de meuneries et l'on a constaté que leur qualité était spécialement élevée. Très peu d'échantillons étaient inférieurs aux types modèles de chimie ou de pureté.

Les produits animaux prennent une place de plus en plus importante dans la fabrication d'aliments concentrés, de même que les produits enregistrés. C'est sans doute à cause des conditions économiques, et parce que la plupart des produits animaux sont riches en protéine et en matière grasse et très pauvre en cellulose. Les sabots broyés, qui sont spécialement riches en azote, sont employés comme ingrédients dans un bon nombre de produits animaux.

La majorité des sous-produits de céréales venaient de la fabrication d'aliments à base d'avoine. La loi des aliments à bétail reconnaît trois produits de ce genre, savoir bale d'avoine, avoine à bétail et gru ou recoupes d'avoine. Il semble y avoir une tendance à ne fabriquer que les deux premiers de ces produits et lorsque le deuxième contient moins de 12 pour cent de fibre, on l'appelle recoupes d'avoine.

### ANALYSE CHIMIQUE DES ALIMENTS À BÉTAIL ET DES ENGRAIS CHIMIQUES

Au cours de l'année dernière, 931 échantillons ont été reçus au laboratoire d'Ottawa pour analyse chimique; ils se décomposaient ainsi:

| | |
|---|---|
| *Aliments à bétail—* | |
| Aliments mélangés | 306 |
| Son | 122 |
| Gru rouge (petit son) | 133 |
| Gru blanc | 49 |
| Farine à bétail | 64 |
| Criblures et scalpures | 55 |
| Bale d'avoine et autres sous-produits de la farine d'avoine | 15 |
| Autres sous-produits de céréales | 20 |
| Tankage, farines de viandes et farines de poisson, etc | 30 |
| Tourteaux de lin | 16 |
| Divers | 16 |
| Total | 826 |

| | |
|---|---|
| *Engrais chimiques—* | |
| Scories basiques | 6 |
| Engrais mélangés | 38 |
| Superphosphate | 22 |
| Farine d'os | 7 |
| itrate de soude | 6 |
| Sels potassiques | 4 |
| Divers | 22 |
| Total | 105 |

Le plus grand nombre de ces échantillons étaient officiels c'est-à-dire qu'ils avaient été fournis par des inspecteurs, les autres venaient de marchands, de cultivateurs et d'autres personnes qui désiraient se renseigner à leur sujet. Nous faisons payer un droit pour éprouver ces échantillons. La qualité des engrais chimiques est mentionnée dans le paragraphe qui se rapporte aux services des aliments à bétail et des engrais chimiques.

### Le service des semences

Le service des semences est chargé d'étudier la législation étrangère et domestique concernant les semences et les règlements d'importation et d'exportation en vigueur dans tous les pays qui nous fournissent des semences ou auxquels nous en fournissons. Le but de ces études est de rédiger de nouvelles mesures de contrôle ou de modifier les anciennes pour les soumettre à la commission consultative établie sous la loi des semences, comme base pour la considération du Ministre. Le service s'occupe principalement de la mise en vigueur de la loi des semences et des règlements qui sont faits sous l'empire de cette loi, donnant une sanction légale aux recommandations faites par la commission consultative et approuvée par le Ministre, en ce qui concerne le contrôle de toutes les importations de semences et la vente et l'inspection au Canada de toutes les semences de grande culture et de jardin offertes pour l'ensemencement. Il s'occupe de la production et de l'offre de semences entre les districts et les provinces, et du commerce international de semences de tous genres.

### La loi des semences

La commission consultative des semences a été convoquée en octobre; elle est sous la présidence du Commissaire des semences et comprend une représentation égale de producteurs et de marchands et un représentant du Comité agricole de la Chambre des Communes. Le chef du service des semences en est le secrétaire et toutes les questions se rapportant au contrôle des semences au Canada et que le public intéressé peut désirer soumettre à la commission, doivent lui être référées.

La commission a fait des recommandations au sujet de certains changements à effectuer dans les types minima de semences pour l'année suivante, afin que le commerce canadien puisse se procurer des provisions suffisantes. Ces changements portaient plus spécialement sur les définitions de qualité, sur la base de la pureté en ce qui concerne les graminées fourragères et sur les types minima de germination pour quelques graines potagères. En ce qui concerne la pureté, le principal changement qui a été recommandé était que la catégorie de graines de mauvaises herbes considérées comme inutiles devrait être élargie, de façon à comprendre bien des sortes que l'on classait jusqu'ici comme nuisibles. Il a été constaté qu'un bon nombre d'espèces appelées nuisibles, sans avoir une importance sérieuse dans leur relation à l'agriculture du Canada, sont, dans certains cas, considérées comme des espèces cultivées dans d'autres pays et qu'elles gênent sérieusement l'importation de certaines espèces de semences que nous ne produisons pas actuellement au Canada. En ce qui concerne les graines potagères, le changement le plus important est celui qui se rapporte aux types minima de faculté germinative pour la graine d'oignon dont l'entrée peut être per-

mise au Canada. Ce minimum a été abaissé provisoirement jusqu'au 1er juillet 1926 parce que la graine d'oignon dans les autres pays a été sérieusement affectée par les conditions défavorables de température en 1925.

La Commission s'est occupée également de l'application des règlements d'importation des graines potagères entrant au Canada dans des paquets cachetés d'une livre ou moins, et des recommandations ont été faites en vue de faciliter le passage de ces expéditions aux ports d'entrée. On a convenu de reconnaître les certificats de contrôle donnés par les stations approuvées et officielles d'essais de semences à l'étranger, mais des dispositions ont été prises pour maintenir les hauts types modèles de qualité. Le principe qui permet l'adaptation des règlements aux exigences de la saison est un trait très utile de notre législation sur les semences.

Les moyens de contrôle compris dans la loi des semences interdisent l'emploi de noms faux ou trompeurs de variétés et de fausses représentations relativement à la variété ou à la description de semences ou de plantes dans des formes de réclame ou autres. On permet les noms établis de variétés employés au Canada jusqu'au 31 mars 1923, et des dispositions sont pourvues pour l'émission de permis pour l'emploi de nouveaux noms de variétés. La procédure à suivre pour qu'une nouvelle variété puisse être déterminée et que le nom de cette variété puisse être établi est de soumettre des échantillons de semences ou de plantes à l'horticulteur du Dominion, au céréaliste du Dominion, à l'agrostographe du Dominion, ou à tout autre spécialiste en plantes autorisé par le Ministre pour un essai de multiplication, examen et rapport. Un certain nombre de ces rapports ont été transmis par les spécialistes en plantes et de nouveaux noms de variétés qui le méritaient ont été autorisés. Depuis que ce travail a été entrepris et à venir jusqu'à la fin de l'année fiscale, les noms suivants de nouvelles variétés pour des espèces de semences ont été autorisés pour emploi général au Canada:

| Espèce de semence | Nom de la variété |
|---|---|
| Blé | Renfrew. |
| | Michikoff. |
| | Brownhead (Broatch). |
| | Whitehead (Broatch). |
| | Early (Broatch). |
| | O.A.C. n° 85 blé de printemps. |
| Avoine | White Cross n° 19. |
| | O.A.C. n° 114 Oats. |
| Fèves | O.A.C. n° 211 Soy Beans. |
| Pois | O.A.C. n° 181 pois de grande culture. |
| Mil | Swallow. |
| Ray-grass | Fyra. |
| Choux | Penn. State Ball Head. |
| | Golden Acre. |
| Concombres | The Vaughan. |
| Fèves | Bean Dwarf n° 301. |
| | Nancy D. Bean. |
| Pommes de terre | British Queen. |
| Moutarde | Florida Broad Leaf. |
| Chicorée | A petites racines (ou chicorée Radichetto). |

La liste des noms de variétés compilés dans les catalogues de grainetiers canadiens jusqu'au 31 mars 1923 comprend un total d'environ 2,500. Cette liste a été examinée par les agents du ministère de l'Agriculture, d'autres spécialistes en plantes et les représentants du commerce canadien des semences et l'on a trouvé qu'elle contenait environ trois cents variétés distinctes de mérite. En se servant de ces noms comme base, on fait des efforts pour établir une liste régulière de variétés qui sera employée dans les catalogues de grainetiers ou dans les autres formes d'annonces et dans l'étiquetage des lots de graines pour le commerce canadien. Les agents des services de l'horticulture, des céréales et des plantes fourragères du système des fermes expérimentales, d'autres spécialistes en plantes et les membres du commerce des semences, collaborent ensemble pour fournir des descriptions et des photographies qui peuvent être

employées pour assurer l'observance de ces dispositions de la loi. La liste proposée sera tenue ouverte pour revision ou pour faire les additions voulues de temps à autre, afin que les nouveaux noms de variétés puissent y être inscrits.

Pour compléter l'examen des catalogues de grainetiers, on a entrepris des recherches en vue de déterminer, par des essais actuels de végétation, l'authenticité de la souche ou l'identité au nom de la variété d'un certain nombre d'espèces de légumes potagers trouvés dans les magasins de détail du pays. Ces travaux ont été conduits en collaboration avec les services de l'horticulture et des plantes fourragères. En 1924, nous avons recueilli dans le commerce huit cent dix échantillons de différentes variétés de céleri, laitue, radis, betteraves, pois, panais, oignons, carottes et fèves. Les résultats obtenus ont fait voir que 87 pour cent des échantillons d'une espèce de semence n'avaient pas 95 pour cent de la graine identique au nom de la variété. D'autres espèces présentaient la même variation mais un pourcentage moins élevé.

En 1925, le service de l'horticulture a recueilli directement dans le commerce de gros des échantillons des variétés comprises dans la liste provisoire des noms de variétés régulières et les a soumis à des essais, en vue d'obtenir des renseignements qu'il se proposait d'employer pour établir des descriptions régulières de variétés. Il a constaté qu'il existait de telles variations dans la même variété de certaines espèces de semences que l'on ne pouvait pas considérer que ces essais avaient une valeur réelle pour les fins recherchées. Il semble donc qu'il soit nécessaire d'augmenter la production de semence souche d'élite avant que l'on puisse formuler des descriptions régulières des variétés approuvées pour la plupart de nos légumes. Il serait nécessaire également d'avoir plus de semence souche pour la faire multiplier par nos grainetiers commerciaux.

La semence produite au Canada venant de cette source est bien supérieure à la semence commerciale importée et obtient une prime sur le marché.

La loi des semences et les règlements modifiés de temps à autre donnent beaucoup de satisfaction en empêchant la vente de semence de qualité inférieure, cultivée au pays ou importée. Malgré les restrictions qu'elle impose au commerce des semences, les expressions d'appréciation que nous avons reçues sur les avantages qu'elle confère à l'agriculture dépassent de beaucoup les quelques critiques hostiles qui ont été présentées.

### CLASSEMENT DES SEMENCES

Il est exigé que le commerce général des semences de la ferme soit conduit sur la base des catégories que voici., Extra n° 1, n° 1, n° 2, n° 3, ou n° 1 mélangé, n° 2 mélangé et n° 3 mélangé, et la semence ainsi vendue doit être conforme aux définitions prescrites de la qualité et au type modèle général. La sagesse de ce principe est indiquée par la haute réputation internationale dont jouit le contrôle canadien des semences à l'étranger, par les nombreux éloges décernés à la haute qualité de nos semences classées et par l'appréciation donnée sur les marchés étrangers, à la semence canadienne classée et cachetée dans des sacs, sous certificat d'un inspecteur de semences. La plus grande partie des graines de navette, de plantes-racines et de légumes potagers sont importées et peuvent être vendues sous la garantie d'un minimum de qualité. On pourvoit cependant des catégories pour ces semences et quoi qu'elles ne soient pas obligatoires. elles gagnent rapidement en faveur. On pourvoit également des noms de catégories d'exportation et des définitions, mais ces noms sont facultatifs.

La définition générale s'applique à toutes les catégories; "La semence enregistrée et extra n° 1 consiste en une espèce, variété et sélection approuvée par l'Association canadienne des producteurs de semences, et identique au nom de la variété dans les limites prescrites ci-après. Toutes les catégories se composeront de semence qui (1), dans les limites relatives de tolérance fixées pour les différentes catégories, sera bien mûre, saine, fraîche et débarrassée, par un bon

triage et nettoyage, des graines petites, retraites, non mûres ou cassées et de la matière inerte; (2) qui est au moins égale, d'apparence générale, aux échantillons modèles de qualité qui peuvent être fixés d'une saison à l'autre, et (3) qui se conforme aux types modèles minima de pureté et de faculté germinative prescrits par les règlements."

Le degré de la qualité générale pour toutes les semences varie suivant la qualité de la récolte et la saison; c'est afin que l'on puisse avoir les mêmes pourcentages de semence d'une année à l'autre dans les différentes catégories.

Le classement par catégories se fait sur la base de l'échantillon témoin, reçu au bureau d'inspection du district, et l'on remet des certificats des échantillons témoins aux noms des expéditeurs des échantillons. Un certificat d'échantillon témoin est " un certificat remis sur l'échantillon témoin de semence, reçu pour analyse ou pour classement au bureau d'un inspecteur de district". Ceci signifie que toute la responsabilité de l'échantillonnage du lot de semence représenté par l'échantillon témoin incombe à l'expéditeur, et que celui-ci doit, dans ses ventes, maintenir la qualité du type modèle de l'échantillon témoin. Bien des lots de semences sont classés sur les locaux mêmes du producteur ou aux établissements centraux de nettoyage par les inspecteurs de semences, et l'on émet des certificats d'inspection pour couvrir ces lots. La définition d'un certificat d'inspection de semence est la suivante: " un certificat donné par un inspecteur sur un lot de semences examiné et classé par lui ou sous sa direction ".

Le classement de la semence pour le commerce constitue une partie très grande et très importante des travaux de notre personnel d'inspecteurs. Comme les préposés au classement opèrent aux six bureaux de districts, et qu'un grand nombre d'inspecteurs pratiquent le classement aux locaux des producteurs et aux établissements de nettoyage où l'on rencontre principalement des lots de semences de la plus haute qualité, il est essentiel que ce travail soit effectué d'une façon uniforme. Un arbitre exerce une surveillance générale sur le classement de la semence et coordonne la procédure dans les différents districts d'inspection.

Ce classement par catégories de toutes les semences employées sur la ferme et mises dans le commerce, et d'une grande partie des graines de plantes-racines et de plantes potagères, nécessaires pour l'emploi domestique et pour l'exportation, entraîne naturellement beaucoup de responsabilité et des travaux considérables. Le nombre total des échantillons témoins examinés et classés aux points de laboratoires, au cours de l'année fiscale, a été de 32,617. Beaucoup d'échantillons représentaient des charges de wagons et la quantité totale de semence représentée par les échantillons témoins se chiffre par plusieurs millions de boisseaux. La qualité moyenne de toute la semence représentée par les échantillons témoins et classée à nos bureaux d'inspection était la suivante: 34 pour cent n° 1, 29 pour cent n° 2, 21.5 pour cent n° 3 et de 15.5 pour cent de semence rejetée. Nous avons inspecté et classé également, aux points de nettoyage et sur les établissements des producteurs, les espèces et les quantités suivantes de semences:—

| — | Enregistrée | Extra n° 1 | N° 1 | N° 2 | N° 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | boiss. | boiss. | boiss. | boiss. | boiss. |
| Blé | 68,934 | 9,549 | 7,763 | ..... | ..... |
| Avoine | 49,817 | 11,188 | 88,679 | 1,780 | 200 |
| Orge | 7,314 | 3,582 | 5,426 | 1,125 | 155 |
| Seigle | 30 | ..... | 310 | 250 | ..... |
| Blé d'Inde | 20 | ..... | 1,100 | ..... | ..... |
| Pois | 625 | ..... | 144 | ..... | ..... |
| Lin | ..... | 131 | 1,384 | ..... | ..... |
| Fèves Soya | 48 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| — | Enregistrée | Extra n° 1 | N° 1 | N° 2 | N° 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | liv. | liv. | liv. | liv. | liv. |
| Millet | ..... | ..... | 8,357 | ..... | ..... |
| Navets | ..... | ..... | 400 | ..... | ..... |
| Betteraves fourragères | ..... | 650 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mélilot | 13,731 | ..... | 91,372 | 45,519 | 15,689 |
| Luzerne | 135,091 | 18,353 | 315,725 | 3,480 | ..... |
| Brome inerme | ..... | ..... | 480,981 | ..... | 824 |
| Ray-grass de l'Ouest | ..... | ..... | 26,725 | ..... | ..... |
| Agrostide vulgaire | ..... | ..... | 10,694 | 3,871 | 1,211 |
| Mil | ..... | ..... | 86,898 | 1,745 | 10,000 |

## RÈGLEMENTS SUR L'IMPORTATION DES SEMENCES

Les règlements s'appliquant aux importations de semences exercent un effet très important sur l'offre de semences au Canada. La tendance du commerce, dans bien des espèces de semences, semble indiquer que si nos règlements sur le contrôle des semences n'étaient pas aussi stricts que ceux des autres pays, nous serions exposés à recevoir sur nos marchés une très grande quantité de semence d'une qualité qui ne pourrait être vendue avantageusement dans ces pays à cause de leurs types modèles plus élevés et de leur contrôle plus efficace. Voici quelles ont été les importations de semences par catégories principales au cours de l'année:—

| Espèce de semence | Livres |
|---|---|
| Trèfle rouge | 2,093,133 |
| Luzerne | 827 |
| Trèfle d'alsike | – |
| Autres trèfles | 48,765 |
| Mil | 6,529,970 |
| Pâturin bleu | 102,902 |
| Agrostide | 89,297 |
| Autres graminées | 3,262,869 |
| Millet | 273,408 |
| Vesces | 110,908 |
| Tournesols | 152,619 |
| Maïs de grande culture | 669,422 |
| Autres plantes fourragères et céréales | 113,143 |
| Lin | 300 |
| Racines de grande culture | 887,540 |
| Légumes | 5,654,835 |
| Autres semences | 2,716 |

## PRODUCTION ET OFFRE DE SEMENCES

En vue d'encourager la production des semences de choix, rustiques et cultivées dans le nord, le Service des semences a collaboré avec les provinces en organisant des centres de semences et en conduisant des concours de semences, des concours combinés de récolte et de graine nettoyée, des expositions provinciales et locales de semences. Des subventions ont été payées aux ministères provinciaux de l'Agriculture. La somme maximum offerte par la division des semences pour chacun de ces concours était la suivante: —

| | |
|---|---|
| Concours de récoltes sur pied | $ 50 00 |
| Concours combiné de récolte de semences et de semences nettoyées | 200 00 |
| Exposition locale de semences | 75 00 |
| Exposition provinciale de semences | 600 00 |

Toute société d'agriculture était éligible à conduire deux concours, dont un concours de récolte de semence et une exposition de semence ou un concours combiné de récolte de semences et de graine nettoyée, et une exposition de semences. Les allocations fédérales équivalent aux deux tiers des primes payées en argent par la province, et si l'on prend en considération les frais de conduite de ces services, les dépenses des ministères provinciaux et fédéral de l'Agri-

culture étaient à peu près égales. Voici quelles ont été les subventions payées par la division des semences pour conduire ces concours pendant l'année fiscale: —

| — | Concours de récolte sur pied | | Concours combiné de récolte de semence et de graine nettoyée | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nombre | Montant | Nombre | Montant |
| | | $ c. | | $ c. |
| Ile du Prince-Edouard | ..... | ..... | 3 | 315 41 |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | ..... | ..... | 7 | 397 32 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 35 | 1,256 04 | 9 | 327 98 |
| Québec | 100 | 4,800 00 | 51 | 4,833 33 |
| Ontario | ..... | ..... | 178 | 17,361 80 |
| Manitoba | 38 | 1,405 22 | ..... | ..... |
| Saskatchewan | 134 | 4,698 99 | 2 | 383 33 |
| Alberta | ..... | ..... | 5 | 675 00 |

| — | Expositions locales de semences | | Expositions provinciales de semences | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Nombre | Montant | Nombre | Montant |
| | | $ c. | | $ c. |
| Ile du Prince Edouard | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | 2 | 134 16 | 1 | 546 66 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | ..... | ..... | 2 | 213 00 |
| Québec | 74 | 3,700 00 | ..... | ..... |
| Ontario | 7 | 217 92 | 2 | 1,350 66 |
| Manitoba | 15 | 853 97 | 2 | 1,200 00 |
| Saskatchewan | 35 | 1,540 16 | 3 | 1,616 67 |
| Alberta | 46 | 2,033 75 | 5 | 2,000 00 |

Les subventions qui paraissent dans ce tableau ont été payées pendant la dernière année fiscale, mais tous ces montants n'étaient pas dus pour des expositions de semences ou des concours de récoltes tenus et conduits pendant ce temps. Certains paiements ont été faits sur certaines demandes de subventions qui avaient été remises, afin que toutes ces demandes puissent être mises à jour et parce que le montant réellement dû à ces provinces n'avait pas été employé précédemment.

En ce qui concerne la Colombie-Britannique, la division paie une allocation annuelle de $2,500 pour encourager la production et la vente de semences de plantes potagères et de jardins. Le ministère provincial de l'Agriculture autorise l'affectation à cette fin d'une somme égale. Le système de subventions déjà indiqué a été remplacé par un nouveau système, qui entre en vigueur le 1er avril 1926.

L'industrie de la production des semences prend de plus en plus d'importance au Canada. Les semences produites au Canada se font connaître sur le marché étranger par leur qualité inhérente de résistance à l'hiver, par la vigueur de leur végétation, et parce que nos types modèles de qualité, pour la semence classée de tout genre, jouissent d'une très haute réputation. Les espèces de semences dont nous produisons un surplus exportable et pour lesquelles la demande croît constamment comprennent le blé, l'avoine, l'orge, les pois, le trèfle d'alsike, le trèfle rouge, la luzerne, le mélilot, le pâturin bleu, le brome inerme, l'agrostide vulgaire et le lin, tandis que la production d'un certain nombre d'autres espèces et spécialement les graines de plantes potagères, augmente constamment et démontre qu'elles peuvent fort bien remplacer les stocks importés sur nos marchés. La luzerne, l'orge, l'agrostide sont celles dont la culture a le plus augmenté.

La récolte de luzerne, qui occupait 238,000 acres en 1920 en couvrait 655,000 en 1925, principalement à cause du développement de notre commerce de semence de variétés rustiques d'hiver. En 1921, nous importions 15,000 boisseaux de graine de luzerne; en 1925, nous en avons exporté 60,000 boisseaux.

La production de semence d'orge reçoit une attention particulière dans le nord de l'Ontario, où la récolte vient spécialement bien et où l'on peut produire une qualité excellente d'orge à malt. Cinq centres de semences ont été organisés dans le district pendant l'année. Cette semence a trouvé à se vendre promptement à un prix satisfaisant pour le producteur et les prévisions sont bonnes pour une nouvelle expansion de l'industrie.

Le district de Solsgirth dans le nord du Manitoba a été organisé en centre pour la production de semence d'avoine. Les rendements ont dépassé 100 boisseaux à l'acre et l'offre de semence de qualité supérieure, venant de cette source, a permis de combler un déficit dans les autres districts où les conditions de récolte étaient moins favorables.

Il s'est importé tous les ans de grandes quantités de graine de mil, de pâturin bleu du Kentucky et de fétuque, et c'est pourquoi nous nous sommes efforcés d'encourager la production de ces graines au Canada. La culture de graine de mil fait de bons progrès, spécialement dans les provinces de l'Ouest. Cette année, le district de Bulkley, dans le nord de la Colombie-Britannique, a obtenu un rendement de 70,000 livres de graine de mil et de 6,000 livres de graine de fétuque de la meilleure qualité. Le district de Pincher Creek, dans le sud de l'Alberta, est noté pour sa graine de mil et les districts de Swan et de la vallée de la Rivière Carotte au Manitoba et en Saskatchewan sont bien adaptés pour ces récoltes. On essaie actuellement la culture de la graine du pâturin bleu du Kentucky dans certaines parties du sud du Manitoba.

La demande d'inspection de la récolte sur pied, dont la semence peut ensuite être cachetée en sacs sous le nom de la variété et de l'espèce, augmente rapidement. La division s'est chargée de cette phase des travaux sous l'empire de la loi des semences de 1923, en ce qui concerne la production des semences Enregistrée et Extra n° 1, et l'inspection a été développée pour couvrir beaucoup de récoltes produisant de la semence n° 1. L'inspection de la récolte sur pied dans le district a beaucoup aidé à améliorer la qualité générale de la semence. On fait connaître aux producteurs les impuretés des récoltes, les mauvaises herbes qu'il faut en arracher et on leur donne des renseignements sur les bons moyens de manutention. Il est impossible de distinguer aux laboratoires certaines variétés de différentes espèces de semences, et l'inspection de récoltes sur pied devient une condition essentielle dans la certification de pureté. Les commerçants disent que dans un district où l'inspection de la récolte sur pied a été pratiquée, ils peuvent se procurer aujourd'hui des wagons de la qualité n° 1 tandis qu'ils ne pouvaient en avoir que de petites quantités les années précédentes.

### AIDE DONNÉE À L'ASSOCIATION CANADIENNE DES PRODUCTEURS DE SEMENCE

L'association canadienne des producteurs de semence est une organisation nationale de cultivateurs, qui se spécialisent dans la production des semences Enregistrée et Extra n° 1. Ils multiplient pour le commerce la semence souche d'élite produite par les stations expérimentales provinciales et parfois par des producteurs privés. Le bureau de l'association fonctionne comme bureau d'enregistrement pour la semence. Il maintient des registres systématiques de leur histoire et de leur généalogie, dirige les travaux des producteurs et publie un catalogue de semences. Une bonne partie des semences nécessaires pour les concours de récoltes sur pied, les expositions provinciales et locales de semences, est prise dans les qualités Enregistrée et Extra n° 1. Le rapport annuel fournit les renseignements complets sur le travail de l'association. La division des semences a continué à aider l'association l'année dernière au moyen d'une allocation de $10,000.

## Service des aliments à bétail

Ce service se charge d'appliquer la loi des aliments à bétail et de la partie X de la loi des inspections et des ventes, qui traite de l'inspection du foin et de la paille.

La loi des aliments à bétail classe les aliments par groupes principaux, savoir: aliments commerciaux, sous-produits de meunerie venant du blé et moulées avec différents types modèles de qualité et différentes conditions d'étiquetage pour chacun d'eux, mais avec une restriction uniforme contre la présence de moutardes, de lychnide, de grains ergotés et d'autres semences ou matériaux, que l'on peut considérer comme nuisibles pour la santé des animaux ou des volailles.

Les aliments commerciaux comprennent les nombreux aliments tout prêts pour le bétail et les préparations à volailles trouvés sur le marché, dont beaucoup sont vendus sous une marque brevetée. Il entre un tel nombre d'ingrédients dans la composition de ces aliments qu'il serait tout à fait impossible, dans bien des cas, de juger de leur qualité par leur apparence. Ces aliments sont sujets à un enregistrement annuel, tous les sacs offerts en vente doivent être étiquetés par les fabricants pour montrer les pourcentages maxima garantis de protéine et de matière grasse et le pourcentage moyen de fibres, ainsi que le nom spécifique de chaque ingrédient contenu dans l'aliment.

Pendant l'année d'enregistrement finissant le 30 septembre 1916, 196 fabricants ont enregistré 621 marques d'aliments, se répartissant ainsi:

| Province | Maisons | Enregistrements |
|---|---|---|
| Alberta | 14 | 30 |
| Colombie-Britannique | 34 | 119 |
| Manitoba | 11 | 22 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 2 | 2 |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | 2 | 6 |
| Ontario | 89 | 336 |
| Ile du Prince-Edouard | ..... | ..... |
| Québec | 18 | 66 |
| Saskatchewan | 3 | 3 |
| Etranger | 23 | 37 |
| | 196 | 621 |

Les marques d'aliments enregistrés peuvent être classées suivant leur nature, ou suivant leur désignation commerciale de la façon suivante:

| Espèces d'aliments | Marques enregistrées |
|---|---|
| Produits d'animaux | 85 |
| Produits d'orge | 5 |
| Pulpe de betterave (séchée) | 9 |
| Produits de brasseries et de distilleries | 21 |
| Moulées à veau | 27 |
| Produits de maïs | 9 |
| Tourteaux de coton | 18 |
| Aliments à vaches et à bétail | 24 |
| Produits de poisson | 6 |
| Aliments pour chevaux | 4 |
| Tourteaux de lin et farine | 19 |
| Produits de lait | 1 |
| Produits d'avoine | 16 |
| Produits d'arachides | 2 |
| Aliments à porcs | 21 |
| Aliments à pigeons | 10 |
| Pâtées à volailles | 159 |
| Grain à litière à volailles | 85 |
| Aliments à lapins | 3 |
| Produits de riz | 9 |
| Criblures et scalpures | 26 |
| Aliments à moutons et à chèvres | 3 |
| Produits de fèves Soyas | 3 |
| Différents aliments mélangés | 54 |
| Différents aliments non mélangés | 8 |

Les sous-produits de meunerie comprennent les différents sous-produits que l'on obtient dans le nettoyage et la mouture du blé pour la production de la farine, et étant donné l'importance de l'industrie de la farine au Canada, ils constituent l'un des groupes d'aliments les plus utiles et les plus employés. On exige que tous les sons, petits sons, ou grus rouges, recoupes ou grus blancs, et farines à bétail offerts en vente ne contiennent pas de criblures ni d'impuretés et qu'ils se conforment aux types modèles définis de qualité. On a exercé une vigilance spéciale pour assurer l'application de ces règlements, et quelques contraventions ont été découvertes. Les restrictions contre l'emploi des produits de meunerie en combinaison avec les balles d'avoine, les criblures, les balles de sarrasin et les autres matériaux de qualité inférieure dans la préparation d'aliments commerciaux nous ont permis de faire une standardisation des sous-produits du blé, sans empêcher qu'ils soient employés dans des aliments mélangés de haute qualité.

Les moulées ne comprennent que les aliments non mélangés, ou les mélanges que l'on obtient en broyant les gros grains ordinaires. Nous avons maintenu un contrôle soigneux pour nous assurer que les grains employés ne contenaient pas un excès de bale, de poussière et de graines de mauvaises herbes, et qu'on n'employait pas de sous-produits de qualité inférieure comme les bales d'avoine ou d'orge.

### CRIBLURES D'ÉLÉVATEURS

Il se nettoie aux élévateurs d'immenses quantités de criblures venant des récoltes de grain de l'Ouest. Ces criblures sont un aliment précieux, mais comme elles contiennent des graines de mauvaises herbes nuisibles, elles sont une source de danger pour l'agriculture aussi bien que pour la santé des bestiaux. Pour prévenir ces dangers et régler la vente et la distribution, il a été établi des types modèles conventionnels de qualité pour les criblures régulières renettoyées et les scalpures d'avoine, conformément aux règlements de la loi des aliments à bétail. Un inspecteur posté à la tête des Grandes Lacs aide le service l'inspection du grain en vérifiant les expéditions de criblures, pour voir si elles se conforment à ces types modèles, spécialement en ce qui concerne la présence de graines délétères de mauvaises herbes. On avise promptement les inspecteurs de district de la destination de toute expédition de criblures mal nettoyées, expédiée sur leurs territoires respectifs. On peut, par ce système, empêcher la vente illégale des criblures pour l'alimentation du bétail.

Les quantités de criblures régulières renettoyées, de scalpures d'avoine, de criblures d'élévateurs (non nettoyées) et de criblures de rebut expédiées de Fort William et de Port Arthur pendant l'année 1925 et leur distribution sont consignées au tableau suivant:

| — | Tonnes expédiées à | | Tonnes exportées |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Est du Canada | Ouest du Canada | |
| Criblures régulières renettoyées | 13,627 | 6,460 | 4,456 |
| Scalpures d'avoine (Scalpings) | 14,688 | ..... | 35,066 |
| Criblures d'élévateurs | 400 | 1,121 | 6,533 |
| Criblures de rebut | 25 | 502 | 68,661 |

Une proportion considérable des scalpures d'avoine expédiées sur l'Est du Canada était envoyée à destination de ports de lac et de mer et il est probable qu'elle a été exportée.

### INSPECTION DU FOIN ET DE LA PAILLE

La loi de l'inspection et de la vente pourvoit, sur requête, à l'inspection du foin et de la paille; celui qui demande l'inspection paie un droit pour ce service. Voici la quantité et la qualité du foin et de la paille inspectés pendant l'année fiscale.

| Espèce | N° 1 | N° 2 | N° 3 | Non classé | Catégorie d'expédition | Rejeté |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | tonnes | tonnes | tonnes | tonnes | tonnes | tonnes |
| Mil | 3 | 79 | 1,010 | 1,658 | 8,059 | 345 |
| Trèfle | ..... | 18 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mélange | 150 | 63 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Paille | 3 | 76 | ..... | 36 | 427 | 39 |

Le foin et la paille classés comme " catégorie d'expédition " sont principalement ceux qui ont été inspectés et acceptés pour l'alimentation des bestiaux exportés, au cours du transport sur l'océan.

Les droits perçus pour ce service d'inspection se sont montés à $25,035.53, dont $18,020.40 ont été conservés par les inspecteurs qui n'ont pour toute rémunération que les droits perçus.

La faible demande et les bas prix du foin en ces dernières années ont stimulé l'intérêt de la part des producteurs et des commerçants dans les mesures qui tendent à améliorer les conditions du commerce. On a conduit une enquête pour connaître la qualité, la quantité et l'état du foin pour lequel il existe un marché raisonnablement sûr. Par l'intermédiaire de la presse agricole et au moyen de réunions publiques et de démonstrations de classement conduites dans un certain nombre des sections à foin les plus importantes, on a fait des efforts pour faire connaître aux personnes intéressées les exigences du marché et de la demande et pour promouvoir un intérêt dans les bonnes méthodes de production et de manutention du foin pour la vente. Ces réunions ont été bien suivies et promettent de donner de bons résultats.

Nous avons consulté l'opinion publique relativement à l'adoption de mesures utiles pour le pressage, la vente et l'inspection du foin. Il a été difficile de faire des progrès, parce que les points de vue n'étaient pas partout les mêmes et entraient souvent en conflit. Il est généralement établi cependant que les types modèles actuels de qualité ont besoin d'être revisés. Ils sont mal définis et ils ne reconnaissent pas d'une façon adéquate tous les facteurs qui influencent la valeur, la demande du marché et le prix. Nous étudions actuellement les conditions de production et les pratiques du commerce, afin de formuler des catégories claires et concises, qui faciliteront les contrats de vente, qui supprimeront les frais et l'incommodité qui résultent du fait que les acheteurs et les vendeurs sont obligés d'examiner le foin eux-mêmes.

## SERVICE DES MARCHÉS ET DES ENGRAIS CHIMIQUES

### RAPPORT SUR LES MARCHÉS

Le service du rapport sur les semences, les aliments et les engrais chimiques s'est développé rapidement, depuis qu'il a été inauguré il y a quatre ans. Ce rapport ne portait alors que sur quelques sortes de graines agricoles, sur certains marchés à grain de l'Est du Canada. En 1923 et 1924 d'autres espèces de graines ont été ajoutées et un nombre plus considérable de marchés ont été

couverts. Des services semblables ont été développés en ce qui concerne les aliments à bétail et les engrais chimiques. En 1925 le service a été développé encore une fois; le foin et la paille ont été ajoutés aux articles couverts par le rapport, et le service entier a été développé pour couvrir tout le Canada.

Le service actuel des rapports sur les marchés comprend ce qui suit:

(*a*) la publication en anglais et en français d'un rapport bi-hebdomadaire de huit pages intitulé "Commerce des semences, des aliments et des engrais chimiques";

(*b*) la préparation d'états mensuels sur les marchés pour la publication dans les bulletins de statistique agricole et dans l'Annuaire du commerce, publiés par le Bureau fédéral de la statistique;

(*c*) la préparation de rapports sur les marchés par émissions hebdomadaires par la station C.N.R.O., Ottawa;

(*d*) la correspondance donnant des renseignements aux cultivateurs au sujet des prix du marché.

Dans chaque numéro de ce rapport sur le " Commerce des semences, des aliments et des engrais chimiques", soixante et huit des principaux marchés du Canada et de l'étranger sont maintenant cotés. Ceci comprend plus de huit cents cotes de prix, sur deux cent six item. Il contient en outre un état détaillé des exportations et des importations par provinces. Les renseignements pour ces dernières sont fournis directement par la Bureau de la statistique du Ministère des Douanes.

L'année dernière, le nombre de correspondants faisant rapport sur l'état des marchés domestiques a été porté de huit cents à plus de mille. Cette augmentation a été causée par l'inclusion des rapports sur le foin et la paille. Les correspondants représentent les marchands de gros, les intermédiaires, les marchands de détail et les cultivateurs qui ont un intérêt spécial dans le commerce des articles sur lesquels ils font rapport. Les prix et les autres renseignements fournis par les correspondants sont basés sur les qualités définies dans les lois qui règlent la vente des différents produits.

Les prix et les renseignements sur les marchés étrangers sont basés sur les types modèles respectifs, les catégories et les qualités reconnus dans les différents pays; on se les procure par l'intermédiaire des commissaires du commerce du Gouvernement canadien et des marchands de gros dans ces pays. Un service de câblogramme est arrangé avec les pays suivants: Grande-Bretagne, France, Allemagne, Belgique, Hollande, Danemark, Tchécoslovaquie, Italie, Argentine, Chili et Nouvelle-Zélande. Le service se tient en communication presque quotidienne avec le "Bureau of Economics", Washington, D.C., au sujet des marchés aux Etats-Unis.

En 1925, il s'est publié deux fois par semaine, pour la distribution aux abonnés, aux correspondants et aux fonctionnaires, quelque sept mille exemplaires anglais et trois mille exemplaires français du rapport sur le " Commerce des semences, des aliments et des engrais chimiques". Ces renseignements ont été cotés par la presse en général comme dignes de l'intérêt de leurs lecteurs. La demande de ce service a augmenté à mesure qu'il s'est fait connaître, parce que les cultivateurs et les commerçants qui étudient les prix cotés sur les différents marchés savent où ils peuvent acheter et vendre leurs produits de la façon la plus avantageuse.

ENGRAIS CHIMIQUES

Pendant l'année d'enregistrement finissant le 30 juin 1926, les enregistrements de marques sous la loi des engrais chimiques ont été les suivants:

| — | Maisons | Enregistrements |
|---|---|---|
| Ile du Prince-Edouard | 0 | 0 |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | 9 | 34 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 6 | 16 |
| Québec | 8 | 19 |
| Ontario | 14 | 116 |
| Manitoba | 1 | 1 |
| Saskatchewan | 0 | 0 |
| Alberta | 0 | 0 |
| Colombie-Britannique | 10 | 35 |
| Grande-Bretagne | 1 | 2 |
| Etats-Unis | 10 | 66 |
| Totaux | 59 | 289 |

La somme totale perçue en droits d'enregistrement pendant l'année a été de $7,370.

Les 289 marques enregistrées ont été classées comme suit, suivant leur nature générale:

1. Engrais mélangés complets ..... 178
2. Engrais chimiques mélangés ne contenant que deux des trois éléments reconnus de principes fertilisants—
   (a) azote et acide phosphorique ..... 54
   (b) acide phosphorique et potasse ..... 36
   (c) azote et potasse ..... 2
3. Engrais chimiques ne contenant qu'un des trois éléments reconnus de principes fertilisants et non exempts de l'enregistrement sous l'article 8 de la loi des engrais chimiques ..... 19

Les rapports d'inspection font voir que quelques-unes des 289 marques enregistrées n'ont pas été offertes en vente. Celles qui ont été placées sur le marché ont été échantillonnées par les inspecteurs et les analystes officiels en ont fait rapport. Sur les 256 marques échantillonnées, on a trouvé que 228 répondaient à l'analyse garantie. Cinq marques seulement étaient déficitaires, et le commerce en général s'est assez bien conformé aux dispositions de la loi des engrais chimiques. Deux condamnations ont été obtenues pendant l'année, et nous avons averti un certain nombre de maisons pour délits secondaires.

Les résultats des analyses ont été publiés sous forme de feuillet et la demande de ce renseignement a encore dépassé l'offre. La publication des analyses a été utile pour l'application de la loi.

Il semble que l'importance du commerce croît toujours, à en juger par les rapports des correspondants. La plupart des maisons signalent des ventes plus fortes que l'année précédente. On estime qu'il s'est employé pendant l'année d'enregistrement environ 160,000 tonnes d'engrais chimiques pour l'agriculture canadienne. La quantité totale employée en 1925 était évaluée à 150,000 tonnes.

## District Maritime

Ce district comprend la Nouvelle-Ecosse, le Nouveau-Brunswick et l'Ile du Prince-Edouard. On maintient un bureau de district à la station du chemin de fer National Canadien, à Truro, N.-E. Le personnel comprend un inspecteur de district et cinq inspecteurs. Deux de ceux-ci sont employés toute l'année et les trois autres quand on a besoin d'eux pendant la saison de l'inspection des semences, des aliments et des engrais chimiques.

PRODUCTION ET OFFRE DE SEMENCES

Quoique les semailles se soient faites en retard et que la température ait été mauvaise pendant la moisson, la saison de 1925 a été l'une des meilleures que l'ont ait encore eue pour les céréales. La production des semences a été encouragée par les concours combinés de récoltes sur pied et de semence nettoyée. Au Nouveau-Brunswick, il s'est conduit dix-neuf concours sur le blé, l'avoine et les pommes de terre. Quatre-vingt-seize pour cent du blé et de l'avoine ont été classés dans la catégorie N° 1, accusant ainsi une amélioration sensible sur l'année précédente. En Nouvelle-Ecosse il y a eu trois concours d'avoine et un de trèfle. A l'exception de deux échantillons, l'avoine de ces concours a été classée N° 1 ou plus haut; ces deux échantillons avaient été décolorés par les intempéries. Les échantillons de trèfle avaient une bonne vitalité, mais quelques-uns d'entre eux auraient eu besoin d'être mieux nettoyés et mieux classés pour entrer dans la catégorie N° 1. Il y a eu douze concours de blé, d'avoine, d'orge et de pommes de terre dans l'Ile du Prince-Edouard. Les échantillons de grain de semence venant des comtés de Prince et de Queen étaient d'excellente qualité, mais ceux qui venaient de certaines parties du comté de King révélaient l'effet de la mauvaise température, ainsi que ceux qui venaient de l'est de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.

Nous avons profité des réunions de la Société d'agriculture et d'industrie laitière pour tenir une exposition de semence à Fredericton, où des prix ont été offerts pour les semences venant des champs entrés dans les concours combinés. Il en est résulté une bonne présentation de semence de première qualité et la concurrence a été vive. Une autre exposition de semence, formée de produits venant des concours combinés de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, a été tenue au Collège d'agriculture de Truro, pendant les réunions de la Société des cultivateurs de la Nouvelle-Ecosse. La semence était d'excellente qualité, à l'exception de quelques lots venant de l'est de la province, qui étaient décolorés. L'Ile du Prince-Edouard a tenu une exposition de semence pendant la Semaine des cultivateurs, au commencement de mars. Cette exposition était plus considérable que d'habitude. L'exposition de semence des Provinces Maritimes, tenue en même temps que l'exposition d'hiver, à Amherst, est la plus grande qui ait eu lieu depuis les jours d'avant-guerre, à l'exception des pommes de terre. Sur les trois provinces, il n'y a que l'Ile du Prince-Edouard qui avait un étalage normal de pommes de terre, et ces pommes de terre ont remporté la plupart des prix. La place importante que l'on accorde aux semences dans le nouvel édifice a fait que ce département a attiré un nombre beaucoup plus grand de visiteurs intéressés.

La production de semence d'agrostide vulgaire dans l'Ile du Prince-Edouard a fait de grands progrès cette année, grâce à l'aide donnée par les articles de presse publiés à Ottawa, aux conférences faites devant les réunions de cultivateurs et à l'inspection des champs pour certifier la pureté de la variété. La majeure partie de cette graine se produit dans le voisinage de Souris, et à une réunion tenue à cet endroit en octobre, l'Association des producteurs de semence de graminées de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard a été organisée sur une base coopérative, pour le nettoyage et la vente. Le Ministère provincial de l'agriculture a aidé à monter un entrepôt de semence à Charlottetown pour le nettoyage des graines de graminées et de trèfle, et 17,220 livres d'agrostide vulgaire ont été vendues par l'association. Plus de 60 pour cent de la semence ont été classés N° 1 et la qualité générale était la plus élevée de toutes les graines de graminées dans le commerce. La production moyenne par acre n'a été que d'environ 40 livres, mais les prix ont été de 90 cents la livre pour la catégorie N° 1 et de 75 cents pour la catégorie N° 2.

Il s'est produit une augmentation considérable dans la production de semence de mil et de trèfle. Une compagnie de cultivateurs d'Antigonish, Nouvelle-Ecosse, a acheté une batteuse-décortiqueuse à trèfle combinée qui a

fait un superbe travail. Les échantillons sortant de cette machine pour la première et la deuxième récoltes de trèfle montrent qu'il est possible de produire de toutes aussi bonnes graines de trèfle ici que dans toute autre partie du Canada.

### INSPECTION

Les inspecteurs ont visité 1,155 points et ils ont fait 1,377 inspections d'entrepôts de semences, 1,145 d'aliments et 125 d'engrais chimiques. Un inspecteur a été posté au port de St. John pendant la plus grande partie de la saison d'importation. Les rapports sur 199 échantillons d'engrais chimiques montrent que les fabricants et les importateurs exercent plus de soin qu'autrefois. On a poursuivi deux maisons locales qui continuaient à expédier des engrais chimiques sans les étiqueter. Ces poursuites ont été suivies de condamnations, malgré la défense vigoureuse que l'un des accusés a faite. Il n'y a pas eu de contraventions sérieuses à la loi des semences pendant la saison. Les poursuites intentées l'année précédente paraissent avoir convaincu les producteurs de semence de l'importance qu'il y a de se conformer aux dispositions de la loi.

Trente-sept échantillons d'aliments prélevés et analysés ont fait voir que dix étaient au-dessous de la qualité régulière; presque tous ces échantillons étaient des sous-produits du blé. Ils venaient d'autres districts et ont été référés à l'inspecteur des districts respectifs. Nos inspecteurs ont fait tous les travaux d'inspection de semence enregistrée, et ils ont rempli les fonctions de juges à beaucoup de concours combinés. Il s'est inspecté et cacheté 3,011 boisseaux de grain de semence enregistré et 535 boisseaux de grain de semence Extra N° 1, ainsi que 400 livres de graine de navet. Les inspections par charges de wagons comprenaient 56,436 boisseaux d'avoine de semence N° 1 et 180 boisseaux de N° 2.

### PROPAGANDE INSTRUCTIVE

Un étalage instructif conduit à Amherst, de concert avec l'exposition d'hiver des Provinces Maritimes, a attiré beaucoup d'attention et beaucoup de commentaires favorables sur les travaux de la division. Les inspecteurs ont visité de bons centres en Nouvelle-Ecosse et dans l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, pour promouvoir la culture de la graine de trèfle. En raison de la température, qui était sombre et pluvieuse pendant l'époque de la floraison des première et deuxième récoltes, le rendement de graine de trèfle n'a pas été abondant; le plus considérable a été de 225 livres par acre. L'inspecteur de district a rempli les fonctions de juge à trois expositions provinciales et à une exposition locale, et les inspecteurs ont aussi agi en qualité de juges aux expositions d'automne dans les trois provinces. Des conférences ont été données aux réunions des sociétés d'agriculture et d'industrie laitière et à plusieurs autres réunions dans tout le district.

## District de Québec

L'organisation dans la province de Québec comprend un bureau dans la ville de Québec, sous la surveillance d'un inspecteur de district et quatre sous-districts, avec des inspecteurs permanents et de saison. Les sous-districts sont les suivants: Montréal et Cantons de l'Est, Trois-Rivières, Bas Saint-Laurent, Beauce, Québec et Lac Saint-Jean. Les travaux qui demandent à être faits dans ce dernier district sont sous la surveillance du bureau de Québec, où un inspecteur doit venir en aide à l'inspecteur de district pour l'exécution des travaux du bureau et en se chargeant du classement pendant la saison des semences. Dans les sous-districts, l'inspecteur est posté au point le plus commode, de façon à ce que les frais de voyages encourus pour travaux officiels soient tenus au minimum. Pendant l'été, un inspecteur donne tout son temps aux essais d'engrais chimiques qui ont été conduits dans deux comtés des Cantons de l'Est.

PRODUCTION ET OFFRE DE SEMENCE

A l'exception du trèfle, toutes les récoltes de semence étaient excellentes dans la province de Québec l'année dernière. Les pluies continuelles pendant la moisson ont beaucoup endommagé le trèfle, et le mauvais nettoyage a fait qu'un gros pourcentage de la semence a été rejeté. Des efforts spéciaux ont été déployés, de concert avec le ministère provincial de l'agriculture pour promouvoir la production de la graine de trèfle dans le district de Montréal. Les producteurs ont été bien choisis, l'étendue a été considérable et la récolte paraissait être bonne jusqu'à ce qu'elle ait été endommagée par la pluie. Nous nous proposons de faire beaucoup plus de propagande instructive que par le passé la saison prochaine.

Les concours combinés de culture et de semence sur l'avoine, le blé, l'orge, les pois et le trèfle ont donné, en général, de bons résultats. Le nombre de concours pour chaque récolte, le nombre de concurrents et le pourcentage de quantité de semence dans chaque catégorie sont consignés au tableau suivant:

| Espèce de semence | Nombre de concours | Nombre de concurrents | Pourcentage n° 1 | Pourcentage n° 2 | Pourcentage n° 3 | Pourcentage rejeté |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Avoine | 31 | 1,209 | 38·5 | 11·7 | 23·8 | 26·0 |
| Blé | 2 | 62 | 61·3 | 42·1 | 22·4 | 12·2 |
| Orge | 1 | 43 | 50·8 | 16·5 | 22·9 | 9·8 |
| Pois | 1 | 47 | 35·9 | 48·7 | 12·8 | 2·6 |
| Trèfle | 17 | 392 | 10·6 | 27·6 | 29·0 | 32·8 |

Chaque concurrent devait préparer vingt-cinq boisseaux de semence pour les céréales et cent livres pour le trèfle. Un inspecteur officiel a prélevé des échantillons représentatifs sur ces quantités pour en faire une analyse au laboratoire. La faculté germinative de l'avoine et du blé était en moyenne de 90 pour cent; la faculté germinative du trèfle était assez basse, à cause de la grande quantité de graine non mûre que renfermaient la plupart des échantillons.

Si le marché avait été favorable, plus de 200,000 boisseaux d'avoine de semence venant de la récolte de l'année dernière auraient pu être offerts. Toute cette avoine venait de souche enregistrée; elle avait été produite par des cultivateurs qui participaient aux concours combinés. Le nombre de cultivateurs qui se mettent à ce travail augmente tous les ans, mais il est nécessaire pour maintenir l'enthousiasme que la demande de semence soit active.

Une partie des producteurs n'ont pas vendu leur semence enregistrée de la récolte de 1924 et la quantité enregistrée cette année par nos inspecteurs a diminué de près de cinquante pour cent. En fait les producteurs ne demandent pas que leur semence soit enregistrée et cachetée, tant qu'ils n'ont pas l'assurance positive qu'elle sera vendue avantageusement. Cependant, l'inspection et la certification maintiennent les droits d'enregistrement pour l'année suivante. Le prix auquel l'avoine de semence enregistrée s'est vendue l'année dernière variait de $1.25 à $1.50 le boisseau, suivant la variété. Sur la quantité enregistrée, plus de cinquante pour cent ont été vendus par l'organisation de Sainte-Rosalie.

Les expériences sur le blé Huron dans le sous-district du bas Saint-Laurent ont très bien réussi. Ce blé venait du collège Macdonald et il a été distribué à un certain nombre de producteurs parce qu'il paraissait bien adapté à cette partie de la province où il ne se cultive que très peu de blé. La semence produite a été enregistrée et le surplus a été vendu à $3.50 le boisseau aux cultivateurs des Cantons de l'Est.

L'avoine Alaska vient remarquablement bien dans le comté de Portneuf. L'année dernière, deux wagons venant de Portneuf ont été vendus à un prix très satisfaisant dans l'Abitibi et d'autres districts, où l'on a besoin de variétés hâtives. L'Alaska est la seule variété qui ait mûri l'automne dernier dans l'Abitibi, et il n'est pas nécessaire d'ajouter que les cultivateurs ont été très contents des résultats obtenus.

Les quantités suivantes de grain de semence ont été inspectées et classées:

| — | Enregistrée | Extra n° 1 | N° 1 | N° 2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | boiss. | boiss. | boiss. | boiss. |
| Avoine | 3,811 | 300 | 3,060 | 1,600 |
| Blé | 99 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Orge | 23 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pois | 93 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Totaux | 4,026 | 300 | 3,060 | 1,600 |

Les inspecteurs ont couvert 1,082 points et visité 3,222 marchands ou commerçants, se décomposant ainsi: 1,703 marchands de semences, 1,279 d'aliments et 240 d'engrais chimiques. Peu des contraventions signalées étaient sérieuses, et deux procès seulement ont été intentés. Il est évident que la coopération du cultivateur et du marchand pour l'application des lois augmente tous les ans. Le commerce des semences de qualité inférieure, quelque faibles que soient les prix, est à peu près nul. Il y a encore, cependant, une quantité d'avoine C.O. n° 2, renettoyée et vendue pour la semence. Cette avoine trouve à se vendre parce qu'elle est offerte en vente par certains commerçants comme semence inspectée. Elle fait une concurrence injuste à l'avoine Bannière cultivée dans la localité, qui est généralement d'excellente qualité. La propagande instructive faite par notre personnel et les officiers provinciaux dans les districts où l'on achète de l'avoine de semence presque tous les ans, finira sans doute par faire comprendre aux cultivateurs qu'il vaut mieux pour eux acheter de la semence inspectée de qualité, même si le prix devait être de quelques centins plus élevé.

L'application rigoureuse de la loi des engrais chimiques a découragé plusieurs des commerçants peu scrupuleux. Le commerce est maintenant presqu'entièrement limité à des maisons fiables, qui vendent des ingrédients et des mélanges d'engrais conformément aux dispositions de la loi et à prix raisonnables. Un autre trait à noter c'est que la demande d'ingrédients séparés augmente, de préférence aux mélanges tout prêts. Les cultivateurs adoptent le système de mélanger les engrais à la maison et ils économisent ainsi de dix à douze dollars par tonne. C'est la propagande instructive faite par nos inspecteurs, aidés par les agronomes du Ministère provincial, qui nous a permis d'obtenir ce résultat.

L'inspection du foin a été appliquée principalement au foin qui était chargé sur les navires pour l'alimentation des bœufs d'exportation. Notre inspecteur de Montréal a aussi fait l'inspection de quelques wagons de foin pour emploi local. Les cultivateurs et les commerçants croient que la loi actuelle doit être modifiée, et attendent un changement avant de profiter de l'inspection du Gouvernement. L'inspecteur de district, de concert avec le régisseur de la station expérimentale de Sainte-Anne de la Pocatière, a organisé quinze cours abrégés dans le district de Montréal et il a donné des conférences sur la production, le classement et la vente du foin, y compris des démonstrations pratiques sur les catégories américaines. Les cultivateurs ont pris beaucoup d'intérêt à ces cours et l'assistance à chacun de ces cours dépassait la centaine.

### ESSAIS D'ENGRAIS CHIMIQUES

Il s'est fait des essais d'engrais chimiques l'année dernière dans le comté de Wolfe. On s'est servi exclusivement de pierre à chaux broyée et de chaux vive; les récoltes étaient les racines et l'avoine. Les résultats ont été en général très satisfaisants, mais ils étaient dus plutôt aux bonnes méthodes de culture qu'à l'application de chaux, car la partie non traitée dans la plupart des champs était aussi bonne que celle qui avait été traitée. Les expériences peuvent avoir été affectées par les conditions de température. Les fortes pluies au commencement de l'été ont retardé les semailles et beaucoup de cultivateurs n'ont pu semer leur semence d'avoine ou de racines avant la fin de juin.

### PROPAGANDE INSTRUCTIVE

Des articles ont été préparés sur les sujets qui se rattachent à notre travail et publiés dans la presse agricole presque toutes les semaines. Les inspecteurs ont donné des conférences aux expositions de semences, aux réunions agricoles et aux conventions et ont rempli les fonctions de juges aux expositions provinciales et locales. L'inspecteur du district, à titre de président de la Commission provinciale des semences, a assisté aux réunions mensuelles et a visité toutes les fermes expérimentales et stations de démonstration où des expériences ont été conduites sous la surveillance de la Commission.

## Est de l'Ontario

La ville d'Ottawa sert de quartiers généraux pour le district qui comprend l'Ontario à l'est du comté d'York et du chemin de fer National canadien allant à North Bay, le nord de l'Ontario jusqu'au lac Nipigon, les comtés de Wright et de Pontiac et le district de Timiskaming dans la province de Québec. L'inspecteur de district a ses bureaux à la division des semences, Ottawa,, et il dirige les travaux de cinq inspecteurs permanents et temporaires qui sont chargés de différents sous-districts.

### PRODUCTION ET OFFRE DE SEMENCE

Ce district produit généralement la plus grande partie de sa provision de semence, à l'exception de la semence de maïs, du millet, des racines et des graines potagères. On demande parfois de l'avoine de l'Ouest et de la graine de mil en quantité considérable. Les pois de jardin sont une récolte spéciale; on les sème pour obtenir des pois verts que l'on met en conserve. La saison dernière a été favorable à la production de très bons grains de semence; il est tombé des pluies à intervalles fréquents pendant la saison de végétation, et la végétation des récoltes a été bonne dans toutes les parties du district. La récolte de foin, très abondante, n'a pu être coupée au moment voulu, et une quantité plus forte que d'habitude a été battue pour la production de la graine de mil et de mélanges de trèfle d'alsike. La récolte de pois de jardin a été un peu inférieure à la normale. La plupart des récoltes de céréales étaient très forte, mais la récolte de graine de trèfle rouge était plutôt faible et une bonne partie était de qualité inférieure. Quelques-uns des meilleurs échantillons venaient du nord de l'Ontario et du district de Timiskaming dans la province de Québec. Le trèfle d'alsike a été aussi un peu inférieur à la moyenne.

### INSPECTION

Nos inspecteurs ont fait 2,641 visites aux points du district et 3,632 inspections de semences, 1,965 d'aliments et 9 d'engrais chimiques. Les inspecteurs ont prélevé 350 échantillons officiels de semence, 134 d'aliments et 3 d'engrais chimiques, dont beaucoup constituaient des contraventions, mais la plupart d'une nature secondaire. Trois poursuites ont été entreprises sous la loi des

semences et celles qui ont été intentées contre les cultivateurs ont servi d'avertissements dans les grandes localités où l'on produit des semences. La plupart de ces inspections ont été faites chez des cultivateurs qui faisaient paraître des annonces dans les journaux locaux et qui vendaient de la semence sur le marché. Il en est résulté qu'un nombre croissant de cultivateurs font classer leur semence et marquer les contenants avant d'offrir cette semence en vente.

Le nombre des concours combinés de récoltes sur pied et de graine nettoyée a augmenté. Ils ont exigé l'inspection de 1,712 acres avec une production évaluée de 77,360 boisseaux de grain. Les concours étaient au nombre de 15 et les concurrents de 139. L'inspection des récoltes sur pied a été faite également pour 66 producteurs de semence enregistrée.

QUANTITÉS DE SEMENCE INSPECTÉES ET CLASSÉES

| Espèce de semence | Enregistrée | Extra N° 1 | N° 1 | N° 2 | N° 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Avoine | 3,747 | 3,152 | 1,810 | ..... | 200 |
| Blé | 958 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Orge | 2,849 | 2,094 | 1,320 | 1,125 | 155 |
| Pois | 530 | ..... | 144 | ..... | ..... |
| Totaux | 8,084 | 5,246 | 3,274 | 1,125 | 355 |

PROPAGANDE INSTRUCTIVE

Nos inspecteurs ont fait l'appréciation des produits à un certain nombre d'expositions, donné les raisons pour leur placement et discuté les lois appliquées par la division. Un étalage instructif a été préparé pour l'exposition d'hiver d'Ottawa, afin de faire connaître l'application de la loi des semences, de la loi des aliments à bétail et de la loi des engrais chimiques. Les inspecteurs ont assisté à un certain nombre de cours abrégés conduits par les agronomes provinciaux et fait des démonstrations sur le train de nettoyage des semences, passant à travers l'Est et le nord de l'Ontario. Beaucoup de renseignements ont été communiqués sur les semences, les variétés, le nettoyage des semences, etc., et des plans élaborés pour l'installation de nettoyeuses mécaniques modernes dans les centres de production de semence. Le centre de semence de Carp avec sa machine Marot a été une leçon de choses pour les autres groupements. Une partie du grain nettoyé par la machine de Carp a été choisi parce qu'il était le meilleur, pour être distribué aux concurrents d'expositions scolaires dans la province.

OUEST DE L'ONTARIO

Le bureau du district a été transporté au nouvel édifice de la division des semences, 86 rue Collier. Cet endroit est idéal pour l'analyse des semences, et le bureau dessert maintenant tout le district à l'Ouest des comtés suivants, y compris ces comtés: York, Simcoe, Muskoka et Parry Sound.

Le personnel d'inspection comprend un inspecteur de district, des employés de bureaux et cinq inspecteurs permanents. Il faut un préposé aux quartiers généraux pour le classement des échantillons de semence et les quatre autres sont postés à des points commodes dans les sous-districts.

Les travaux de ce district comportent l'application de plusieurs lois, le classement du foin et de la paille, le classement et les rapports des échantillons reçus pour analyse, l'inspection des récoltes sur pied, le classement et la vente des semences en sacs cachetés, les rapports sur l'offre, la demande et le commerce des semences, des aliments et des engrais chimiques. Nous avons coopéré avec les autorités provinciales dans toutes les questions qui se rapportent à l'amélioration des récoltes.

### PRODUCTION ET PROVISION DE SEMENCE

L'étendue consacrée à la culture du maïs à grain a beaucoup diminué à cause des dégâts causés par la pyrale européenne du maïs. La luzerne et le blé d'hiver prennent la place du blé d'Inde dans la partie sud-ouest de ce district, et une étendue considérable est consacrée à la culture des fèves soya. Le maïs a mûri lentement et une petite partie seulement a été débarrassée de ses enveloppes et mis en conservation au bon moment et dans des conditions favorables de température. La majeure partie de la semence contenait un excès d'humidité et a beaucoup souffert de la gelée. Nous avons eu beaucoup de difficulté à nous procurer une provision suffisante de semence de la qualité n° 1 pour la plantation au Canada.

Au commencement de la saison, le temps froid et sec a beaucoup affecté le pâturin bleu, et le rendement de la semence n'a pas dépassé un quart de la production normale. La luzerne s'est montrée très utile pour le foin ainsi que pour la semence. Elle est bien venue, même là où il a fait sec. Il y a une demande croissante de foin de luzerne sur le marché local et dans les villes des Etats-Unis. Le trèfle d'alsike n'a pas aussi bien rapporté que l'année précédente, mais on peut considérer qu'il est moyen. Il y en avait une étendue considérable, mais dans les plus grandes sections productrices la récolte a été sérieusement affectée par le temps sec au commencement de la saison et par les mauvaises conditions de température à l'époque de la récolte. L'étendue en mélilot était considérable, mais la récolte a été fortement endommagée et le rendement grandement réduit.

### INSPECTION

Nos inspecteurs ont visité 935 points et les inspections se décomposaient ainsi: 1,452 de semence, 1,183 d'aliments, 81 d'engrais chimiques, 2 de ficelle d'engerbage et 335 de foin et de paille. Le nombre total d'échantillons officiels prélevés par les inspecteurs a été de 446 pour les semences, 255 pour les aliments et 161 pour les engrais chimiques. L'étendue de récoltes de semence inspectée formait un total de 5,166 acres, se décomposant ainsi: luzerne 2,398, avoine 1,921, maïs 577, trèfle d'alsike 130, orge 108 et des étendues moins considérables de fèves, de mélilot, de blé et de pois.

Les quantités suivantes de semence ont été inspectées et mises en sacs cachetés, sous un certificat de catégorie:

| — | Enregistrée | Extra N° 1 | N° 1 | N° 2 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | boiss. | boiss. | boiss. | boiss. |
| Avoine | 1,251 | 1,324 | ..... | ..... |
| Orge | 500 | 470 | ..... | ..... |
| Maïs | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Fèves soya | 48 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Luzerne | ..... | ..... | 5,057 | 68 |
| Totaux | 1,819 | 1,794 | 5,057 | 68 |

Les inspecteurs ont examiné et classé 988 wagons de foin et 42 wagons de paille, comme suit:

| — | N° 1 | N° 2 | N° 3 | Non classée | Rejetée | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Foin | 1 | 18 | 294 | 480 | 127 | 920 |
| Foin mélangé | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 57 |
| Foin de marais | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Trèfle luzerne | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Trèfle | ..... | 4 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 6 |
| Trèfle mélangé | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| | | | | | | 988 |
| Paille | 2 | 27 | ..... | 13 | ..... | 42 |

### PROPAGANDE INSTRUCTIVE

Les inspecteurs ont assisté aux cours abrégés et donné des conférences sur les sujets qui se rapportent à leurs travaux. Ils ont rempli également les fonctions de judges aux expositions locales et provinciales de semence. Ils ont donné une attention spéciale à la production de semence propre, et encouragé les cultivateurs à arracher à la main toutes les mauvaises herbes qui poussent dans leurs récoltes destinées à la production de la semence. Ce système d'arrachage a donné de bons résultats sur les fermes où il a été pratiqué en ces deux dernières années, surtout dans les champs de luzerne et de trèfle d'alsike.

Les visites aux concurrents, dans les concours combinés de récoltes sur pied et de semence nettoyée, et à ceux qui s'efforcent de produire de la semence enregistrée et Extra N° 1, ont fourni aux inspecteurs une excellente occasion de donner des renseignements relativement aux lois appliquées par la division. Ils ont aidé également les fonctionnaires provinciaux à recueillir et préparer des matériaux pour les wagons de démonstrations de classement de la semence, qui ont circulé dans l'est et dans le nord de l'Ontario.

Une attention spéciale a été donnée à la production, aux manutentions, au classement et à la vente du foin. Un inspecteur a été envoyé à Kansas City pour suivre un cours fédéral sur le foin, en vue d'étudier les types modèles américains et de voir ce que doivent faire les expéditeurs canadiens qui exportent du foin aux Etats-Unis. Une conférence de marchands locaux de foin a été tenue dans les bureaux du district. M. E. C. Parker, du bureau d'économie agricole, Washington, D.C. a fait une conférence sur la standardisation et le classement aux Etats-Unis, et il a donné des démonstrations pratiques sur le foin fourni pour cela. Les marchands ont exprimé l'opinion que les catégories américaines sont bonnes pour nos conditions, et un vœu a été formulé à l'effet que les types modèles américains soient adoptés pour le Canada.

## Manitoba et Saskatchewan

Ce district s'étend vers l'Est jusqu'au lac Nipigon, dans l'Ontario. Le bureau de district et le laboratoire sont situés à 173 avenue Portage est, Winnipeg. Des succursales sont maintenues au n° 211 dans l'édifice de la Bourse du grain, Fort William, et dans l'edifice du Bureau de poste à Regina, et il y a un inspecteur permanent à chacun de ces bureaux. L'inspection de la semence pour l'enregistrement et le nombre croissant d'échantillons qui parviennent au bureau de district pour le classement nous ont obligés à maintenir un inspecteur permanent à Saskatoon et à Winnipeg. On emploie des inspecteurs de saison avec quartiers généraux à Brandon et à Moose Jaw.

### PRODUCTION ET OFFRE DE SEMENCE

Les récoltes de semence se composent de blé, d'avoine, d'orge, de lin, de seigle, de pois, de mélilot, de brome, de ray-grass de l'Ouest, de fétuque des prés, de mil, de trèfle d'alsike, de trèfle rouge et de luzerne. Beaucoup de ces récoltes sont cultivées sous les règlements de l'Association canadienne des producteurs de semence. La production de semence Enregistrée et Extra N° 1 a augmenté, en proportion du rendement élevé et de la qualité moyenne des récoltes en général cette année. Les centres de semence sont bien définis et les sociétés centrales de nettoyage et de vente dans la Saskatchewan et au Manitoba ont bien réussi dans leur deuxième année. Elles ont produit d'excellentes semences qui ont été bien reçues et ont fait des essais d'expéditions de wagons de blé et d'avoine en Argentine, par l'intermédiaire de l'Association canadienne des producteurs de semence. Une autre expédition d'exportation a été faite par un producteur séparé et un commerçant à Minneapolis.

## INSPECTION

L'inspection des récoltes pour l'enregistrement a nécessité des visites à 387 cultivateurs ayant 17,100 acres, avec une production évaluée de 479,989 boisseaux de grain de semence et 30,400 livres de graine de graminée et de trèfle. C'était là 1,000 acres de moins qué l'année dernière, mais la production totale a été plus grande. Sur ces récoltes, les inspecteurs ont classé et cacheté en sacs les quantités suivantes de semence:

### CÉRÉALES ET LIN

| Espèce | Enregistrée | Extra N° 1 | N° 1 | N° 2 | N° 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | boiss. | boiss. | boiss. | boiss. | boiss. |
| Blé | 55,194 | 1,066 | 4,961 | ..... | ..... |
| Avoine | 11,349 | 1,165 | 6,226 | ..... | ..... |
| Orge | 3,718 | 996 | 4,106 | ..... | ..... |
| Lin | ..... | 699 | 1,384 | ..... | ..... |
| Seigle | ..... | ..... | 310 | 250 | ..... |
| Totaux | 70,261 | 3,926 | 16,987 | 250 | ..... |

### SEMENCE DE MÉLILOT, DE LUZERNE ET DE GRAMINÉE

| Espèce | Enregistrée | Extra N° 1 | N° 1 | N° 2 | N° 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | liv. | liv. | liv. | liv. | liv. |
| Mélilot | 13,731 | ..... | 91,372 | 45,519 | 15,689 |
| Luzerne | 590 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Brome | ..... | ..... | 480,981 | ..... | 824 |
| Ray-grass de l'Ouest | ..... | ..... | 26,725 | ..... | ..... |
| Millet | ..... | ..... | 8,357 | ..... | ..... |
| Totaux | 14,321 | ..... | 607,435 | 45,519 | 16,513 |

La quantité totale de grain de semence enregistré a été de 25,000 boisseaux supérieure à la récolte de 1924. Les chiffres relatifs aux graminées et au trèfle comportaient 420,000 livres de brome inerme exporté en Russie. Les chiffres pour les catégories N^os^ 1, 2 et 3 s'ajoutent aux produits classés pour les cultivateurs et les grainetiers, sur la base des échantillons témoins reçus à Winnipeg.

Pour l'application de la loi, les points nécessitant l'inspection ont reçu 987 visites. Les inspections de magasins et d'entrepôts étaient au nombre de 2,098 pour la semence, 682 pour les aliments et 7 pour les engrais chimiques. Il a été prélevé 438 échantillons officiels pour des cas que l'on soupçonnait venir en contravention à la loi des semences, 317 échantillons officiels pour des recherches sous la loi des aliments à bétail et 2 échantillons d'engrais chimiques. Trois poursuites ont été intentées sous la loi des semences et une sous la loi des aliments à bétail. Il n'y a que les délinquants les plus sérieux qui ont été traités de cette façon, les autres ont reçu un avertissement. Les importations de semence et de ficelle d'engerbage ont été inspectées avec le concours des douaniers. Les importations totales de semence se chiffraient par 1,535,527 livres. Le revenu perçu se décomposait comme suit: inspection des récoltes sur pied et de la semence, $4,528.64; essai, $1,933; autres droits, $18.75, soit un total de $6,480.39.

### PROPAGANDE INSTRUCTIVE

Les inspecteurs ont rempli les fonctions de juges aux expositions de semences et ils se sont tenus en contact intime en tout temps avec les producteurs de semence, les sociétés d'agriculture et autres organisations de cultivateurs; ils ont porté également la parole à un certain nombre de réunions dans chaque province. Les inspecteurs provinciaux de semence, réunis en conférence à Saskatoon, Regina, Brandon et Dauphin ont reçu des instructions relatives à l'application de la loi des semences. En mai dernier, notre inspecteur de Fort William a accompagné le train de bonne culture dans le nord de l'Ontario, et ce printemps notre inspecteur de Winnipeg a passé deux semaines sur le train de semence du Manitoba pour faire des conférences sur la bonne semence et sur la loi. Nous avons écrit aux annonceurs qui n'avaient pas envoyé d'échantillons et dont les noms paraissaient sur notre liste, pour leur recommander de faire classer leurs semences. Quatre-vingt-cinq pour cent de ces annonceurs se sont conformés à notre requête et un nombre considérable d'échantillons ont été classés rejeté et n° 3. Nous avons écrit un certain nombre de lettres au sujet des certificats d'échantillons témoins, pour recommander l'emploi de cribles pour le renettoyage et bien des produits ont été mis dans une catégorie supérieure. Des articles et des nouvelles ont été préparés pour la presse et des causeries par radio ont été données par la station C.N.R.W. Un pavillon a été construit à l'exposition d'été de Brandon pour démontrer la nécessité de classer les semences et pour faire connaître nos travaux en général.

Les fonctionnaires de la division de semences et du Ministère de l'agriculture de la Saskatchewan ont travaillé de concert pour l'inspection des récoltes enregistrées et des concours. Une conférence préparatoire avait été tenue à l'Université de la Saskatchewan, à Saskatoon, en juillet. Nos inspecteurs du Manitoba ont été convoqués au Collège d'agriculture du Manitoba, et ils ont reçu quatre jours d'instruction sur l'identification des variétés de grain dans les conditions de grande culture. Une conférence annuelle des inspecteurs a été tenue aux quartiers du district en décembre.

## Alberta et Colombie-Britannique

L'organisation de ce district comprend un bureau d'inspection et un laboratoire de semence à Calgary ainsi qu'un bureau de sous-inspection à Vancouver. L'analyse chimique des aliments et des engrais chimiques se fait à Ottawa. Les travaux du bureau de district comprennent le classement des échantillons de semences reçus pour analyse, l'examen et le classement des semences qui peuvent être enregistrés, l'inspection des récoltes sur pied, l'inspection des semences, des aliments à bétail, des engrais chimiques et de la ficelle d'engerbage et l'étude de l'offre et de la demande de semences. Il y a un inspecteur de district et six inspecteurs permanents ou de saison postés aux principaux points dans le district. L'inspecteur permanent en Colombie-Britannique est aussi un spécialiste dans la production de graines potagères. Les conditions anormales de la moisson ont fait que la quantité d'échantillons est la plus forte que l'on ait reçue depuis les six dernières années. Le revenu total perçu pendant l'année a été de $4,184.65, dont $1,663.84 pour l'essai des semences et $2,520.81 pour service d'inspection.

### PRODUCTION ET OFFRE DE SEMENCE

La saison a été quelque peu sèche en Colombie-Britannique, et il en est résulté de légères récoltes de semences. De concert avec le service d'agronomie et les fonctionnaires du Collège d'agriculture, nous ferons des efforts pour promouvoir l'intérêt dans la production de graine potagère Extra N° 1 et Enregistrée. La production de la graine de trèfle rouge fait toujours des progrès satisfaisants dans certains districts. Le Ministre de l'agriculture de la Colombie-

Britannique en a produit une grosse récolte sur la nouvelle étendue de Sumas, et une décortiqueuse à trèfle a été achetée pour les cultivateurs de ce district. L'étendue cultivée pour la production de graine de pois de senteur, sous contrat pour les grainetiers anglais, a augmenté et les producteurs disent que cette industrie est avantageuse. Le Ministère provincial de l'agriculture a acheté deux machines à nettoyer pour les régions qui produisent de la graine de mil dans le nord de la Colombie-Britannique. Ces machines ont été montées et mises en marche sous notre direction; il en résultera un accroissement considérable de production.

La saison a été favorable à la production des récoltes en Alberta, mais mauvaise pour la moisson. Les deux tiers au moins de la récolte ont été soumis à une humidité excessive, qui en a baissé la qualité.

Sept inspecteurs temporaires ont été ajoutés à notre personnel pour l'inspection des récoltes de semences bonnes pour l'enregistrement; ils étaient chargés de l'inspection de la récolte sur pied pendant la courte période de maturation. Les étendues inspectées contenaient 10,686 acres de céréales et 2,858 acres de luzerne. Les quantités de semences que voici ont été inspectées et classées:

CÉRÉALES

| — | Enregistrée | Extra N° 1 | N° 1 | N° 2 | N° 3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | boiss. | boiss. | boiss. | boiss. | boiss. |
| Blé | 12,627 | 8,483 | 2,802 | ..... | ..... |
| Avoine | 16,749 | 4,701 | 21,147 | ..... | ..... |
| Orge | 212 | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pois | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

AUTRES SEMENCES

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | liv. | liv. | liv. | liv. | liv. |
| Luzerne | 134,591 | 18,353 | 2,525 | ..... | ..... |
| Mil | ..... | ..... | 86,898 | 1,745 | 10,000 |
| Betteraves fourragères | ..... | 650 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

La production évaluée de graine de mil dans les deux provinces a été de 25,000 boisseaux. Les producteurs se proposent actuellement de construire une installation moderne de nettoyage de semence à Pincher Creek. La plus grande partie de la semence a été vendue à des grainetiers canadiens, mais il s'est fait une petite expédition en Nouvelle-Zélande, et on a l'espoir de développer un débouché très avantageux dans ce pays.

La luzerne Grimm a donné une faible récolte de graine en Alberta, à cause des mauvaises conditions de température. Le rendement total a été d'environ 3,300 boisseaux. Il se produit maintenant de la graine de trèfle blanc de Hollande, de trèfle d'alsike et de trèfle rouge dans les étendues irriguées. L'étendue cultivée en maïs-fourrage et en betteraves à sucre a beaucoup augmenté, et l'on a obtenu de bons rendements dans le sud de l'Alberta.

INSPECTION

Dans ce district, les inspecteurs ont fait 1,179 visites à 365 villes et villages et ils ont inspecté 1,861 entrepôts, comprenant 1,375 marchands de semence, 1,309 d'aliments, 149 d'engrais chimiques et 18 de ficelle d'engerbage. Les membres du commerce des semences à Vancouver se sont réunis au commencement de l'automne pour discuter les changements dans les règlements concernant les semences. Ils ont exprimé leur approbation des efforts tentés par le Ministère pour promouvoir l'intérêt dans l'emploi de meilleure semence. Trois

procès ont été intentés sous la loi des semences contre des cultivateurs établis dans les régions les plus importantes, et nous avons obtenu gain de cause. Les cultivateurs avaient l'habitude de vendre dans la localité de la semence qui avait été rejetée, et comme ils n'avaient pas tenu compte de nos avertissements, ils ont été traduits en justice. Les inspecteurs ont prélevé 383 échantillons officiels de semence, 343 d'aliments, 52 d'engrais chimiques et 25 de ficelle d'engerbage. Nous n'avons constaté que très peu de contraventions d'une nature sérieuse, et nous pouvons dire que tous les principaux grainetiers s'efforcent de se conformer à la loi. L'inspection des aliments et des engrais chimiques fabriqués dans tout le district fait voir que presque tous les fabricants mettent leurs produits sur le marché d'une façon conforme à nos exigences. Les gouvernements de l'Alberta et de la Colombie-Britannique ont établi une législation pour appuyer notre loi des aliments à bétail, afin, d'assurer le contrôle de la qualité des criblures mises sur le marché.

### PROPAGANDE INSTRUCTIVE

L'inspecteur du district est président de la Commission des semences de l'Alberta, membre de la Commission des semences de la Colombie-Brtannique et vice-président honoraire de l'Association des producteurs de semence de l'Alberta. Ces organisations s'efforcent de promouvoir l'intérêt dans la production des semences et elles sont prêtes à donner des conseils aux producteurs et aux gouvernements provinciaux sur les opérations des établissements de nettoyage des semences, la vente des semences, l'organisation des expositions et les concours de récoltes sur pied et de semence nettoyée.

On s'efforce d'obtenir des stocks de semence-souche de légumes d'une qualité suffisante pour être classée dans les catégories Extra n° 1 et Enregistrée. Les prix obtenus pour la semence de qualité commerciale ordinaire ont été si faibles que l'industrie ne fait que de lents progrès en Colombie-Britannique.

Une bonne partie du grain de semence a été affectée par les mauvaises conditions pendant la moisson en Alberta. Nous avons fait une enquête soigneuse en novembre pour voir si les provisions seraient suffisantes pour satisfaire à la demande. Des rapports hebdomadaires ont été fournis aux principaux journaux agricoles et locaux, donnant des renseignements aux cultivateurs sur la sélection des semences, et des conférences ont été données à un grand nombre de centres dans la province. Des étalages ont été préparés pour faire connaître les activités de la division et placés à l'exposition provinciale de semence à Calgary et à l'exposition provinciale de semence et de pommes de terre à New-Westminster.

Nous avons conduit une enquête pour déterminer la qualité de la semence employée par les cultivateurs de l'Alberta. La semence a été recueillie par nos inspecteurs dans les semoirs des cultivateurs, analysée et éprouvée pour la vitalité au laboratoire et semée dans le champ pour déterminer la pureté de la variété. Les résultats ont fait voir que les cultivateurs auraient avantage à se servir de variétés pures de semence, à faire un meilleur emploi du tarare pour enlever les graines de mauvaises herbes et à traiter la semence de façon à prévenir le charbon.

## DIVISION DE L'ENTOMOLOGIE

Les travaux de cette division ont pris un développement considérable pendant l'année. Des invasions considérables d'insectes nuisibles se sont produites en 1925 dans les différentes provinces, beaucoup de récoltes ont été endommagées ou ruinées, et il en est résulté une perte de centaines de milliers de dollars.

Des recherches sur la biologie et les moyens de détruire les insectes qui nuisent aux racines potagères, aux arbres forestiers et d'ombrage, aux fruits, aux plantes de serre et d'ornement, au bétail, etc., ont été conduites à Ottawa et aux laboratoires de recherches de la division dans tout le Canada.

Sous la direction de l'entomologiste du Dominion, les règlements établis sous l'empire de la loi des insectes et des fléaux destructeurs ont été appliqués dans la mesure où ils se rapportent aux insectes nuisibles.

SERVICE DES INSECTES QUI NUISENT AUX PLANTES DE GRANDE CULTURE ET DE JARDIN

L'étude des moyens de détruire les insectes qui nuisent aux récoltes et aux plantes potagères a reçu beaucoup d'attention. L'utilité des services rendus par nos agents a beaucoup augmenté depuis que nous avons pris pour système d'aborder un plus petit nombre de problèmes à la fois. On en voit la preuve dans l'augmentation sensible qui s'est produite dans le volume de la correspondance entre nos fonctionnaires locaux et les cultivateurs, et dans la somme plus considérable d'assistance que nous avons prêtée aux Ministères provinciaux de l'agriculture dans tout le Dominion, dans les campagnes sur la destruction des insectes. A mesure que les années passent, on se rend mieux compte des services que l'on peut rendre en prédisant les invasions d'insectes nuisibles, et c'est pourquoi nous nous sommes occupés encore plus que d'habitude de cette phase du sujet cette année.

En ce qui concerne les insectes nuisibles aux récoltes de grande culture, les éléments principaux de l'année sont les suivants: (1) les progrès ininterrompus dans la province d'Ontario de la pyrale européenne du maïs, qui a envahi de nouveaux territoires et les nouvelles pertes que cet insecte a causées; (2) l'invasion destructive du ver gris à dos rouge en Saskatchewan; (3) l'invasion ininterrompue des sauterelles en Colombie-Britannique; (4) l'invasion du ver gris pâle de l'Ouest dans la région de Drumheller, en Alberta, accompagnée par une augmentation sérieuse en Saskatchewan; et (5) une invasion du ver gris panaché dans les districts agricoles du Nouveau-Brunswick.

Le grand territoire couvert par ces invasions au Nouveau-Brunswick, en Saskatchewan et en Colombie-Britannique, a obligé nos agents locaux à donner beaucoup de leur temps à la propagande instructive et à la démonstration des moyens de contrôle.

La situation de la pyrale européenne du maïs dans le sud-ouest de l'Ontario est toujours des plus alarmantes. Une enquête conduite par le Service de la suppression des fléaux étrangers a démontré que vingt-cinq nouveaux cantons étaient infestés. L'étendue actuellement occupée par cet insecte comprend toute la région à maïs de l'ouest de l'Ontario, au sud d'une ligne tirée de la Baie Georgienne à Toronto, et, en sus, les cantons faisant face au lac Ontario, à partir de Toronto, et allant vers l'est jusqu'à Brockville, sur le fleuve St-Laurent, à l'exception des deux cantons de Leeds et de Lansdown dans le comté de Leeds. Cet insecte a fait de grands progrès dans toute l'étendue qui était déjà infestée à l'exception du sud central du comté d'Elgin. L'augmentation était plus sensible dans les comtés de Kent et d'Essex, où la valeur commerciale de la récolte de grain, sur une étendue d'au moins 400 milles carrés, a été ruinée; c'est à peine si elle pouvait même être utilisée pour le bétail. Dans beaucoup de champs, il y avait plus de trente pyrales par tige. Tout fait prévoir une augmentation aussi forte en 1926, causant des pertes sensibles sur une plus grande étendue. Les nouvelles enquêtes inaugurées pendant l'année ont fait voir encore une fois qu'il est absolument nécessaire de détruire les déchets de la récolte dans les districts infestés, si l'on veut pouvoir maîtriser cet insecte. Malgré la campagne élaborée de propagande instructive conduite par nos officiers et par les officiers du Ministère de l'Agriculture de l'Ontario, nous regrettons de dire que les cultivateurs sont très lents à apprécier le danger et à adopter les mesures de précautions nécessaires.

En Colombie-Britannique, l'invasion des sauterelles était principalement limitée au territoire sec situé dans l'intérieur et elle couvrait à peu près la même étendue qu'en 1924. La campagne de contrôle, organisée en coopération avec

le Ministère de l'agriculture de la Colombie-Britannique et la Commission des prairies, sous la direction de nos officiers et par l'intermédiaire des comités locaux et de particuliers, a réussi à sauver des récoltes importantes dans les districts infestés. La confiance croissante que les cultivateurs manifestent dans les moyens de destruction a permis de sauver une proportion très importante des récoltes cette année; elle nous donne également l'assurance que le Comité pourra bientôt tenir tête à la situation locale.

L'invasion prédite du ver gris à dos rouge dans la Saskatchewan a été encore plus répandue et plus destructive que l'on craignait. Malgré les conditions très favorables de température pour ranimer la récolte, à cause de l'humidité anormale, les pertes causées par cet insecte ont été évaluées à $4,000,000 par une évaluation non officielle. Nous avons fourni toute l'aide possible au Ministère provincial de l'agriculture dans sa campagne de lutte et les recherches tendant à découvrir des méthodes améliorées et plus simples ont été continuées avec vigueur. Il est à craindre que ce fléau ne se répande encore plus en 1926 et nous faisons tous les préparatifs nécessaires pour faire face à la situation.

L'invasion du ver gris pâle de l'ouest dans la région de Drumheller en Alberta a détruit les récoltes sur de grandes étendues. On est maintenant maître de la situation, et l'on fait connaître les moyens de lutte aux cultivateurs. On ne croit pas que cette invasion durera longtemps et nous connaissons aujourd'hui de simples moyens de prévoir la possibilité de nouvelles invasions un an d'avance; le danger de nouvelles pertes dans cette étendue n'est pas grave. La multiplication rapide de cet insecte en Saskatchewan est une question qui suscite beaucoup d'inquiétude, car certains moyens de contrôle qu'il est possible de prendre en Alberta ne pourront peut-être pas s'appliquer à cette province. Nous donnons le plus d'attention possible à cette situation afin d'éviter autant que possible des pertes dans le nouveau territoire.

L'invasion du ver gris était très répandue au Nouveau-Brunswick et elle a causé de lourdes pertes aux plantes de grande culture et de jardin. Il y avait plusieurs espèces de vers gris dans cette province, le plus destructeur était le ver gris panaché. Nous avons distribué des renseignements au sujet de la destruction de ces vers, de concert avec le Ministère provincial de l'Agriculture et contribué ainsi à sauver beaucoup de récoltes.

En ce qui concerne les autres problèmes actuellement à l'étude, il est à noter que des progrès satisfaisants ont été faits dans l'étude des insectes qui nuisent à la production de graine de luzerne en Alberta, dans l'étude des assolements à adopter sur les prairies en vue de détruire les insectes, ainsi que dans l'étude des moyens de lutte contre les vers fils de fer, les vers blancs, la mouche de l'oignon, la mouche de la rouille de la carotte, les insectes du mélilot, les insectes du trèfle, le barbeau rayé du concombre, plusieurs vers gris d'importance secondaire, la légionnaire, et les insectes qui propagent les maladies des plantes.

### Service des insectes de forêt

Le ver du bouton de l'épinette infeste toujours nos forêts de l'Est. Une petite invasion se manifeste depuis plusieurs années dans l'Ile du Cap-Breton. Nos agents disent que les dégâts ont diminué d'intensité en 1925 et nous nous proposons de surveiller soigneusement les développements à l'avenir. Une invasion assez grave s'est produite depuis quelques années dans le centre de l'Ontario, à l'ouest du lac Timiskaming et une autre, sur une plus petite échelle, dans le district de Rivière la Pluie. Nos agents ont ouvert une enquête sur ces étendues et avisé les propriétaires de limites de bois sur les moyens de sauver le bois. Une petite invasion a été signalée près du lac Winnipeg. Nos recommandations pour la destruction de cet insecte si destructeur sont données en détail dans le bulletin N° 37, Nouvelle Série, de ce Ministère. Les moyens directs de contrôle pour de grandes invasions ne sont pas encore connus. C'est

dans le mode raisonné d'exploitation des forêts de bois de pulpe, de façon à éviter que des invasions futures ne se propagent, que l'on place le plus d'espoir. Les sapins baumiers adultes devraient être enlevés aussi rapidement que possible des limites; on devrait concentrer les opérations de la coupe sur les étendues peuplées en grande partie de sapins baumiers, puis utiliser ensuite des peuplements de sapins baumiers dans un court assolement, de façon à ce qu'il n'y ait jamais plus de sapins baumiers adultes dans nos forêts.

Nous avons continué l'étude de l'invasion du perce-écorce de l'épinette de l'Est dans le centre de l'Ontario, et recueilli des renseignements précieux sur ses mœurs et sur la façon dont il attaque les arbres sains dans différentes conditions de forêt. Les moyens de lutte sont donnés dans le feuillet N° 48 de ce Ministère.

La lutte contre le perce-écorce du pin de l'ouest en Colombie-britannique a été conduite vigoureusement en 1925 par les services provincial et fédéral des forêts, de concert avec les agents de ce service. Les invasions les plus importantes sur le pin jaune sont maintenant à peu près enrayées. On estime que ces opérations ont permis de sauver plus de six millions de dollars de pins jaunes. On croit qu'il suffira de petites opérations peu coûteuses pour empêcher le développement de nouvelles invasions pendant les années à venir. Des invasions semblables sur le pin lodgepole sont plus difficiles à maîtriser, à moins que les opérations de lutte ne soient rigoureusement poussées dans les premières phases de l'invasion. Grâce à la superbe coopération qui existe entre nos entomologistes et les agents des divisions fédérale et provinciales des forêts, nous comptons pouvoir découvrir les invasions futures dans leurs premières phases et les maîtriser promptement. Nous nous occupons également du perce-écorce de l'épinette Sitka, du pin Douglas et d'autres arbres de l'ouest.

L'étude du perceur du cèdre de l'Ouest a été entreprise dans les forêts de cèdres, sur la Côte de la Colombie Britannique et l'Ile Vancouver, en vue de déterminer les étendues infestées par cet insecte, l'affaiblissement que causent ses galeries dans les arbres infestés et les moyens de le maîtriser. De concert avec le laboratoire fédéral des produits de forêts à Vancouver, C.-B., nous faisons l'essai d'arbres infestés, en vue de déterminer l'affaiblissement causé par ces galeries, dans l'espoir de faciliter la vente de ces arbres infestés.

Notre laboratoire d'Indian Head, Saskatchewan, a entrepris des recherches sur les insectes qui nuisent aux arbres à ombrage dans les Provinces des Prairies. Les invasions de la chenille à tente des forêts vont en diminuant dans le sud de Saskatchewan mais en augmentant vers le nord. D'autres insectes nuisibles aux arbres d'ombrage des prairies ont été moins graves en 1925 que d'habitude. Les recherches sur les insectes des arbres à ombrage de l'Est ont été effectuées par nos laboratoires à Aylmer, Québec, et Fredericton, N.-B. Une étude spéciale sur les insectes affectant l'érable à sucre est en cours. La mineuse européenne des feuilles de l'orme, un fléau important de l'orme, s'est établie dans le sud de Québec et le sud de l'Ontario. Nous étudions les mœurs du puceron à gale de l'épinette et les moyens de le maîtriser. La mineuse des feuilles de l'érable et la mineuse des feuilles du lilas pullulaient également et ont causé des dégâts.

La teigne européenne des pousses du pin s'est introduite au Canada sur des pins importés et a envahi les pépinières et les peuplements du district de Toronto, et il est probable qu'elle sera trouvée dans d'autres parties du pays. Nous nous efforcerons cette saison de déterminer la distribution de ce fléau important du pin et d'empêcher si possible sa propagation aux pins indigènes. La chenille détruit les bourgeons et les jeunes pousses au commencement de la saison et il en résulte des arbres difformes et sans valeur.

Nos agents ont continué en 1925 l'étude des dégâts causés par les insectes qui percent le bois dans les arbres abattus par le feu et les billots, en vue de se procurer tous les renseignements possibles sur l'importance des dégâts causés dans les différentes conditions de forêt, et les meilleurs moyens de prévention et de traitement. Une circulaire préliminaire a été publiée, faisant connaître le traitement pour prévenir ces dégâts.

Le pou européen de l'écorce du hêtre s'est établi dans certaines parties des provinces maritimes, et les hêtres meurent en grand nombre dans l'étendue infestée. Une enquête par nos agents est actuellement en cours.

La mouche à scie du mélèze redevient abondante dans certaines parties de l'Est du Canada. Nous prenons actuellement les moyens de la combattre.

## Service de la suppression des fléaux étrangers

Ce service s'intéresse à l'application des règlements établis sous le régime de la loi des insectes et fléaux destructeurs, en ce qui concerne les insectes nuisibles. Ceci consiste à empêcher l'introduction de nouveaux insectes par l'inspection soigneuse des plantes et produits de plantes importés; à combattre et à empêcher la propagation de nouveaux insectes dangereux importés; au maintien de quarantaines étrangères et domestiques; à l'examen de territoire qui peut être devenu infesté de nouveaux fléaux et à l'inspection de plantes et de produits végétaux pour l'exportation.

Les règlements établis sous la loi exigent que tous les importateurs de plantes, autres que les grains de semence et les pommes de terre de semence, doivent se procurer des permis pour couvrir leurs importations. Ces permis sont distribués par le secrétaire de la commission consultative sur la loi des insectes et fléaux destructeurs, qui est le chef de ce service. Pendant la période qui s'est écoulée entre le 1er avril 1924 et le 31 mars 1925, il a été distribué 12,024 permis à 5,479 différents importateurs. Pendant la même période 41,670 expéditions séparées, comprenant 25,297,261 plantes, ont été examinées par des inspecteurs à différents points d'inspection. Ces expéditions, qui étaient à destination des différentes provinces du Dominion, venaient des pays suivants: Grande-Bretagne, Australie, Belgique, Bermudes, Chine, Danemark, France, Allemagne, Hollande, Japon, Luxembourg, Etats-Unis et Suisse. Les inspecteurs ont visité tous les navires qui portaient des passagers à St-John, N.-B., et Montréal, Qué.; au total 136 navires ont été visités et 41 interceptions et inspections ont été faites. Les règlements ont été modifiés pour permettre les importations de végétaux par la poste venant d'autres pays que les Etats-Unis, et ces colis devaient être examinés à Montréal ou à Vancouver. Au total, 230 paquets ont été examinés à Montréal pendant la période finissant le 31 mars 1925.

La valeur totale des végétaux importés a été de $1,022,987, soit une augmentation sur l'année précédente. Des insectes nuisibles et des maladies des plantes consistant en kermès, scarabées, chenilles, spongieuse, mites, et maladies fongueuses ont été trouvés sur 128 expéditions. Des plantes dont l'entrée était interdite ont été trouvées sur soixante et une expéditions, comprenant 5,049 plantes et 107 livres de pommes de terre. Dans 44 cas des permis ont été refusés et dans 17 cas des saisies ont été faites.

L'autorisation ministérielle a été accordée pour l'importation de huit expéditions de plantes, dont l'entrée est interdite et qui sont destinées exclusivement à des fins scientifiques.

Il a été inspecté en outre 2,867 expéditions de produits végétaux, venant de toutes les parties du monde, dont 69 étaient infestées.

En 1925 on a constaté que la psylle du pommier s'était quelque peu répandue en Nouvelle-Ecosse et au Nouveau-Brunswick, mais il n'a pas été nécessaire de modifier la quarantaine. Au total 362 certificats ou permis ont été émis pour le transport de 48,396 végétaux dans l'étendue en quarantaine.

La suppression du bombyx cul-brun a été continuée; il n'a pas été trouvé de nids au Nouveau-Brunswick; pendant la saison 1924-1925 il a été cueilli au total 154 nids d'hiver en Nouvelle-Ecosse contre 70 la saison précédente.

La lutte contre la spongieuse dans le sud de Québec a été continuée, de concert avec le ministère des terres et forêts de Québec. Il a été employé au total quarante et un hommes pendant la saison. Des mesures actives de lutte ont été appliquées dans l'invasion de Henrysburg. Au total 2,845 masses d'œufs ont été trouvées et traitées dans l'étendue infestée, couvrant un tiers de mille carré. Au printemps 1925, tous les arbres (1,267) dans cette étendue ont été entourés de toiles et de bandes gommées pour empêcher l'entrée des chenilles. Le Bureau de l'entomologie des Etats-Unis a coopéré en fournissant un camion-automobile, muni d'un pulvérisateur et trois hommes. L'étendue a été pulvérisée deux fois; on a employé une tonne d'arséniate de plomb et 32,000 gallons de solution ont été appliqués. En l'automne de 1925 l'étendue a été examinée à nouveau et il n'a été trouvé que quatre masses d'œufs. Nous comptons que cette invasion sera exterminée. Les travaux de reconnaissance ont été continués; 2,616 milles de chemins couvrant 1,700 milles carrés ont été examinés à fond; il n'a pas été trouvé de nouvelle invasion. L'étendue parcourue comprend le territoire au sud de la rivière Saint-Laurent et à l'ouest de la rivière Richelieu et les comtés de Stanstead et de Sherbrooke. En raison des restrictions sur les arbres de Noël, 92 certificats ont été émis pour le transport de 170,000 arbres sortant de l'étendue réservée.

Les recherches entreprises pour déterminer la propagation de la pyrale européenne du maïs ont fait voir que cet insecte avait envahi le territoire à l'ouest du lac Simcoe et des cantons supplémentaires le long du lac Ontario et de la rivière Saint-Laurent à l'est, jusqu'à Brockville; vingt-cinq cantons supplémentaires ont été trouvés infestés en 1925. Au total 253 cantons, couvrant 20,379 milles carrés, étaient infestés ou en quarantaine en 1925. La quarantaine interdisant la sortie du maïs de l'étendue infestée a été mise en vigueur: 4,151 véhicules à moteur ont été examinés aux limites de la quarantaine et 717 douzaines d'épis ont été saisies; en outre les inspecteurs ont visité les expositions, les plus grands centres de marché, etc. Pendant l'année finissant le 31 mars 1925, 996 certificats ont été émis pour couvrir des expéditions de fleurs coupées, de légumes, d'avoine, de paille, etc., pour exportation aux Etats-Unis.

Un fléau nouveau et des plus sérieux des pins, la mite européenne de la tige, a été découverte dans le district de Toronto pendant l'été de 1925. Nous nous sommes imposé la tâche de réinspecter tous les pins importés au Canada depuis que les nouveaux règlements ont été mis en vigueur; et nous avons constaté, au cours de cet examen, que ce fléau sévissait d'Halifax à Victoria, et de nouvelles enquêtes nous ont portés à la conclusion qu'il avait été introduit il y a quelques années.

Au cours de l'année finissant au 31 mars 1925, il a été émis au total 302 certificats d'inspection pour 181,756 végétaux et 5,644 livres de semence d'arbres de forêts et d'ombrage pour exportation à des pays étrangers. Ceci représente une augmentation de 50 pour cent sur les chiffres de l'année précédente Ces expéditions ont été envoyées aux pays suivants: Grande-Bretagne, République Argentine, Belgique, Chine, Danemark, France, Finlande, Allemagne, Hollande, Japon, Latvie, Nouvelle-Zélande, Amérique du Sud, Afrique du Sud, Suisse, Etats-Unis et Antilles.

Le nombre total d'inspections pour l'importation et l'exportation, faites par les agents de ce service, au cours de l'année finissant le 31 mars 1925 a été de 9,258.

La construction d'un nouveau bâtiment de fumigation et d'inspection au port de Montréal a été entreprise en janvier 1926. Ce bâtiment aura 140 pieds de long et 50 pieds de large. Il comprendra trois grandes chambres d'inspection et de désinfection, un laboratoire de recherches, une petite chambre à cyanide, une chambre à fournaise, et une grande chambre réservoir vacuum. Lorsqu'il sera terminé ce bâtiment sera employé pour la stérilisation et la désinfection des plantes et produits végétaux infestés, ainsi que des matériaux d'emballage.

## Service d'entomologie systématique

Au cours de l'année les travaux ont porté sur les activités mentionnées dans les rapports précédents, savoir:—

1. Le maintien de la collection nationale canadienne d'insectes, comprenant des études taxonomiques, basées sur les matériaux contenus dans cette collection et l'étude des insectes de certaines régions.
2. La détermination des matériaux soumis par les agents de campagne de la division, par les musées provinciaux et autres, les universités et les collèges et par des individus intéressés à l'entomologie.
3. Le maintien d'une bibliothèque de la division, spécialement en ce qui concerne les ouvrages périodiques et les ouvrages taxonomiques.

L'achat de trois autres cabinets en acier avec 150 tiroirs a permis de transférer les hyménoptères (abeilles, guêpes, mouches ichneumons, etc.), à ces récipients permanents et en même temps fournit une expansion, très nécessaire d'ailleurs, pour certaines familles de diptères (mouches à deux ailes). Des études taxonomiques importantes ont été effectuées sur certains groupes d'hyménoptères et de diptères parasites, ainsi que d'éphéméroptères (mouches de mai), et les travaux faisant connaître les résultats de ces recherches ont paru dans "Les délibérations de la Société Royale du Canada", "The Canadian Entomologist", et autres journaux entomologiques.

Des études d'insectes ont été effectuées dans la vallée du St-Laurent entre Prescott et Montréal, le long de la rive nord du lac Erié à partir de Pt. Pelée jusqu'aux Chutes Niagara et dans les régions annexes au district de Muskoka; elles ont produit beaucoup de matériaux intéressants et nous ont permis d'élargir nos connaissances sur la distribution de bien des espèces d'insectes et d'ajouter beaucoup de nouvelles espèces canadiennes inconnues jusqu'ici. Disons sous ce rapport qu'en ces dernières années les agents du service ont décrit environ 800 espèces nouvelles d'insectes, dont les types ont tous été déposés dans la collection nationale canadienne, augmentant ainsi beaucoup la valeur de cette collection.

Les travaux de détermination effectués par les agents du service ont énormément augmenté l'année dernière et il devient de plus en plus difficile pour notre petit personnel de maintenir cette phase du travail. Nous soumettons à nos spécialistes des matériaux venant de toutes les parties du Canada et des Etats-Unis, et les étudiants de l'entomologie systématique, sur tous les points du continent, reconnaissent promptement l'importance et l'exactitude des études taxonomiques faites par ce service.

Nous nous sommes procuré pour les ajouter à notre bibliothèque un certain nombre de journaux périodiques utiles, la plupart européens, ainsi que des monographies importantes taxonomiques, notamment par quelques-uns des entomologistes du commencement du dix-neuvième siècle.

## La commission consultative sous la Loi des insectes et fléaux destructeurs

La Commission consultative sous la loi des insectes et fléaux destructeurs a été constituée en 1922, afin de recommander au ministère les modifications que l'on peut juger utile d'apporter aux règlements établis sous le régime de ladite loi, pour empêcher l'introduction et la multiplication au Canada d'insectes ou de maladies dangereuses. Il n'y a eu aucun changement dans le personnel de cette division depuis la liste qui a été soumise dans le rapport de l'année dernière.

Au cours de l'année la Commission a tenu six réunions pour étudier des questions importantes dans l'intérêt de l'horticulture. La question la plus importante qui soit venue sous considération pendant l'année est celle qui se rapporte à la teigne orientale du pêcher. Cet insecte a été trouvé aux Etats-Unis vers 1912 et il s'est maintenant propagé à presque tous les états producteurs de pêches à l'est de la rivière Mississippi. Ce fléau se propage plus

facilement au moyen de pêches fraîches. Voulant essayer d'empêcher l'introduction de cet insecte dans les sections à pêchers du Canada, la Commission a recommandé au Ministère d'interdire l'importation de toutes les pêches fraîches et des pousses de pêchers venant de certains étates de la république américaine et un arrêté en conseil a été passé à cet effet. Ce règlement a été modifié pour essayer d'empêcher l'introduction de la teigne orientale du pêcher sur des expéditions de pêches fraîches et de pousses de pêchers, venant des régions infestées par ce fléau aux Etats-Unis.

### Recherches sur les insectes à fruits

Dans l'Ontario des études approfondies sur la pyrale de la pomme ont été conduites dans le district de Niagara, afin de trouver le meilleur moment d'appliquer les pulvérisations, le nombre nécessaire d'applications, et le genre d'ingrédients chimiques et la force à employer. De nouvelles sections infestées ont été trouvées en 1925, en Colombie-Britannique. Des études biologiques et de contrôle se font avec la collaboration du ministère provincial de l'Agriculture.

La teigne orientale de la pêche a été découverte dans le district de Niagara en septembre 1925. Comme il se faisait tard dans la saison, il a été impossible de voir à quel point ce fléau était répandu. On l'a trouvé cependant dans plusieurs vergers de pêchers très éloignés l'un de l'autre et nous avons raison de croire que l'insecte est présent dans toute l'étendue à pêchers de ce district. Cet insecte a été originalement introduit aux Etats-Unis vers 1912; il venait sans doute du Japon. Il infeste à l'heure actuelle presque tous les districts producteurs de pêches des Etats-Unis à l'est de la rivière du Mississippi.

La teigne du raisin est signalée comme un fléau sérieux dans certaines sections du district de Niagara, Ont. Des recherches ont souligné la valeur de l'arséniate de plomb et de la bouillie bordelaise dans la lutte contre cet insecte.

Des nouvelles recherches sur la psylle du poirier ont démontré encore une fois la valeur d'une émulsion d'huile à 3 pour cent pour la maîtriser. Les planteurs de poiriers ont bien accueilli ce nouveau remède. On compte qu'il sera très employé en 1926 dans les districts où la psylle est destructive.

Dans Québec les porte-cases en cigares ont beaucoup abimé le feuillage des arbres en 1925 entre Valleyfield et Lachine. Nous avons entrepris l'étude du cycle évolutif de cet insecte et des moyens de l'enrayer.

En Nouvelle-Ecosse l'enrouleuse à feuilles à bandes obliques et le pique-bouton ocellé paraissent s'être multipliés en 1925 et c'étaient peut-être les insectes les plus nuisibles pour les fruits dans la vallée de l'Annapolis. Ils ont causé de très grandes pertes en empêchant les fruits de nouer et en les marquant d'une cicatrice. Nous avons entrepris une étude des moyens de lutte, qui sera continuée. Le puceron rose et le puceron vert du pommier ont causé beaucoup de dégâts dans la vallée d'Annapolis.

Dans le sud du Manitoba l'étude des insectes qui affectent les fruits sauvages et domestiques, commencée en 1924, a été continuée en 1925 et elle nous a permis de recueillir beaucoup de renseignements utiles.

Les expériences faites sur les huiles brevetées et les émulsions d'huile à l'eau froide faites sur la ferme, pour la destruction de l'enrouleuse des feuilles du pommier dans la vallée de l'Okanagan, Colombie Britannique, en 1925, ont donné d'excellents résultats. Dans tous les cas les émulsions employées permettaient l'addition de chaux soufrée et on avait ainsi un mélange efficace contre les enrouleuses des feuilles et les mites cantharides. Ces travaux se font avec la collaboration intime du ministère provincial de l'agriculture.

Les ressources sur l'emploi de barrages d'huile sur l'Ile de Vancouver pour combattre l'otiorhynque du fraisier ont de nouveau démontré la valeur de ce moyen de lutte. Des expériences préliminaires dans l'emploi d'appâts empoisonnés contre cet insecte ont été inaugurées.

D'autres recherches au Canada portaient sur certains fléaux comme le barbeau de la racine de la canneberge, le charançon du pommier, la mouche de la pomme, les pucerons, les enrouleuses des feuilles, les mites-araignées, et autres.

### Recherches sur les insecticides

D'importants progrès dans les études des insecticides ont été faits pendant l'année, spécialement au laboratoire entomologique d'Annapolis Royal, N.-E. De même qu'en 1924, le service de la chimie de la division des fermes expérimentales a transféré un de ses chimistes à ce laboratoire pendant les mois d'été, afin d'entreprendre des travaux coopératifs.

Un développement notable est l'emploi général que l'on fait actuellement des poussières imprégnées de nicotine.

Les composés de fluorine ont reçu beaucoup d'attention, non seulement au laboratoire d'Annapolis Royal mais aussi ailleurs. Certains composés comme le silicofluorure de sodium et le silicofluorure de calcium ont été employés avec succès par certains investigateurs, contre certains types d'insectes nuisibles.

Une étude approfondie des propriétés insecticides du derris sous forme de bouillie et de poussière, commencée en 1924, a été continuée. On considère que cette substance a beaucoup d'applications dans la destruction des insectes.

Il y a eu, au cours de l'année, quelques développements intéressants dans les machines employées pour l'application des insecticides, et nos agents ont prêté leur concours dans ce travail.

Nous avons continué également à standardiser les formules de pulvérisation et les époques d'application. En vue de l'augmentation dans le nombre d'insectes nuisibles qui s'est produite dans les différentes provinces, nous ne croyons pas qu'il soit utile de publier des calendriers généraux de pulvérisations. Il faut que chaque province soit traitée pour ses besoins immédiats, et même dans certaines provinces des directions supplémentaires sont nécessaires.

De même que par les années passées, nos fonctionnaires ont donné beaucoup d'attention à l'étude et à l'essai de nouveaux insecticides.

### Recherches sur les moyens naturels de lutte

Le laboratoire des parasites de la pyrale européenne du maïs a été transféré à Chatham, Ont., en avril 1925. Autrefois l'élevage de fortes colonies de parasites de cette pyrale se faisait à St. Thomas, Ont., mais il a été décidé de transporter ces travaux d'élevage à Chatham, afin d'être à proximité de la forte invasion de la pyrale dans les comtés d'Essex, Kent et Lambton. En 1925, les deux espèces de parasites élevées jusque-là, savoir, *Habrobracon brevicornis* et *Exoristes roborator,* ont été développées encore une fois, et les efforts de nos agents ont été couronnés de succès. Il s'est élevé au total, pendant l'année, 951,000 sujets du premier parasite et 36,700 de la dernière espèce, et ces sujets ont été mis en liberté dans les champs envahis par la pyrale. Trois cent mille spécimens de la pyrale ont été employés pour élever ces parasites. Cet élevage de parasites se pratique depuis trois ans et pendant cette période nous avons élevé et mis en liberté 2,085,100 parasites, et il a fallu plus de 2,000,000 de pyrales pour le développement de ces travaux.

En 1925 de nouvelles recherches ont été conduites en Nouvelle-Ecosse sur le champignon *Entomophthora sphaerosperma* qui est un parasite de la psylle du pommier. De même que par les années précédentes ce champignon a été cultivé artificiellement en cages et réparti dans toutes les étendues qui sont le plus infestées de la psylle. A la suite de ce travail, l'invasion de la psylle a été grandement réduite et l'on espère qu'il ne se produira pas d'invasion sérieuse pendant les deux ou trois années qui vont suivre.

### Recherches sur les moustiques

L'étude de la biologie des moustiques dans les parcs des Montagnes Rocheuses et des moyens de détruire ces insectes a été continuée à Banff, Alberta, en 1925. Ces travaux, commencés en 1922, ont été couronnés d'un grand succès. Non seulement on a répandu de l'huile sur les eaux contenant des larves, mais on a fait beaucoup de travaux de nature permanente comme, par exemple, le creusage de fossés, l'endiguage, l'ouverture de pistes. On a coupé bien des milles de pistes étroites à travers des forêts épaisses de saules pour permettre de lancer de l'huile sur des endroits qui auraient été inaccessibles sans cette mesure. Les fonds pour ces travaux ont été pourvus par la division fédérale des parcs du ministère de l'Intérieur. Dans ses commentaires sur ces travaux, notre agent qui en avait la direction dit ce qui suit: "Il n'y a pas de doute que la somme dépensée cette année est des plus raisonnables, si l'on tient compte de l'augmentation qui se produit dans le nombre de touristes, à mesure que le nombre de moustiques diminue. Ce district n'est plus comme autrefois redouté pour ses moustiques."

En sus des travaux exécutés à Banff, des recherches sur les moustiques ont été entreprises également dans l'Est du Canada, où l'étude de ces fléaux avait été à peu près négligée dans le passé. Ces recherches étaient principalement limitées aux districts d'Ottawa et de Montréal. Il existe une demande croissante pour des renseignements sur les moyens de détruire les moustiques au Canada, et de nouvelles études biologiques seront nécessaires pour satisfaire cette demande.

### Insectes de maison

Les études biologiques sur les insectes qui envahissent les maisons et sur les moyens de les détruire ont porté principalement sur les mites des habits, les cafards et les mites des tapis. Ces insectes sont très répandus au Canada, spécialement les mites des habits qui causent tous les ans de grands dégâts dans les matériaux d'origine animale comme les fourrures, les étoffes de laine, les "chesterfields", les tapis, etc. Il y a deux espèces de mites, la mite à toile des habits et la mite en case des habits, la première est de beaucoup la plus nuisible des deux à Ottawa. Nous essayons la fumigation, le surchauffage, différents traitements chimiques et préparations commerciales pour trouver les moyens de lutte les plus satisfaisants. Les nouvelles recherches sur les cafards ont démontré la valeur du fluorure de sodium dans la destruction de cet insecte nuisible, et de sa supériorité sur les autres substances employées dans les recherches expérimentales.

### Insectes qui nuisent aux produits emmagasinés

Les insectes qui nuisent aux produits emmagasinés au Canada causent tous les ans des pertes qui se chiffrent par bien des milliers de dollars. Le grain est attaqué par des charançons de différents genres; les céréales préparées, les moulées, la farine, etc., sont endommagées par les chenilles de certaines phalènes, et des larves de charançons; d'autres produits comme le tabac, le cuir, les racines desséchées, etc., sont souvent attaqués par d'autres insectes.

On conduit des investigations pour connaître les moyens les plus utiles et les plus économiques de maîtriser les plus importants de ces fléaux. Nous avons entrepris des études spéciales sur la biologie du papillon méditerranéen de la farine, et du papillon indien du grain moulu, et sur les moyens de les détruire.

### Recherches sur les vergers indiens

Les travaux du surveillant des vergers indiens en Colombie-Britannique ont été continués sous la direction immédiate de l'entomologiste du Dominion. L'allocation pour ces travaux est pourvue par le ministère des Affaires Indiennes. De même que par les années précédentes, nous avons visité les réserves indiennes de la province et donné des instructions sur les méthodes de pulvérisation, de taille et de culture.

### COMMISSION CONSULTATIVE SUR LA PROTECTION DES ANIMAUX SAUVAGES

L'entomologiste du Dominion représente le ministère de l'Agriculture sur cette commission interministérielle. Des réunions régulières de la commission ont été tenues pendant l'année, auxquelles des questions importantes se rapportant à la conservation des animaux sauvages au Canada ont été discutées. D'autres ministères représentés sont ceux des Affaires Indiennes, des Mines, de l'Intérieur, des Pêcheries et de la Police Montée.

### COMITÉ INTERMINISTÉRIEL SUR LES OPÉRATIONS AÉRIENNES

Les agents du Service des insectes des forêts se sont tenus au courant des progrès du saupoudrage aérien, en vue d'utiliser cette méthode plus tard pour détruire les invasions des insectes de forêts. Ce sujet reçoit beaucoup d'attention et l'on compte faire des essais pratiques du saupoudrage lorsque l'occasion s'en présentera. L'entomologiste adjoint du Dominion représente le ministère de l'Agriculture sur cette commission.

### TRAVAUX D'EXPOSITION

Nos travaux d'exposition ont fait beaucoup de progrès l'année dernière. Les présentations ont été plus considérables et plus belles que d'habitude et occupaient des endroits plus en vue et plus vastes.

Des produits ont été présentés à l'exposition nationale canadienne à Toronto; l'exposition centrale du Canada, Ottawa; l'exposition de l'Ouest, à London; l'exposition des fruits de la société pomologique de Québec, à Montréal, et à beaucoup d'expositions moins importantes en Nouvelle-Ecosse, au Nouveau-Brunswick, Québec, Ontario, les Provinces des Prairies et en Colombie-Britannique. Ils se composaient principalement d'étalages d'insectes intéressants et instructifs, disposés d'une manière artistique, de photographies colorées, d'insecticides chimiques et de machines à pulvériser. La pyrale européenne du maïs occupait une place en vue, et l'on a mis spécialement en relief l'importance de ce fléau aux expositions de l'Ontario. Un agent de la division de l'entomologie se tenait constamment sur les lieux pour répondre au demandes et donner des renseignements sur toutes les questions qui se rapportent à la destruction des insectes et pour aider les cultivateurs, les arboriculteurs fruitiers et autres dans toutes les questions qui se rapportent aux travaux de cette division.

Il est encourageant de noter que ces présentations entomologiques ont un effet important au point de vue instructif. Les instructeurs de collèges, les professeurs d'écoles secondaires, les petits éclaireurs (boy scouts), les étudiants d'histoire naturelle et beaucoup d'autres, comptaient parmi les plus intéressés et nous sommes heureux de pouvoir dire que l'intérêt du public à ces expositions a beaucoup augmenté au cours des deux années passées.

### VUES CINÉMATOGRAPHIQUES

Nous avons complété cette année le film de vues cinématographiques composé de deux rouleaux montrant le cycle évolutif, les mœurs de la spongieuse et la façon de la détruire. C'est un film excellent et qui a été bien reçu partout où il a été montré. Il a été fait par le bureau des vues cinématographiques du ministère du Commerce, sous la direction de nos entomologistes.

D'autres films sont actuellement en préparation, l'un d'eux représente les travaux du service d'inspection, y compris l'examen des végétaux et des produits de végétaux arrivant aux plus gros ports, et quelques-uns des fléaux trouvés sur ces expéditions importées.

### RÉUNIONS

L'entomologiste du Dominion a représenté le Canada à la conférence impériale entomologique tenue à Londres, Angleterre, en juin 1925. C'était une réunion importante, convoquée par le Bureau des Colonies, et à laquelle les délégués de presque tous les Dominions et Colonies étaient présents. Beaucoup de questions se rapportant à l'organisation des services d'entomologie dans l'Empire, à la valeur des introductions de parasites, des moyens de contrôle, etc., ont été discutées.

A la réunion de l'association américaine d'entomologie économique tenue à Kansas City, en janvier 1926, l'entomologiste du Dominion a eu l'honneur d'être élu président pour 1926.

L'entomologiste du Dominion et les autres fonctionnaires de la division ont assisté à beaucoup d'autres réunions pendant l'année. Des conférences ont été données sur les moyens améliorés de lutte contre les insectes, etc., aux réunions d'agriculteurs, d'horticulteurs, de maraîchers, de floristes, ets.

## Laboratoires de campagne

### ANNAPOLIS ROYAL, N.-E.

De même que par les années précédentes, les agents de ce laboratoire se sont occupés spécialement de recherches sur les insecticides, en vue de produire des matériaux plus utiles et meilleur marché et d'améliorer les machines et les modes d'application. Ce laboratoire se charge des recherches sur les insectes qui nuisent aux fruits et légumes et il déploie tous les efforts au moyen d'expériences coopératives, d'étalages, de conférences et par correspondance pour venir en aide aux producteurs de fruits et cultivateurs dans la lutte contre ces insectes. Les pique-boutons du pommier, les pucerons du pommier, la punaise verte du pommier, l'otiorhynque du fraisier, et les pucerons du gadelier étaient au nombre des insectes qui ont été traités l'année dernière. Un agent du service de la chimie, ferme expérimentale centrale, a séjourné à ce laboratoire l'été dernier pour venir en aide à nos agents dans leurs recherches sur les insecticides.

### WOLFVILLE, N.-E.

Au laboratoire de Wolfville les travaux sur l'*Entomophthora sphaerosperma* Fres. et *Empusa erupta D.*, les parasites fongueux de la phylle du pommier (*Psyllia mali* Schmidb.) et la punaise verte du pommier (*Lygus communis*, var. *novascotiennsis* K.) respectivement, ont été continués avec succès. Les champignons ont été cultivés artificiellement en cages et propagés dans les vergers les plus infestés. On a réussi par ces travaux à beaucoup réduire les progrès de la psylle du pommier et il est probable que cet insecte ne causera pas beaucoup de dégâts dans deux ou trois ans d'ici.

On a entrepris des recherches pour découvrir les moyens de détruire les œufs de la psylle du pommier sur les produits de pépinière, par des moyens artificiels.

### KENTVILLE, N.-E.

De concert avec le régisseur de la station expérimentale de Kentville, nous avons conduit cette année encore des essais sur les moyens de détruire certains insectes qui nuisent aux légumes sur cette station.

### FREDERICTON, N.-B.

Les recherches sur les insectes qui nuisent aux arbres de forêts et d'ombrage au Nouveau-Brunswick ont été continuées sur les mêmes bases que par les années précédentes. Nous avons recueilli beaucoup de données utiles sur les dégâts causés par les scolytes aux arbres détruits par le feu et aux billots. Une

série d'études biologiques sur les insectes destructeurs de forêts, principalement sur ceux qui rongent l'écorce, a été continuée et développée l'année dernière. Les connaissances plus complètes que nous avons acquises sur les mœurs de ces insectes nous permettront d'améliorer les moyens actuels de lutte. Une étude intéressante du charançon du sapin baumier a été continuée sur des parcelles forestières près de Fredericton; nous nous sommes procuré des renseignements importants sur la nature des dégâts causés par ce charançon. Nous avons entrepris une étude importante du charançon du pin blanc, comportant des plantations expérimentales de concert avec le ministère provincial des forêts. Une étude des dégâts causés par le puceron à galle de l'épinette et des moyens de le détruire a été commencée à ce laboratoire la saison dernière.

Il se fait également des recherches sur les insectes nuisibles aux plantes de grande culture et de jardin à ce laboratoire et à des centres d'étude établis à Woodstock, Long Reach, Grey's Mills, et Maugerville au Nouveau-Brunswick, et à Dartmouth et Kentville, Nouvelle-Ecosse. Une invasion destructive et répandue du ver gris au Nouveau-Brunswick a nécessité une campagne active de propagande instructive sur les moyens de le détruire et il en est résulté une grande économie dans les récoltes de grande culture et maraîchères. Il s'est fait des progrès sensibles dans l'étude de la mouche rouillée de la carotte. Nous avons étudié soigneusement la valeur relative d'un grand nombre de poisons pour détruire la larve de la mouche de la patate. La résistance des très jeunes vers gris aux moyens réguliers de lutte a été notée et nous prenons des moyens pour améliorer les appâts empoisonnés employés contre ces vers. Une enquête sur la situation, en ce qui concerne les insectes nuisibles aux plantes potagères dans l'est de la Nouvelle-Ecosse et dans l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, a mis nos agents en mesure de rendre de plus grands services aux maraîchers.

### HEMMINGFORD, P.Q.

De même que par les années précédentes, les préposés à ce laboratoire se sont occupés principalement des insectes qui nuisent aux fruits et légumes. Ils ont commencé l'étude d'une grave invasion du porte-case du pommier et ils se proposent de la continuer jusqu'à ce qu'ils aient trouvé des moyens de lutte plus satisfaisants. Les recherches sur les formules de poussière ont été continuées avec beaucoup de succès. Une étude approfondie de la biologie des vers blancs et des dégâts qu'ils causent est en cours, et on a recueilli beaucoup de données utiles sur ce ver. D'autres insectes dont s'occupe le laboratoire sont le ver de la racine de la canneberge, la chenille à toile du panais, les vers gris et les limaces. On fait tous les efforts pour aider les cultivateurs et les arboriculteurs à maîtriser les insectes au moyen de publications, de conférences et de présentations aux expositions.

### AYLMER, P.Q.

Cette station s'est chargée, comme par les années précédentes, d'étudier les dégâts causés par les insectes qui nuisent aux arbres d'ombrage dans l'Est du Canada, et de la biologie de différents insectes qui affectent les arbres de forêt et d'ombrage. Une attention spéciale a été donnée aux insectes qui nuisent à l'érable à sucre et à la biologie de différentes espèces d'insectes nuisibles à l'écorce. Des matériaux venant de forêts de Québec et de l'Ontario ont été envoyés à ce laboratoire pour être soumis à des études biologiques.

### VINELAND, ONT.

Les recherches entreprises à ce laboratoire se rapportent principalement aux insectes qui nuisent aux arbres du verger et aux arbustes fruitiers. Nous avons réussi à démontrer, sur une échelle commerciale, l'utilité d'une huile lubrifiante bon marché pour maîtriser la psylle du poirier. Cette pulvérisation ne coûte

qu'un quart du prix de la chaux soufrée et du mélange de sulfate-nicotine autrefois employé, et elle promet d'être beaucoup plus utile. L'adoption générale de cette pulvérisation devrait assurer l'avenir de l'industrie de la culture du poirier dans le sud de l'Ontario, et permettre de réaliser une économie de bien des milliers de dollars. De nouvelles études comparatives du cycle évolutif de la pyrale du pommier et des moyens de la combattre ont été entreprises en 1925 et les recherches sur le rôle joué par les insectes dans la transmission de la mosaïque du framboisier ont été continuées. Des recherches sur les moyens de combattre le papillon du raisin et la mite rouge européenne ont été continuées, et des essais de pulvérisation effectués dans les vergers de différents types nous ont permis de recueillir beaucoup de renseignements d'importance vitale pour l'arboriculture fruitière. Ce laboratoire a fait aussi beaucoup de propagande instructive; il a fait des conférences aux réunions des arboriculteurs fruitiers, répondu aux questions posées, et donné des conseils au service de pulvérisation du district de Niagara, etc.

STRATHROY, ONT.

Ce laboratoire est le centre des études générales qui se rapportent aux insectes nuisibles aux récoltes de grande culture et de jardin et des travaux de propagande dans le sud-ouest de l'Ontario. Des centres d'étude extérieurs sont établis à Delaware, Coldstream dans les comté de Middlesex, en rapport avec des études individuelles. On s'occupe spécialement des insectes qui nuisent au trèfle, de la mouche de Hesse, des vers blancs, du barbeau du concombre, de la légionnaire et des vers gris. Les vers gris étaient présents en nombre menaçant au commencement de la saison et il s'est donné beaucoup de démonstrations sur les moyens de les détruire. Les agents ont coopéré dans la diffusion de renseignements au sujet de la pyrale du maïs avec d'autres fonctionnaires de la division, et le ministère de l'Agriculture de la province de l'Ontario en donnant des conseils et des conférences et en préparant et en présentant des étalages de la pyrale du maïs et d'autres insectes à des réunions de cultivateurs, des expositions locales de maïs et de plus grandes expositions. Les travaux entrepris par ces agents sont d'une nature générale et leur influence se fait sentir sur un très grand centre.

WHEATLEY, ONT.

Le centre des recherches sur la pyrale européenne du maïs a été transféré de Port Stanley à Wheatley, dans le comté de Kent, pendant l'année. Notre agent s'est occupé exclusivement de cet insecte dans les comtés de Kent et d'Essex, et a fait des progrès très importants dans sa connaissance. Les travaux comportent l'étude des procédés de récolte, de conservation et d'utilisation de la récolte du maïs et des déchets de la récolte, au point de vue de la lutte contre cet insecte; l'étude du cycle évolutif, de la mortalité normale au printemps, en été, en automne et en hiver, dans les régions à maïs; de l'effet des pratiques normales de la ferme sur les progrès de l'invasion; des rapports qui existent entre la variété de maïs, la date de la plantation et le degré d'envahissement de la récolte, et d'autres études ayant pour objet direct la destruction de ce fléau.

CHATHAM, ONT.

Comme nous le disions au chapitre des recherches sur les moyens naturels de lutte, ce laboratoire s'est occupé principalement de l'élevage et de la dissémination des parasites importés de la pyrale européenne du maïs. Il est intéressant de noter que nos agents ont retrouvé, en campagne, le plus grand des parasites qu'ils avaient élevé savoir, *Exoristes roborator*. Au mois de juin vingt-deux sujets de cette espèce ont été repris sur des tiges de maïs et du chaume, dans le champ même où ils avaient été mis en liberté au commencement de la saison. D'autres sujets ont été trouvés également en automne. Au laboratoire de Chatham, cer-

tains parasites indigènes ont été soumis à l'étude également, mais leur utilité reste encore à démontrer. Un grand nombre de cultivateurs et d'autres personnes ont visité ce laboratoire depuis son établissement à Chatham, et nos agents ont pris part à deux grandes démonstrations de campagne et à des conférences tenues de concert avec les agents du gouvernement des Etats-Unis pour étudier la situation de la pyrale du maïs.

### TREESBANK, MAN.

Ce laboratoire dessert toute la province du Manitoba, de sorte que les études portent principalement sur les insectes de grande culture, mais on s'occupe beaucoup aussi des insectes qui attaquent les fruits sauvages, indigènes et cultivés On a fait une étude soigneuse de la mouche à scie de Saskatoon, qui détruit une grande quantité des fruits de l'amélanchier; cette étude est presque terminée et sera bientôt publiée.

Ce laboratoire a répandu beaucoup de renseignements sur les moyens de lutte contre les vers gris, dont les invasions étaient sérieuses, et beaucoup de récoltes ont été sauvées grâce à ces renseignements. On étudie constamment les sauterelles et l'on s'attache surtout à les identifier dans leurs premières phases, en prévision de nouvelles invasions. La mouche à scie de la tige du blé est constamment à l'étude, et le problème des rapports qui existent entre le mélilot et les insectes des prairies constitue l'un des travaux principaux de ce laboratoire. La collection locale d'insectes et le musée sont très complets, et ils ont attiré 595 visiteurs au cours de l'année.

### INDIAN HEAD, SASK.

Ce laboratoire s'est occupé principalement l'année dernière des recherches sur les insectes qui nuisent aux arbres d'ombrage dans les provinces des Prairies et sur les moyens de les détruire. L'invasion de la chenille à tente a été étudiée, et des recommandations ont été faites en vue de la maîtriser, partout où cela était possible. Des expériences ont été conduites en vue de combattre le kermès de la feuille du pin et autres insectes nuisibles aux arbres d'ombrage. Des examens d'insectes nuisibles aux forêts ont été faits dans les étendues boisées telles que la réserve des côtes Cyprès.

### SASKATOON, SASK.

Ce laboratoire est chargé des recherches sur les insectes qui nuisent aux récoltes de grande culture. Ces études portent principalement sur les vers gris qui se nourrissent à la surface, sur le rôle des assolements dans la destruction des insectes, et on fait également des études préliminaires sur les vers fil de fer. Les recherches entreprises cette année ont été longtemps interrompues par une invasion très grave du ver gris à dos rouge, qui a causé des pertes évaluées à au moins $4,000,000. Nos agents ont coopéré avec le ministère de l'Agriculture de la province de la Saskatchewan en donnant toute l'aide possible au moyen de conférences, d'articles et de correspondance, ce qui a beaucoup contribué à réduire les pertes. Les études entreprises sur l'utilité des assolements dans la destruction des insectes ont dû être suspendues à cause de l'invasion des vers gris. Cependant ces recherches ont fait des progrès considérables et elles ont jeté beaucoup de lumière sur les conditions qui favorisent la multiplication du ver gris et du ver fil de fer. D'autres insectes importants ont été tenus sous une surveillance étroite, spécialement les vers gris qui dévorent les plantes à la surface du sol, les vers gris à dos rouge, les cicadelles, l'altise du houblon, la punaise chinch du Nord-Ouest, la mouche à scie de la tige du blé et les vers fil de fer.

### LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA

Les travaux des agents de ce laboratoire ont porté entièrement sur les insectes nuisibles aux plantes de grande culture et de jardin; la lutte contre le ver gris pâle de l'Ouest a été le problème principal. Un centre d'études a été établi à Drumheller, où une invasion de cet insecte s'est manifestée en 1925. Un autre problème de grande importance a été l'étude de la production coopérative de graine de luzerne, entreprise en collaboration par les agents locaux du service d'irrigation du ministère de l'Intérieur, la division des fermes expérimentales et la division de l'entomologie. Le but de ces études est d'aider les cultivateurs établis sur terre irriguée à obtenir régulièrement de bonnes récoltes de graine de luzerne. Un centre d'études pour ces recherches a été établi à Brooks, sur la station expérimentale d'irrigation. On a réussi à démontrer l'importance des insectes dans la formation de la graine, ce qui constitue un progrès important. Il se fait aussi des études progressives d'une importance secondaire sur la fausse punaise chinch, la chenille à toile de la betterave, la mouche à scie de la tige du blé et la mouche de la gadelle. La demande d'aide et de conseils sur les moyens de détruire les insectes nuisibles, dont les mœurs sont connues et sur lesquels ont peut faire des recommandations précises, augmente toujours.

### BANFF, ALBERTA

L'étude de la biologie et de la façon de combattre les moustiques, inaugurée à ce laboratoire annexe en juillet 1921, a été terminée à la fin de la saison de 1925. On en est arrivé à une phase où il est possible de confier la surveillance des opérations de lutte à l'ingénieur résident. Quelque 2,400 gallons d'huile ont été employés en 1925, et ils ont donné d'excellents résultats. On a continué les études biologiques sur le cycle évolutif des différentes espèces de moustiques et les différents moyens de lutte contre ces moustiques, et ces études ont donné des résultats intéressants et utiles.

### VERNON, C-B.

De même que par les années précédentes, ce laboratoire a conduit des recherches sur un grand nombre d'insectes de forêts. Les plus importantes sont celles qui portent sur la façon de combattre les scolytes destructeurs du pin jaune et du pin lodge pole, et le perceur du cèdre de l'ouest. Les recherches qui avaient pour but de déterminer les rapports qui existent entre les abatis négligés et le développement des invasions de scolytes et d'obtenir de nouvelles données sur la multiplication des insectes dans différentes conditions forestières ont été continuées. On a employé pour cela de grandes cages dans lesquelles des parties considérables d'un arbre infesté ont été tenues sous observation. De même que par le passé ce sont nos agents qui ont organisé et surveillé la campagne de lutte contre les scolytes, conduite en Colombie-britannique par les agents fédéraux et provinciaux des services des forêts. Ce sont aussi nos agents qui ont fait les reconnaissances nécessaires pour déterminer les étendues où des travaux de lutte s'imposaient, qui ont entrepris l'examen d'invasions signalées, pour en faire rapport aux autorités compétentes. On s'occupe des invasions de scolytes sur le pin jaune, le pin lodgepole, le pin blanc de l'ouest, le sapin Douglas et l'épinette Sitka. Le perceur du cèdre de l'ouest a été l'objet d'une enquête spéciale. Nos agents se sont efforcés de toutes façons de venir en aide à l'industrie du bois sur la côte du Pacifique, en prévenant les pertes causées par cet insecte si destructeur. Ce laboratoire a conduit également des recherches biologiques sur plusieurs autres insectes importants des forêts.

Les opérations de lutte conduites avec le concours du ministère provincial de l'Agriculture en 1925, pour combattre la plus grande invasion de sauterelles qui ait jamais été signalée jusqu'ici, ont été en grande partie organisées et dirigées

par les agents de ce laboratoire. A la suite de ce travail, dans les seules régions de Kelowna et Vernon, on a sauvé de la destruction des plantes potagères et fourragères pour une valeur de $500,000 au coût de $16,000 seulement, et de grandes étendues de graminées et de grain ont été sauvées dans les districts des prairies et non irriguées.

D'autres enquêtes conduites par ce laboratoire portaient sur différents insectes nuisibles aux fruits, comme l'enrouleuse des feuilles, les pucerons, la pyrale du pommier, les kermès, les mites, etc., et sur les insectes s'attaquant aux légumes et aux plantes de serre.

### AGASSIZ, C.-B.

Les recherches sur le problème du forficule ou "perce-oreille" européen ont été continuées par ce laboratoire et des moyens de lutte ont été recommandés pour les endroits infestés. L'étude du cycle évolutif du puceron du houblon a été continuée dans les houblonnières d'Agassiz et de Sardis. A la suite de ces recherches, on a réussi à grandement abaisser l'année dernière le coût des opérations de pulvérisation. La lutte contre le kermès lecanium sur les arbres d'ombrage à Vancouver a continué à donner de bons résultats. On a conduit également des études sur la façon de détruire la mouche du chou, la phalène diamant, le puceron de la racine de la betterave, la mineuse des feuilles du lilas et la phaline satinée.

### NICOLA, C.-B.

La présence des sauterelles dans le pays à herbages de Nicola nous a obligés à maintenir cette station temporaire cette année encore. Cette station a servi comme lieu de démonstration dans la campagne de lutte contre les sauterelles, dans toute la région des herbages entre Aspen Grove et Kamloops.

### Victoria, C.-B.

Les recherches sur l'emploi des barrages pour combattre l'otiorhynque du fraisier ont démontré la valeur d'un barrage à rebord de ferblanc, avec pièges, pour emploi sur terrain accidenté, où les barrages d'huile ne sont pas pratiques. Dix pièges employés avec un barrage de ce genre autour de deux acres de fraisière ont permis de détruire près de 11,000 otiorhynques. Les barrages d'huile sont toujours un moyen très satisfaisant de lutte contre l'othiorhynque dans les conditions ordinaires.

Des expériences sur la destruction du kermès du rosier ont fait voir que l'émulsion d'huile de baleine constitue la pulvérisation la plus sûre et la plus satisfaisante.

On continue à étudier les insectes qui portent la mosaïque de la pomme de terre; les indications recueillies jusqu'ici montrent que les pucerons sont les agents responsables dans la propagation de cette maladie.

## Publications

Les ouvrages suivants ont été publiés par la division de l'entomologie pendant l'année.

### Bulletins

27. "La mouche Colorado de la pomme de terre au Canada", par Arthur Gibson, R. P. Gorham, H. F. Hudson et J. A. Flock.

### Circulaires

10. (Edition revisée)—"L'enrouleuse des feuilles des arbres fruitiers et la façon de la combattre en Colombie-britannique"—par E. P. Venables.
19. (Edition revisée)—"Moyens de détruire les chenilles à tente des forêts dans les Provinces des Prairies"—par J. J. de Gryse.

24. (Edition revisée)—"Le perce-oreille européen"—par Arthur Gibson et R. Glendenning.
28. (Réimpression)—"La mouche de la pomme, et les moyens de la combattre dans Québec", par C. E. Petch.
36. "Le charançon du pommier et les moyens de le combattre dans Québec"—par C. E. Petch.
36. (Edition revisée)—Le charançon du pommier et les moyens de le combattre dans Québec"—par C. E. Petch.
37. "Deux kermès du verger" par W. A. Ross.
39. "La mite rouge européenne"—par W. A. Ross.

FEUILLETS

47. (Edition revisée)—"Les insectes nuisibles aux arbres d'ombrage sur les prairies canadiennes"—par J. J. de Gryse.
55. "Moyens de se protéger contre les moustiques, les mouches noires et autres fléaux de ce genre dans la forêt"—par M. B. Dunn.
65. "Calendriers de pulvérisations et du saupoudrage du pommier en Nouvelle-Ecosse, 1926"—par Arthur Kelsall et J. F. Hockey.
66. "La psylle du poirier et les moyens de la détruire"—par W. A. Ross.

Outre les publications qui précèdent, les agents de la division ont fourni des articles importants à la presse agricole et horticole. Des notes sur les insectes ont été également préparées et publiées dans différents numéros du rapport sur la récolte des fruits et des légumes, publié par la division des fruits de ce Ministère. Nos agents ont également fourni des articles techniques aux journaux entomologiques, comme *The Canadian Entomologist,* Transactions de la Société Royale du Canada, etc.

## LA DIVISION DES FRUITS

La récolte totale de pommes de l'année dernière est évaluée à 2,723,455 barils, soit environ 93 pour cent de la récolte totale commerciale de 1924, qui était de 2,955,492 barils. Voici, en pourcentages, la proportion relative de la récolte de 1925 à celle de 1924, pour les principaux districts: Nouvelle-Ecosse 70, Ontario 139, Colombie-Britannique, 86.

PRODUCTION COMMERCIALE DE POMMES PAR PROVINCES

| Provinces | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | barils | barils | barils |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | 1,683,330 | 1,276,225 | 889,751 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 25,000 | 31,250 | 40,000 |
| Québec | 42,311 | 71,175 | 70,853 |
| Ontario | 98,300 | 684,810 | 950,138 |
| Colombie-Britannique (boîtes) | 3,330,000 | 2,676,139 | 2,318,139 |

La saison de 1925 s'est ouverte à la date normale dans les provinces de l'Est, mais elle a subi un retard d'une semaine ou deux à cause de la température froide au printemps. En Colombie-Britannique la saison était à peu près la même que celle de l'année dernière, et d'environ dix jours plus précoce que la normale. Les conditions de température ont grandement varié et tous les districts ont subi des conditions anormales pendant une partie ou l'autre de l'année. Dans l'Ontario le commencement de la saison a été idéal pour la pulvérisation; quelques légères gelées vers la fin de mai n'ont causé que de faibles dégâts. La Nouvelle-Ecosse a subi une température froide et humide, prolongée, qui a nui

à la formation des fruits et retardé les opérations de pulvérisation et de saupoudrage, si bien que la tavelure s'est répandue et n'a pas pu être enrayée. La Colombie-Britannique a subi un hiver rigoureux, où les écarts de température étaient rapides et prononcés, et il en est résulté des dégâts sérieux dans bien des districts. Pendant la dernière partie de la saison, les conditions n'ont pas été favorables à la maturation des fruits dans bien des districts de l'Ontario et des Provinces maritimes. On a éprouvé des gelées rigoureuses, causant des dégâts considérables qui n'ont pas toujours été remarqués à l'époque de l'emballage, si bien que beaucoup des fruits mis sur le marché portaient des atteintes de la gelée; la pluie à l'époque de la cueillette et de l'emballage a provoqué le développement de la tavelure dans les entrepôts. En Colombie-Britannique les conditions de la saison ont été plus favorables, mais l'amollissement de la chair a continué à se manifester, principalement dans les Wagners et les Jonathans.

Si l'on compare les prix de gros payés aux expéditeurs sur les marchés domestiques et d'exportation à ceux de l'année précédente, on constate une diminution considérable pour les fruits en barils; cependant les boîtes de la Colombie-Britannique ont obtenu à peu près les mêmes prix que l'année précédente. En Nouvelle-Ecosse il y a eu forte baisse dans le prix de presque toutes les variétés; cependant, dans l'Ontario, les prix de l'année dernière ont été maintenus sur une partie des meilleures variétés exportées, mais sur le reste de la récolte exportée et sur toutes les variétés offertes sur le marché domestique, il y a eu baisse considérable.

EXPORTATIONS DE POMMES, 1923, 1924 ET 1925

| — | Barils | Caisses |
|---|---|---|
| 1923–24 | 1,326,526 | 569,295 |
| 1924–25 | 1,170,770 | 493,309 |
| 1925–26 | 1,156,064 | 628,144 |

Le nombre total de paquets exportés pendant la saison est plus grand que celui de l'année dernière et, par comparaison à la récolte commerciale totale, les exportations de la saison dernière ont été de 59 pour cent en barils et 27 pour cent en boîtes, et pour 1924-25 de 56 pour cent en barils et 18 pour cent en boîtes.

L'Ontario a exporté une proportion beaucoup plus forte de sa récolte commerciale que l'année précédente; les chiffres sont de 37 pour cent pour 1925-1926 contre 10 pour cent pour 1924-1925.

RENDEMENT DES RÉCOLTES DE PETITS FRUITS ET DE FRUITS TENDRES, 1923 1924 ET 1925

| — | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | boiss. | boiss. | boiss. |
| Cerises | 203,125 | 100,340 | 114,925 |
| Pêches | 403,660 | 154,384 | 201,840 |
| Poires | 227,335 | 196,809 | 156,422 |
| Prunes et pruneaux | 348,482 | 238,978 | 79,562 |
| | qtx. | qtx. | qtx. |
| Framboises | 4,496,840 | 2,000,450 | 1,947,000 |
| Fraises | 8,652,200 | 7,932,000 | 8,070,000 |
| Autres petits fruits | 2,527,700 | 2,532,000 | 2,470,000 |

Les framboisiers, les fraisiers et les autres petits fruits ont rapporté 100 pour cent de la récolte de 1924, tandis que les pêchers, les pruniers, les pruniers à pruneaux, les poiriers et les cerisiers ont produit 80 pour cent de la récolte de l'année précédente.

## Service d'inspection

Les travaux principaux de l'année dernière portaient encore sur l'inspection de produits domestiques et importés; l'appui général que ce service d'inspection a reçu de la part des centres distributeurs du pays a démontré encore une fois son utilité pour les producteurs de fruits.

Lorsque ce service d'inspection a été institué pour la première fois en juillet 1924 il ne portait que sur les fruits expédiés de la vallée d'Okanagan, C.-B., y compris Salmon Arm; des dispositions étaient prises également pour l'inspection ou la réinspection à destination des wagons sortant du district, mais non inspectés aux points d'expédition. Ce service a fort bien réussi, et il a été promptement appliqué à tous les districts de la Colombie-Britannique, des Prairies et de l'Est du Canada. Tous les acheteurs de la Grande-Bretagne, de la Nouvelle-Zélande et des Etats-Unis en profitent maintenant et il couvre tous les fruits et légumes d'origine domestique et étrangère.

Pendant l'année fiscale finissant le 31 mars 1926, nous avons reçu $18,324, couvrant 3,741 inspections, contre $14,114 et 2,850 inspections l'année précédente.

Ce service n'affecte nullement le service d'inspection établi pour les fins d'application de la loi des fruits et de la loi des racines potagères. C'est un service spécial, pourvu sur la base du prix coûtant, qui est en moyenne de $5 par charge de wagon. Il n'est pas obligatoire; c'est simplement une commodité qui est utile dans les manutentions des produits périssables.

Une nouvelle initiative au sujet des travaux d'inspection est la coopération établie entre la division des fruits et le ministère des Douanes par laquelle nos inspecteurs et les évaluateurs des douanes unissent leurs efforts pour inspecter les wagons de fruits et de légumes importés qu'ils trouvent défectueux. Ce système a été établi dans tous les principaux ports d'entrée du Dominion.

Les fabriques de paniers, de caisses et de barils ont été systématiquement inspectées pendant l'année; les inspections étaient au nombre de 637, contre 773 en 1924-1925 et 375 en 1923-1924. Nous avons donné cette année encore une attention spéciale aux fabriques de paniers, pour l'établissement des dimensions des nouvelles boîtes régulières d'une pinte et d'une chopine pour les petits fruits. Très peu de boîtes de deux cinquièmes et de quatre cinquièmes d'une pinte sont encore en possession des commerçants et des expéditeurs, et nous avons donné des instructions précises, interdisant l'emploi de ces boîtes pendant la saison qui vient ou les saisons suivantes. Il a été démontré que toutes les pertes financières qui pourraient résulter de l'application de ces règlements sont à peu près insignifiantes.

## LA LOI DES FRUITS

Le nombre de contraventions signalées sous la loi des fruits pendant la saison dernière a été de 1,255, contre 1,080 en 1924-1925 et 933 en 1923-1924. Toutes ces contraventions ont été l'objet d'une enquête approfondie et elles ont été référées à l'inspecteur du district où le délinquant demeurait. Treize condamnations ont été obtenues, onze au sujet des fruits domestiques, une au sujet des règlements gouvernant l'importation des fruits et une au sujet des règlements sur les contenants.

On voit au tableau suivant le nombre de paquets des différentes sortes de fruits inspectés et le nombre de contenants examinés pendant l'année finissant le 31 mars 1926:

| Variété | Nombre de lots inspectés | Paquets | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Nombre total | Nombre inspectés |
| Pommes.....barils | 7,874 | 1,006,273 | 55,150 |
| Pommes.....boîtes | 3,683 | 1,244,638 | 72,840 |
| Pommes.....paniers | 429 | 90,844 | 10,419 |
| Pommes (inspection pour barils à jeu).....barils | 147 | ..... | ..... |
| Pommes en vrac..... | 8 | ..... | ..... |
| Poires.....paquets | 487 | 94,828 | 7,526 |
| Pêches..... " | 811 | 233,482 | 17,648 |
| Prunes..... " | 904 | 200,369 | 18,915 |
| Tomates..... " | 1,122 | 238,446 | 36,439 |
| Petits fruits..... " | 4,186 | 382,558 | 45,337 |
| Raisins.....paniers | 336 | 445,266 | 31,612 |
| Différents fruits..... | 359 | ..... | ..... |
| Fruits et légumes mélangés.....paquets, point d'expédition | 327 | 379,810 | 41,514 |
| Total..... | 20,673 | 4,316,514 | 337,400 |

LA LOI DES RACINES POTAGÈRES

Il est encore nécessaire de faire de la propagande instructive au sujet de la loi des racines potagères dans certaines parties du Canada, à cause des conditions anormales dans lesquelles se fait la sortie des pommes de terre dans les districts qui normalement n'expédient pas. Comme la récolte de pommes de terre aux États-Unis était déficitaire, il s'est fait un commerce d'exportation beaucoup plus considérable que d'habitude, et les prix se sont maintenus à un niveau très satisfaisant pendant la saison. Au cours des onze mois finissant le 1er mars de cette année, il s'est exporté 9,115 charges de wagons, contre 5,936 pendant les onze mois finissant le 1er avril 1925.

L'exportation des oignons est en diminution; elle a été de 37,535 quintaux l'année dernière, contre 49,160 quintaux pendant la saison 1924-1925; les exportations venant d'Ontario n'étaient que de 13 pour cent tandis que celles venant de la Colombie-Britannique étaient de 200 pour cent de celles de la saison précédente.

Les contraventions signalées sous la loi des racines potagères étaient au nombre de 952, contre 1,175 en 1924-1925 et 1,315 en 1923-1924. Toutes ces contraventions ont été l'objet d'une enquête soigneuse, et le nombre d'expéditions de pommes de terre, d'oignons et d'autres légumes inspectés, ainsi que le nombre de contenants examinés pendant l'année finissant le 31 mars 1926, sont consignés au tableau suivant:

| Variété | Nombre de lots inspectés | Contenants | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Nombre total | Nombre inspectés |
| Pommes de terre.....sacs | 5,588 | 895,850 | 59,634 |
| Pommes de terre.....barils | 336 | 61,118 | 8,258 |
| Pommes de terre.....en vrac | 1,090 | ..... | ..... |
| Différents légumes..... | 171 | ..... | ..... |
| Oignons.....sacs | 789 | 192,182 | 11,193 |
| Oignons.....cageots | 379 | 60,866 | 6,017 |
| Total..... | 8,353 | 1,210,016 | 85,102 |

CATÉGORIES ET CONTENANTS PROPOSÉS

On demande de plus en plus que la vente des produits se fasse sous les types-modèles reconnus; on demande que des catégories soient établies pour les concombres, les pêches, les abricots, les prunes et les tomates de grande culture, et l'on a proposé des catégories provisoires pour les cerises, les tomates de serre,

le céleri et les cantaloups. Ces catégories ont été préparées et soumises aux producteurs et aux expéditeurs dans les différentes parties du Canada, pour les fins de l'expérience, et en vue de l'établissement de catégories acceptables à l'industrie.

Il y a eu également une demande d'emballages réguliers pour le céleri et les cantaloups, et pour la standardisation de certains paquets importés, comme le panier mexicain à tomates, le cageot à 6 paniers de l'état de Georgie et le cageot plat à 4 paniers du Mississippi. Nous étudions ces paquets en vue d'établir des mesures législatives à leur sujet plus tard.

### Service des marchés

L'objet principal du service des marchés l'année dernière a été d'accroître la consommation des fruits et légumes cultivés au Canada. On l'a fait au moyen de présentations de fruits dans des emballages commerciaux à toutes les principales expositions au Canada et à l'exposition impériale de fruits, à Londres, Angleterre. Ces expositions, au Canada, étaient les suivantes: Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina, exposition nationale de Toronto, exposition royale de Toronto, Sherbrooke, Québec et exposition de pommes de Montréal. Des démonstrations sur la fabrication des conserves ont été données également tous les jours à toutes les expositions canadiennes; elles ont attiré beaucoup d'attention de la part des consommateurs et ont été l'objet de commentaires favorables dans la presse.

Les conférences et les démonstrations données par notre démonstratrice aux différentes organisations de femmes dans l'Est du Canada pendant l'hiver ont fait connaître aux ménagères canadiennes les avantages de la mise en conserves de fruits et de légumes canadiens. Ces conférences et ces démonstrations ont été suivies d'un grand nombre de demandes pour les bulletins publiés par la division des fruits "Pommes cultivées au Canada" et "Mise en conserves, séchage et conservation des fruits et des légumes" qui contiennent beaucoup de recettes utiles. Une distribution de ces bulletins a été faite après chaque démonstration à l'exposition.

Les pommes canadiennes se sont spécialement distinguées à l'Exposition Impériale de fruits l'automne dernier, en remportant neuf prix sur un maximum de dix, y compris les deux trophées d'argent pour les catégories de pommes à couteau et à cuire; la première de ces coupes a été remportée par la Colombie-Britannique avec la Jonathan et la dernière par l'Ontario avec la R. I. Greening. Cette grande victoire canadienne a donné une publicité superbe aux pommes canadiennes au Royaume-Uni; elle a beaucoup aidé à faire connaître au consommateur anglais la haute qualité de nos fruits et a encouragé l'achat de produits de l'Empire.

Nous avons fourni à l'industrie des fruits et des légumes des renseignements élaborés sur le marché au moyen de la lettre-nouvelles télégraphique sur les marchés qui a été publiée deux fois par semaine pendant les mois d'expédition et une fois par semaine pendant le reste de l'année. Cette lettre donnait les prix de gros pour les principaux produits marchands sur les marchés du Canada et du Royaume-Uni. Le rapport sur les marchés donne la quantité de pommes de terre et d'oignons entreposés dans les entrepôts ordinaires frigorifiques aux centres d'expédition et de distribution du Canada, et facilite ainsi la distribution de la récolte. Une autre initiative importante du service des marchés a été la réorganisation du serivce de rapports sur la récolte et la création de sources sûres de renseignements, en vue de faire la compilation des évaluations de la récolte. Les renseignements obtenus ont été publiés tous les mois, de juin à novembre, dans les rapports sur la récolte de fruits et de légumes, afin d'aider la distribution intelligente de ces récoltes et d'aboucher le commerce avec les producteurs pour faciliter la vente. Ces rapports sont offerts à tous ceux qui les demandent; ils sont distribués également à plus de 5,000 lecteurs.

De concert avec les ministères provinciaux d'Agriculture, nous avons donné des démonstrations sur l'emballage, afin de faire connaître aux producteurs et aux expéditeurs le genre d'emballage et les systèmes d'emballage demandés par le marché. Certains inspecteurs ont été chargés, pendant une courte période, de prendre part à une enquête sur certains fléaux de vergers; les membres du personnel ont rempli également les fonctions de juges aux expositions de fruits et de légumes, et partout où cela était possible, ils ont donné toute l'aide possible aux marchands en général.

### Service de transport

Le service de transport de la division des fruits continue à étudier le transport des fruits et des légumes, en ce qui concerne les taux, les facilités de transport et les services.

L'enquête générale sur les taux de fret, qui est conduite par la commission des chemins de fer, et l'ajournement du verdict en ce qui concerne les taux de fret par express en 1923-24 ont retardé la solution de cette question.

Malgré cette situation, nous avons réussi à faire régler certains taux. Les taux excessifs imposés sur les paniers de fruits recouverts de mousselines allant du district de Niagara à Toronto, et dont les expéditeurs intéressés se plaignaient depuis longtemps, ont été supprimés et remplacés par les taux ordinaires.

Des dispositions pour l'entreposage en transit ont été complétées pour les pommes de la Colombie-Britannique, transportées en wagons de marchandises pout être entreposées aux centres de distribution des Provinces des Prairies ou pour l'exportation.

Des taux de marchandises, qui n'étaient que de dix pour cent supérieurs aux taux d'été, ont été appliqués pour la première fois l'hiver dernier aux fruits et aux légumes transportés par express des points d'expédition de la Colombie-Britannique aux points de destination sur les Prairies, et ils doivent rester en vigueur jusqu'à ce que les taux d'été reprennent le 15 mai. Ceci supprime une restriction regrettable sur les produits sortant des entrepôts et sur les produits précoces qui n'ont jamais été transportés en quantités pendant les mois où l'on ne jouissait pas des taux de marchandises. Des négociations en vue d'obtenir des dispositions à peu près semblables pour le mouvement d'hiver dans l'Ontario sont actuellement en cours.

Nous coopérons actuellement avec le comité de transport de l'Ontario, qui s'efforce d'appliquer, aux petits wagons réfrigérateurs, un service de minimum de fret pour le chargement des fruits tendres. Il nous semble qu'un minimum pour un wagon contenant moins de 1,600 pieds cubes d'espace, à 2,000 pieds cubes et plus, va à l'encontre des intérêts des expéditeurs et que ceux-ci ne peuvent guère prendre en considération l'espace de chargement et la capacité de la glace que si l'on établit des minima proportionnels pour les grands et les petits wagons.

Nous avons prêté un concours actif aux expéditeurs et aux chemins de fer dans les recherches tendant à l'amélioration des moyens de transport. Le service de transport a été muni d'un thermomètre à résistance électrique, qui permet de prendre des lectures en cours du transport dans douze positions différentes dans un wagon à l'essai; les thermomètres de contact indiquent les températures précises des fruits ou de l'air, comme on le désire. Ces thermomètres se sont déjà montrés très utiles pour déterminer l'amélioration de température qu'il est possible d'obtenir avec différentes méthodes de chargement, l'abaissement de température qu'on peut produire par la ventilation forcée avec les différents types de wagons réfrigérants et les différents pourcentages de sel dans les wagons réfrigérés au moyen de cuves à saumure, etc.

L'expédition de la récolte rapidement croissante de melons cantaloups dans le district d'Oliver de la Colombie-Britannique a été mise sous surveillance la saison dernière.

Les nouveaux établissements de refroidissement préalable à Salmon Arm et Kelowna, C.-B., ont commencé à fonctionner la saison dernière et il en est résulté une distribution plus considérable et mieux réglée des fruits tendres, quoique le manque partiel de la récolte dans ce district ait réduit l'utilité de ces établissements.

Le transport par express dans les wagons ventilés au moyen de souffleurs est toujours de plus en plus apprécié pour les nombreuses expéditions inférieures à une charge de wagon, qui sortent de l'Ontario et de la Colombie-Britannique, et aussi, jusqu'à un certain point, pour les expéditions par wagons complets. Le plus grand mérite de ce service est qu'il fournit des conditions satisfaisantes de transport pour les expéditions qui ne sont pas rassemblées par charges de wagons aux établissements de réfrigération préalable. Ces expéditions, qui avaient une tendance à se concentrer et à encombrer les marchés les plus proches, ont aujourd'hui une distribution plus étendue que par le passé. Les expéditions à longue distance, par wagons réfrigérés, ne sont pas menacées, mais avec des conditions comme celles qui ont sévi la saison dernière, dans plusieurs districts de la Colombie-Britannique, le manque partiel de récolte résultant en une augmentation dans le nombre de petites expéditions et en une diminution dans le nombre des wagons, les services de ventilateurs ont été très précieux.

Nous avons continué nos démonstrations sur l'utilité des évantails électriques dans les wagons chargés de petits fruits, pour hâter la réduction de la température par une vitesse accélérée de l'air dans un mouvement de va et vient aux extrémités de glace. Ce système a des limitations mais il remplace jusqu'à un certain point la réfrigération préalable aux endroits qui ne sont pas assez importants pour que l'on puisse y établir une installation permanente. Lorsque le service des trains se prête à l'expédition sur le marché dès que le chargement est terminé et que le train suivant doit partir vingt-quatre heures plus tard, il est peu probable que les expéditeurs profiteront de ce système, mais pour un chargement du soir, qui ne doit pas partir avant le milieu du jour suivant, nous trouvons que cette dépense est justifiée chez les expéditeurs. L'association d'expédition de fraises de Duck Creek, C.-B., a beaucoup augmenté le rayon de la distribution satisfaisante des wagons transportés par express, en ventilant pendant la nuit qui suit le chargement.

Les expéditeurs de pommes de terre du Nouveau-Brunswick ont conduit des négociations actives avec les chemins de fer en vue d'obtenir de meilleures facilités pour les expéditions d'hiver. Les wagons ordinaires employés pour l'automne et le printemps ont été remplacés par des wagons lambrissés à l'intérieur munis de poêles et de surveillants, puis par des wagons réfrigérés et chauffés. Nous avons dans nos dossiers une lettre d'un des plus grands expéditeurs du Nouveau-Brunswick affirmant que l'emploi de wagons réfrigérés chauffés, pour l'expédition de pommes de terre au Nouveau-Brunswick, est le plus grand progrès qui ait été fait dans le transport de ces produits au cours de ces vingt dernières années.

Pour aider les chemins de fer dans une nouvelle initiative et nous procurer des renseignements d'intérêt général, nous avons enregistré les températures en hiver d'un train spécial d'oranges amères venant d'Espagne, importées par steamer direct à Saint-Jean, N.-B., pour Toronto et l'Ouest, pour la fabrication des marmelades.

Pendant l'automne et l'été derniers, de concert avec la station expérimentale fédérale de Summerland, C.-B., nous avons conduit un essai pour recueillir des données sur l'efficacité relative de différents types d'entrepôts commerciaux pour les pommes. Les observations portaient sur les températures, l'humidité, le progrès de la maturité, les changements de goût, l'apparence et les maladies d'entrepôts. Cette étude préliminaire servira de base pour ene enquête sur les entrepôts froids, de la même construction que les autres, mais dans des conditions variables de sol et d'humidité.

### Le Conseil canadien d'horticulture

Le conseil canadien d'horticulture, organisé en mars 1922, et qui se propose d'aborder toutes les questions qui se rapportent au progrès de l'horticulture et des industries qui en découlent, a continué à fonctionner l'année dernière d'une façon avantageuse pour l'industrie. Son organisation comporte un bureau d'enregistrement des plantes, et l'on trouvera des renseignements complets sur ses activités dans le rapport annuel du conseil. La division des fruits a continué à accorder un appui financier à ce bureau pendant l'année au moyen d'une allocation de huit mille dollars.

## LE BUREAU DES PUBLICATIONS

Il s'est produit une augmentation considérable dans les travaux du bureau des publications au cours de l'année. Le nombre de nouvelles publications reçues des différentes divisions du Ministère pour la distribution était près de deux fois plus considérable qu'en 1924-25. Toutes les divisions ont pris part à ce surplus d'activité, et le nombre de nos bulletins, rapports, feuillets et circulaires était de 116, contre 62 l'année précédente; le nombre total d'exemplaires distribués a été de 521,000 contre 283,000 en 1924-25. Outre ces publications, nous avons distribué également les trois numéros des "Conseils pour la saison" et d'anciens feuillets, bulletins et circulaires au total de près de trois millions et demi d'exemplaires.

### Publicité

La division ne distribue les publications du Ministère qu'à ceux qui expriment le désir de les recevoir, sauf en ce qui concerne les "Conseils pour la saison", les rapports des fermes et stations expérimentales annexes, les arrêtés règlementaires du département, les rapports sur les marchés et les lettres-nouvelles. Ce mode de distribution sur demande nous oblige à faire connaître les publications nouvelles au public. On le fait en expédiant une liste de publications avec chaque exemplaire des "Conseils pour la saison", et en fournissant des articles de presse aux journaux et aux publications périodiques. Ces avis appellent l'attention des cultivateurs sur les nouvelles publications et il en résulte une demande toujours croissante pour les imprimés publiés par le Ministère. Un grand nombre d'articles et de nouvelles contenant des renseignements utiles pour les cultivateurs sont préparés par la division et envoyés à toutes les sections de la presse canadienne. Ils tiennent le public au courant des résultats des expériences et des recherches entreprises par les divisions, et donnent des conseils et des avis opportuns, se rapportant directement aux travaux conduits par les fermes en différentes saisons. On saisit ainsi toutes les occasions qui se présentent de tenir le public au courant des activités du département et des résultats de ses activités.

### Distribution

Cette division a distribué pendant l'année 3,406,692 exemplaires de publications contre 2,897,833 en 1924-25, soit une augmentation de presque vingt pour cent. Voici cette distribution par catégories:

| — | 1925-26 | 1924-25 |
|---|---|---|
| Conseils pour la saison | 1,050,334 | 963,927 |
| Rapports | 188,962 | 160,021 |
| Bulletins | 101,720 | 42,211 |
| Feuillets, circulaires, etc | 2,065,676 | 1,731,674 |
| Totaux | 3,406,692 | 2,897,833 |

La liste générale de correspondants auxquels les Conseils pour la saison sont envoyés en mars, juillet et novembre de chaque année comprend 302,065 adresses dont 29,747 sont des adresses nouvelles ajoutées pendant l'année.

Vingt-cinq bulletins nouveaux ont été reçus et distribués pendant l'année contre neuf l'année dernière. Le nombre de feuillets et de circulaires est de 51, il était de 22 l'année dernière. Le total contenu dans ce tableau comprend également un certain nombre de publications périodiques, imprimées ou multigraphiées, dont la distribution est faite par les divisions dont elles émanent et pour lesquelles nous maintenons une liste d'adresses. Ces publications comprennent la "Lettre-nouvelles sur la réfrigération", un bulletin mensuel donnant des renseignements généraux sur la conservation au froid de différents produits; le "Rapport sur le commerce des produits laitiers," publié toutes les semaines et donnant les prix sur les marchés canadiens et américains, la "Lettre-nouvelles sur l'industrie laitière", une publication mensuelle donnant des renseignements sur l'industrie laitière en différents pays; le "Rapport du commerce des œufs et des volailles", une publication hebdomadaire donnant les prix de détail et la situation générale sur les marchés canadiens et anglais; le "Rapport sur les fruits et les légumes", une publication mensuelle publiée de mai à octobre, donnant les prévisions de la récolte des fruits et des légumes au Canada, aux Etats-Unis et en Europe; le "Rapport télégraphique sur la récolte", rapport hebdomadaire sur tous les fruits et les légumes, transmis à la division des fruits par télégramme venant des principaux centres du commerce; les "Renseignements sur les marchés à bestiaux", paraissant toutes les semaines et tous les mois couvrant les marchés du Canada et de la Grande-Bretagne; le "Rapport sur les semences, les aliments à bétail et les engrais chimiques", publié toutes les deux semaines et la "Lettre-nouvelles d'entomologie" publiée une fois par mois. Au total 785,591 exemplaires de ces publications périodiques ont été distribuées contre 700,509 en 1924-25.

Le nombre de lettres sollicitant l'envoi de publications accuse une augmentation de 25 pour cent sur l'année précédente et 594,644 publications ont été envoyées en réponse à ces lettres.

Les publications fournies au Canada par l'Institut international de l'agriculture et qui comprennent le "Rapport international sur les récoltes", la "Revue internationale de renseignements agricoles" et la "Revue internationale des institutions économiques et sociales " ont été distribuées régulièrement à des listes spéciales d'adresses.

### Duplication

Il se fait beaucoup de duplication dans cette division. Trois périodiques, la "Lettre-nouvelles d'entomologie", le "Rapport télégraphique sur la récolte des fruits" et la " Revue de la loi des fléaux destructeurs " sont multigraphiés ou miméographiés régulièrement ainsi qu'un grand nombre d'articles spéciaux venant des différentes divisions du Ministère ou provenant du Bureau des publications lui-même. Ce travail augmente rapidement, il s'est fait pendant l'année, 215,980 feuilles contre 115,422 l'année dernière.

### Listes d'adresses

Le nombre d'enveloppes adressées par machines automatiques a été de 2,044,035 contre 1,891,927 l'année précédente. Toutes les publications envoyées sur requête individuelle ont été adressées à la machine à écrire. Le nombre de nouveaux patrons a été de 90,900 contre 26,760 l'année dernière; 24,626 noms ont été rayés de la liste et 2,455 changements d'adresses faits. Les noms enlevés de la liste se composent principalement d'enveloppes renvoyées par le bureau de poste.

Les listes de divisions maintenues pour les différentes divisions du ministère comptent maintenant 96 listes, comprenant 81,852 adresses. L'année dernière il y avait 69 listes et 41,171 adresses. Ce sont des listes de personnes engagées dans certaines industries agricoles, comme par exemple les éleveurs de volailles, les

grainetiers de gros et les importateurs de produits de pépinières, etc., auxquels on envoie les arrêtés et les règlements du Ministère qui portent sur leurs activités spéciales. Il y a également les listes des correspondants auxquels nous fournissons les différents rapports sur les marchés.

Parmi les 27 nouvelles listes ajoutées cette année, il y a celle du Conseil canadien d'horticulture, et de la Société internationale pour la production des poussins d'un jour et celle à laquelle les circulaires sur le transport des fruits et des légumes employées.

Une innovation de l'année est que les listes autrefois maintenues par la division des fermes et des stations expérimentales annexes ont été confiées au soin de ce bureau.

Voici la liste des publications publiées par ce Ministère pendant l'année fiscale. Cette liste donne les titres, le classement et le numéro donné aux publications par la division dont elles émanent, et le nombre d'exemplaires publiés par ce bureau:—

PUBLICATIONS PUBLIÉES PAR LE MINISTÈRE ET DISTRIBUÉES PAR LE BUREAU DES PUBLICATIONS, ENTRE LE 31 MARS 1925 ET LE 31 MARS 1926

| — | Reçues | Distribuées |
|---|---|---|
| Le Ministre de l'Agriculture, rapport, 1924 | 6,750 | 3,570 |
| *Division de l'industrie laitière et de la réfrigération—* | | |
| Petits réfrigérateurs, laiteries, Bul. N° 16 N.S. | 2,800 | 597 |
| Plans de fromageries et beurreries avec spécifications, Bul. N° 47, N.S. | 2,270 | 487 |
| Les moississures dans le beurre canadien pasteurisé, leur cause et les moyens de les prévenir, Bul. N 48 N.S. | 13,900 | 6,980 |
| Liste de fromageries et de beurreries canadiennes et numéros d'enregistrement, Bul. N° 53 N.S. | 74 | 60 |
| Fabrication du beurre sur la ferme, Bul. N° 57 N.S. | 19,750 | 2,425 |
| La pasteurisation du lait, de la crème et des sous-produits laitiers, Bul. N° 59 N.S. | 14,800 | 300 |
| Chambres froides pour beurreries avec plans et spécifications, Bul. N° 61 N.S. | 950 | 60 |
| Consommons du fromage, feuillet N° 7 N.S. (Réimpression) | 29,850 | 5,585 |
| Consommons du lait, feuillet N° 36 N.S. (Réimpression) | 24,900 | 3,700 |
| Soins de la crème pour la fabrication du beurre, feuil. N° 37 N.S. | 2,450 | 2,400 |
| Desserts gelés faits à la maison, feuillet N° 49 N.S. (Réimpression) | 9,800 | 127 |
| La neutralisation de la crème pour la fabrication du beurre, feuillet N° 52 N.S. | 2,400 | 2,245 |
| Consommons du lait écrémé, circulaire N° 5 N.S. (Réimpression) | 9,800 | 7,180 |
| Consommons de la crème, circulaire N° 6 N.S. (Réimpression) | 9,800 | 8,180 |
| Consommons du fromage Cottage, circ. N° 7 N.S. (Réimpression) | 29,600 | 7,431 |
| Causes des variations dans le pourcentage de la matière grasse dans la crème séparée à l'écrémeuse, circ. N° 18, N.S. | 4,900 | 4,375 |
| La loi des produits laitiers modifiée en 1925 et règlements, lois, arrêtés et règlements N° 17 | 4,900 | 2,708 |
| Consommons du lait écrémé, cir. N° 8 N.S. (Réimpression) | 9,800 | 7,055 |
| *Division de l'entomologie—* | | |
| Les habitudes et l'importance économique des loups au Canada, Bul. N° 13 N.S. | 5,500 | 3,800 |
| La mouche des pommes de terre du Colorado au Canada, Bul. N° 52 N.S. | 2,800 | 2,735 |
| L'othiorynque de la racine du fraisier, feuil. No° 5 N.S. | 2,100 | 490 |
| Insectes nuisibles aux arbres d'ombrage sur les provinces des prairies, feuil N° 47 N.S. | 9,800 | 747 |
| Le perce-écorce de l'épinette dans l'Est du Canada et le moyen de la détruire, feuil. N° 48 N.S. | 2,500 | 1,740 |
| Moyens de se protéger contre les moustiques, les mouches noires et les fléaux de même genre dans la forêt, feuil. N° 55 N.S. | 5,500 | 4,468 |
| La psylle du pommier et les moyens de la détruire, feuil N° 66 N.S. | 2,500 | 4,468 |
| Moyens de détruire la chenille à tente de forêt des provinces des prairies, circ. N° 19 N.S. | 7,000 | 4,413 |
| Le forficule européen, un fléau à combattre | 4,800 | 1,700 |
| La mouche de la pomme et les moyens de la détruire dans Québec, circ. N° 28 N.N. (Réimpression) | 2,500 | 150 |
| Le charançon du pommier et les moyens de la détruire dans Québec, circ. N° 36 N.S. | 4,400 | 1,812 |
| Deux kermès du verger, circ. N° 37 N.S. | 3,400 | 2,520 |
| La mite rouge européenne—un fléau des arbres fruitiers, circ. N° 39 N.S. | 1,700 | 1,276 |
| La loi des insectes et des fléaux destructeurs et règlements établis sous son empire, lois, arrêtés et règlements N° 8 | 500 | 394 |

PUBLICATIONS PUBLIÉES PAR LE MINISTÈRE ET DISTRIBUÉES PAR LE BUREAU DES PUBLICATIONS, ENTRE LE 31 MARS 1925 ET LE 31 MARS 1926—*Suite*

| — | Reçues | Distribuées |
|---|---|---|
| *Division de l'entomologie*—Fin | | |
| Règlements établis par la loi des insectes et des fléaux destructeurs: | | |
| N° 1, Domestiques | 150 | ..... |
| N° 2, Domestiques | 2,500 | ..... |
| N° 2, Etrangers | 2,500 | ..... |
| N° 5, Etrangers | 550 | ..... |
| N° 8, Etrangers | 325 | ..... |
| N° 10, Etrangers | 400 | ..... |
| N° 11, Etrangers | 666 | ..... |
| *Division des fermes expérimentales*— | | |
| Rapport du directeur, année finissant le 31 mars 1925 | 9,080 | 3,960 |
| Rapport du service de la bactériologie, année 1924 | 4,700 | 3,650 |
| Rapport de l'éleveur du Dominion, année finissant le 31 mars, 1924 | 3,500 | 600 |
| Rapport du service de l'apiculture, année 1924 | 10,000 | 5,316 |
| Rapport du service de la botanique, année 1924 | 6,340 | 3,680 |
| Rapport du service des céréales, année 1924 | 9,500 | 4,250 |
| Rapport du service de la chimie, année finissant le 31 mars 1924 | 7,800 | 4,000 |
| Rapport du service des fibres économiques, année 1924 | 6,500 | 3,600 |
| Rapport du service de la grande culture, année 1924 | 10,000 | 6,300 |
| Rapport du service des plantes fourragères, année 1923 | 14,700 | 6,556 |
| Rapport du service de l'horticulture, année 1924 | 20,000 | 3,645 |
| Rapport du surveillant en chef des stations de démonstration, section de l'Est, année 1924 | 6,700 | 4,686 |
| Rapport du surveillant en chef des stations de démonstration, section de l'Ouest, 1924 | 10,500 | 3,485 |
| Rapport du service de l'aviculture, année 1924 | 18,000 | 11,031 |
| Rapport du service des tabacs, année 1924 | 11,000 | 3,885 |
| Rapport de la ferme expérimentale, Agassiz, C.-B., année 1924 | 11,500 | 3,425 |
| Rapport de la ferme expérimentale, Brandon, Man., année 1924 | 9,450 | 6,741 |
| Rapport de la ferme expérimentale, Indian Head, Sas., année 1924 | 9,000 | 4,160 |
| Rapport de la ferme expérimentale, Nappan, N.-E. année 1924 | 8,780 | 8,100 |
| Rapport de la sous-station expérimentale, Beaverlodge, Alta., année 1923 | 880 | 790 |
| Rapport de la station expérimentale de Cap Rouge, Qué., année 1924 | 7,000 | 3,725 |
| Rapport de la station expérimentale, Charlottetown, I. P.-E., année 1924 | 10,606 | 10,450 |
| Rapport de la station expérimentale de Fredericton, N.-B., année 1924 | 6,150 | 3,945 |
| Rapport de la station expérimentale de Harrow, Ont., année 1924 | 4,000 | 3,050 |
| Rapport de la station expérimentale, Invermere, C.-B., année 1924 | 4,350 | 3,000 |
| Rapport de la station expérimentale de Kapuskasing, Ont., année 1924 | 5,850 | 3,000 |
| Rapport de la station expérimentale, Kentville, N.-E., année 1923 | 8,780 | 4,521 |
| Rapport de la station expérimentale, Lacombe, Alta, année 1924 | 8,224 | 3,974 |
| Rapport de la station expérimentale, La Ferme, Qué., année 1924 | 12,750 | 5,231 |
| Rapport de la station expérimentale, Lennoxville, Qué., année 1924 | 14,025 | 5,225 |
| Rapport de la station expérimentale, Lethbridge, Alta., année 1924 | 6,850 | 3,880 |
| Rapport de la station expérimentale, Morden, Man., année 1924 | 10,900 | 9,911 |
| Rapport de la station expérimentale de Rosthern, Sask., année 1924 | 6,500 | 4,625 |
| Rapport de la station expérimentale, Ste-Anne de la Pocatière, Que., année 1924 | 3,300 | 3,000 |
| Rapport de la station expérimentale, Cott, Sask., année 1924 | 11,000 | 6,400 |
| Rapport de la station expérimentale, Sidney, C.-B., année 1924 | 4,500 | 3,200 |
| Rapport des sous-stations expérimentales, année 1924 | 6,300 | 3,965 |
| Rapport de la station expérimentale, Summerland, C.-B., année 1924 | 3,500 | 2,600 |
| Rapport de la station expérimentale, Swift Current, Sask., année 1924 | 7,300 | 4,915 |
| Alimentation des volailles, Bul. N° I N.S. | 100,000 | 6,780 |
| Roses rustiques—Leur culture au Canada, Bul. N° 17 N.S. | 1,400 | 1,000 |
| Plantes médicinales et leur culture au Canada, Bul. N° 36, N.S. | 6,500 | 4,375 |
| Expériences sur le blé à la ferme expérimentale fédérale de Brandon, Man.—Un résumé de 1889 à 1923 | 2,000 | 1,570 |
| Le jardin potager du cultivateur de la prairie, Bul. N° 43 N.S. (Réimpression) | 10,000 | 1,000 |
| La culture du prunier et liste des pruniers qui peuvent être cultivés au Canada et descriptions de variétés, Bul. N° 45 N.S. | 4,750 | 1,915 |
| Dindons—Soins et élevage, Bul. N° 46 N.S. | 33,500 | 16,675 |
| Sous-produits de viande et d'os, Bul. N° 49 N.S. | 5,000 | 4,585 |
| Ensilage de tournesols, de maïs, de trèfle d'odeur, et d'autres plantes: leurs nature et composition, Bul. N° 50 N.S. | 59,000 | 6,151 |
| Maladies des tomates, Bul. N° 51 N.S. | 10,075 | 8,005 |
| La luzerne au Manitoba, résultats des expériences conduites par la ferme expérimentale de Brandon, Man., Bul. N° 54 N.S. | 14,700 | 7,168 |
| La culture du pommier au Canada, descriptions et listes de variétés, Bul. N° 55 N.S. | 49,500 | 6,040 |
| Etude des plantes canadiennes en rapport avec leurs conditions environnantes, Bul. N° 58 N.S. | 6,600 | 3,190 |
| L'engraissement des bœufs en hiver au Manitoba, Feuil. N° 18 N.S. (Réimpression) | 5,000 | 910 |

PUBLICATIONS PUBLIÉES PAR LE MINISTÈRE ET DISTRIBUÉES PAR LE BUREAU DES PUBLICATIONS, ENTRE LE 31 MARS 1925 ET LE 31 MARS 1926—*Fin*

| — | Reçues | Distribuées |
|---|---|---|
| *Divisions des fermes expérimentales*—Fin | | |
| L'engraissement des bœufs en hiver dans Québec, feuil. N° 19 N.S. (Réimpression) | 4,000 | 1,894 |
| L'engraissement des bœufs en hiver dans l'Ouest de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, feuil. N° 20 N.S. (Réimpression) | 9,000 | 286 |
| L'alimentation des bœufs d'engrais en hiver dans l'Ontario, feuil. N° 21 N.S. (Réimpression) | 4,800 | 295 |
| Appareils de chauffage pour le tabac jaune, feuil. N° 51 N.S. | 5,600 | 3,836 |
| Mélilot—Résultats des expériences conduites à la ferme expérimentale de Brandon, Man., feuil. N° 56, N.S. | 13,000 | 7,340 |
| Potasse en Agriculture, feuil. N° 61 N.-E. | 14,900 | 3,935 |
| Portées d'automne—L'élevage, l'alimentation et le soin des porcs pour la production du lard en hiver, feuil. N° 63 N.S. | 19,600 | 2,600 |
| L'engraissement pratique des bœufs sur les Prairies, circ. N° 26 N.S. (Réimpression) | 41,800 | 5,777 |
| L'examen des sols pour les cultivateurs, circ. N° 32 N.S. | 100 | ..... |
| Les nids à trappe. circ. N° 34 N.S. | 61,000 | 6,702 |
| L'éducation et l'élevage des poussins, circ. N° 35 N.S. | 26,000 | 11,812 |
| Fleurs pour le jardin des prairies, circ. N° 38 N.S. | 15,000 | 6,707 |
| Comment améliorer l'incubation en augmentant l'humidité, circ. N° 42 N.S. | 9,800 | 2,950 |
| Recommandations sur l'élevage et l'engraissement des porcs par le service de l'exploitation animale de la ferme expérimentale centrale, Ottawa | 600 | 360 |
| *Division des fruits*— | | |
| Fruits et légumes—Conserves, séchage et conservation, Bul. N° 32 N.S. (Réimpression) | 11,650 | 7,510 |
| Pommes cultivées au Canada, Bul. N° 35 N.S. (Réimpression) | 7,000 | 4,041 |
| Le remplissage du panier Climax, feuil. N° 62 N.S. | 1,000 | 968 |
| *Division de l'hygiène des animaux*— | | |
| Rapport du Directeur Général Vétérinaire, année finissant le 31 mars 1925 | 4,000 | 3,776 |
| Le choléra des porcs, feuillet N° 54 N.S. | 11,750 | 7,366 |
| La loi des viandes et des conserves alimentaires—loi, arrêté et règlement N° 15 | 96 | 79 |
| La loi des maladies contagieuses des animaux—loi, arrêté et règlement N° 18 | 1,552 | 225 |
| *Institut international de l'agriculture*— | | |
| Bulletins | ..... | 2,998 |
| *La division de l'industrie animale*— | | |
| Le livre d'or canadien pour les vaches de race pure, rapport N° 17 | 5,580 | 4,365 |
| Contrôle de la ponte pour les volailles de race pure, 1923–24, rapport N° 5 | 200 | 50 |
| Provenance et qualité des bœufs de commerce vendus au Canada en 1924, Rapport N° 5 | 1,920 | 1,714 |
| Rapport des quatrième et cinquième concours nationaux de ponte, 1922–23 et 1923–24, Bul. N° 56 N.S. | 11,800 | 3,600 |
| Sélection de viandes d'agneaux—directions pour la cuisson. Feuil. N° 9 N.S. | 18,000 | 6,305 |
| Comment chaponner. Feuil. N° 12 N.S. (Réimpression) | 12,000 | 2,998 |
| L'ablation de la queue et la castration des agneaux, feuil. N° 46 N.S. | 3,000 | 1,271 |
| Les œufs—La valeur alimentaire et leur place dans le régime canadien. Feuil .N° 59 N.S. | 16,000 | 8,110 |
| Le mirage des œufs, circ. N° 41 N.S. | 20,000 | 100 |
| Loi modifiant et consolidant la loi du bétail (la loi du bétail et des produits du bétail, 1923) | 24 | ..... |
| Règlements établis sous la section neuf, alinéa (a) et (b) de la loi du bétail et des produits du bétail, 1917 | 26 | ..... |
| Rapport de la réunion d'organisation des cercles de porcs de l'Ouest tenu à Saskatoon, avril 3-4, 1925 | 5,000 | 1,805 |
| Concours mondial d'aviculture, Ottawa, 27 juillet au 4 août, 1927, avis préliminaire | 4,000 | 3,400 |
| Aide fédérale à l'élevage des porcs, (Feuillet) | 3 | ..... |
| La bonne façon de conduire les animaux du commerce (Réimpression) | 25,000 | 2,350 |
| *Bureau des publications*— | | |
| Liste de publications, 1925, feuillet N° 53 N.S. (Réimpression) | 10,000 | 9,201 |
| Liste de publications, 1926, feuillet N° 64, N.S. | 40,500 | 7,450 |
| *Division des semences*— | | |
| Analyses d'engrais chimiques 1924–25. Feuillet N° 60 N.S. | 1,400 | 505 |
| Loi des engrais chimiques, 1922—lois, arrêtés et règlements N° 9 | 900 | 250 |
| Loi des semences, 1923—lois, arrêtés et règlements N° 11, octobre 1925 | 6,000 | 624 |
| Inspection du foin et de la paille avec les amendements apportés le 1er janvier 1925. Compilée d'après la loi fédérale de l'inspection et de la vente, partie X, loi, arrêtés et règlements | 2,000 | 1,060 |

## SURVEILLANCE DES PARIS SUR LES PISTES DE COURSE

Avec le concours et l'assistance de la police royale montée du Canada, le Ministère de l'Agriculture a entrepris, cette année encore, la surveillance des opérations sur toutes les pistes de courses canadiennes où le pari-mutuel est permis sous l'article 235 du Code Criminel.

Les appareils employés sur toutes les pistes étaient en état satisfaisant et la surveillance exercée par le Ministère a permis aux parieurs d'obtenir ce qui leur revenait légalement sur leurs paris. A la piste de Colwood Park, Victoria, C.-B., on a fait l'essai d'un totalisateur automatique, déjà employé sur les pistes australiennes. Ce système ne paraît pas être un succès à tous les points de vue, mais il semble que, bien installé et bien conduit, ce moyen de donner des renseignements sur les paris faits aux courses constitue une amélioration sur le système actuellement en usage, quoique le premier coût de l'installation est élevé.

Des réunions ont été tenues au cours de l'année sur trente-trois pistes au Canada, contre trente en 1924. Les trois autres pistes ont toutes fonctionné dans les Provinces des Prairies, une à Winnipeg, une à Carman, Man., pour une réunion de deux jours seulement; et une troisième au nouveau Chinook Jockey Club à Calgary, Alta.

Malgré le nombre croissant des courses, le nombre total de jours a été de dix inférieur à celui de l'année dernière, à cause de la législation provinciale de la Colombie-Britannique qui abaissait de quatorze à dix le nombre total de jours permis pour chaque société. Deux sociétés dans l'Est du Canada, savoir, King Edward Park, Montréal et Niagara Falls en Ontario, n'ont opéré que pour une réunion seulement.

La somme totale pariée sur toutes les pistes de courses en 1925 a été de $49,867,765 contre $52,600,633 et le montant retenu par les sociétés a été de $3,359,707.93 contre $3,496,890.78 en 1924.

Les statistiques par district sur les pistes de courses canadiennes en 1925 sont consignées au tableau suivant:

| District | Nombre de sociétés | Nombre de jours | Montant des paris | Montant retenu par les sociétés | Argent donné en prix pour les chevaux gagnants |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | $ | $ c. | $ |
| Québec | 7 | 83 | 6,964,663 | 506,164 26 | 378,250 |
| Ontario | 10 | 133 | 33,538,545 | 2,164,370 60 | 1,121,600 |
| Provinces des Prairies | 11 | 84 | 5,884,818 | 433,456 77 | 279,435 |
| Colombie-Britannique | 5 | 44 | 3,479,739 | 255,716 30 | 146,450 |
| Total | 33 | 344 | 49,867,765 | 3,359,707 93 | 1,925,735 |

RAPPORT DU

# MINISTÈRE

DE LA

# DÉFENSE NATIONALE

DU CANADA

POUR L'EXERCICE CLOS LE 31 MARS

1926

## (SERVICES DE LA MILICE ET DE L'AVIATION)

200—8-26
A.G. 650—5-31

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
1927

*A Son Excellence le très honorable Vicomte Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef du Dominion du Canada.*

PLAISE À VOTRE EXCELLENCE:—

Le soussigné a l'honneur de soumettre à Votre Excellence le rapport du ministère de la Défense nationale (services de la milice et de l'aviation), pour l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926.

Respectueusement soumis,

J. L. RALSTON,
*Ministre de la Défense nationale.*

MINISTÈRE DE LA DÉFENSE NATIONALE,
OTTAWA, le 11 octobre 1926.

OTTAWA, le 10 octobre 1926.

A l'honorable ministre de la Défense nationale,

Ottawa.

MONSIEUR,—J'ai l'honneur de vous soumettre, pour le déposer devant la Chambre, le présent rapport annuel du ministère de la Défense nationale (services de la milice et de l'aviation), pour l'exercice 1925-1926.

Votre obéissant serviteur,

G. J. DESBARATS,
*Sous-ministre.*



26403—1½

# TABLE DES MATIÈRES

RAPPORTS: PAGE

Du chef de l'état-major ..... 5

De l'adjudant général ..... 58

Du quartier-maître général ..... 69

Du comptable en chef ..... 87

Du sous-ministre adjoint ..... 90

Du juge-avocat général ..... 92

Du directeur des contrats ..... 93

APPENDICES:

A, B—Etats financiers ..... 94-101

C—Rapport du surintendant de l'arsenal fédéral, Québec ..... 102

# RAPPORT DU
# MINISTÈRE DE LA DÉFENSE NATIONALE DU CANADA
## (SERVICES DE LA MILICE ET DE L'AVIATION)

Pour l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926

---

## RAPPORT DU CHEF DE L'ÉTAT-MAJOR

### Politique militaire et organisation pour la défense

L'organisation du ministère de la Défense nationale a fait beaucoup de progrès en ce qui regarde les troupes de la milice et de l'aéronautique. Ces troupes ont continué de coopérer avec le ministère avec beaucoup d'efficacité.

Il ne s'est présenté aucun changement important dans la situation militaire durant l'année qui nous occupe. On a préparé des règlements touchant la mobilisation sur lesquels seront basés des plans de mobilisation concernant la défense du Dominion. Les détails, tels que l'emplacement des unités et la revision des effectifs, sont à date.

Les rapports des diverses branches et divisions de l'état-major général sont subdivisés comme suit:—

*(a) Service de la milice*

(1) Opérations militaires et service des renseignements.
(2) Instruction militaire et devoirs des officiers.
(3) Rapport annuel de l'officier de l'état-major de l'artillerie.
(4) Rapport du commandant de l'école des armes portatives.
(5) Rapport annuel du sous-directeur des signaux.
(6) Culture physique et services des cadets.
(7) Section historique.

*(b) Corps d'aviation royal canadien*

Ces rapports contiennent en détail le travail exécuté par les diverses branches. Vu les fonds limités, on a fait un effort suprême pour concentrer les principales dépenses et, dans certains quartiers, il s'est fait un progrès assez sensible, mais il reste beaucoup à faire avant que la situation puisse être considérée comme satisfaisante.

Il est absolument nécessaire que des crédits soient votés tant pour le service de la milice que pour le service de l'aéronautique, avant que ces services soient mis sur un pied d'efficacité qui permettra la mobilisation d'une force bien exercée et complètement équipée pour faire face à nos besoins. A moins que de plus forts crédits ne soient votés, il faudra absolument une nouvelle réorganisation et une réduction des unités de la milice. L'effectif actuel des unités n'est pas trop élevé si l'on prend en considération l'étendue du pays et sa population, mais il l'est trop en ce qui concerne l'argent dont on a pu disposer durant les dernières années.

Le travail de la milice active, tant permanente que non permanente, mérite une mention spéciale. Tous les grades y ont apporté leur concours pour obtenir les meilleurs résultats dans la situation présente, et, par tout le pays, on a constaté un intérêt accru en ce qui regarde l'instruction militaire.

Tous les grades du corps d'aviation royal canadien ont aussi travaillé ardument et ont très bien réussi tant dans leur instruction militaire que dans leurs opérations pour le compte des autres départements du gouvernement.

Cette force se trouve encore très handicappée par suite du manque d'équipement dû à la pénurie d'argent. On a dû employer du vieux matériel et des équipements non convenables. On a dû se servir d'une grande partie de l'équipement donné par le gouvernement britannique au Canada en 1919. Les deux seuls aéronefs éclaireurs modernes en usage au Canada actuellement ont été prêtés par le gouvernement britannique, et ils sont employés pour la protection des forêts dans l'Alberta.

On attire surtout l'attention sur les vols très hasardeux qui se font en plusieurs parties du Canada, particulièrement dans l'Alberta et dans le Manitoba par les pilotes du corps d'aviation royal canadien. Aucune fausse idée d'économie ne doit intervenir en ce qui regarde l'emploi d'un personnel convenable pour le corps d'aviation royal canadien en vue de protéger les forêts du Canada et pour l'exécution des relevés aériens.

## (1) Opérations militaires et service des renseignements

### *Opérations*

Toutes les questions concernant la politique militaire et les problèmes de la défense canadienne ont été référées à cette branche en ce qui regarde les recherches, les rapports ou l'exécution. Le problème de la défense côtière canadienne a été étudié sous toutes ses faces durant l'année.

Une observation minutieuse a été faite des politiques étrangères des autres pays et de l'activité de la ligue des nations.

### *Mobilisation*

Le directeur a conservé pendant toute l'année la position de président du sous-comité de mobilisation qui s'occupe de la préparation des règlements de mobilisation.

### *Renseignements militaires*

On a continué comme par les années passées la compilation et la distribution aux districts et au collège militaire royal des renseignements militaires hebdomadaires.

La distribution des archives et la notation en ce qui regarde les documents confidentiels entre le Q.G. de la D.N. et le collège militaire royal et les divers districts militaires exigent de la coordination. On a fait un bon pas dans cette direction en 1925, mais il reste beaucoup à faire avant que la question soit mise à clair.

En général, on peut dire que la section des renseignements remplit bien ses fonctions en temps de paix en autant que le permettent le personnel restreint et les fonds disponibles. On pourrait faire plus si un officier junior pouvait être employé sous le sous-directeur des services des renseignements militaires; ceci permettrait à ce dernier, pourvu que des fonds soint disponibles, de visiter les divers quartiers généraux de district d'une manière systématique, lui permettant de les visiter tous au moins une fois tous les deux ans. La liaison personnelle entre le sous-directeur du service des renseignements militaires et les officiers du service des renseignements des districts militaires que telles visites établiraient, serait d'une valeur incalculable surtout en ce qui regarde les cours d'instruction dans le travail "I" tant pour le personnel des troupes permanentes que pour celui de la milice active non permanente.

Le travail relatif à la vérification et à la conservation des rapports des inspections annuelles, effectué autrefois par le bureau de l'inspecteur général, se fit encore sous la direction du sous-directeur du service des renseignements militaires.

En plus des fonctions qui relèvent absolument du travail des renseignements, le sous-directeur du service des renseignements militaires continua d'agir comme président du comité de l'édition et de la gérance du Canadian Defence Quarterly, ce qui, après tout, signifie qu'il est l'éditeur de ce magazine. Il n'y a aucun doute qu'il se fit de cette façon un travail très utile au point de vue de l'éducation. La circulation atteint maintenant 4,000 exemplaires.

*Organisation et liaison*

Cette direction a étudié les questions d'emplacement des unités non permanentes et de l'organisation militaire. On a continué de faire une investigation des cartes, de la préparation des cartes, de la topographie, de la lecture des cartes, de relevés aériens, etc., etc.

Plusieurs conférences ont été données par les officiers de cette division et des réponses ont été envoyées aux demandes touchant les questions militaires.

Pour illustrer d'une manière graphique l'effort de l'armée britannique sur le front occidental, on a compilé une carte faisant connaître la situation des alliés et des pouvoirs centraux, le 25 septembre 1918, conjointement avec la section historique, et elle fut publiée et distribuée à tous les intéressés.

Le directeur et les autres officiers ont donné beaucoup d'attention aux officiers anglais, canadiens et étrangers qui ont visité le Canada.

On a maintenu une liaison satisfaisante avec les autres départements du gouvernement.

Le directeur a continué d'agir comme président du comité des honneurs du champ de bataille pendant une grande partie de l'année.

*Etat-major général et bibliothèque départementale*

Durant l'année, l'honorable ministre a autorisé un comité de bibliothèque consistant d'un président,—le directeur des opérations militaires et du service de renseignements—et de deux membres, dont l'un représente le service naval et l'autre le service de l'aéronautique.

L'index sur cartes de la bibliothèque a été considérablement augmenté durant l'année.

On a reçu quatre-vingt cinq volumes, dont quatre ont été donnés.

En vue de pouvoir disposer de plus d'argent pour l'achat de livres, on a réduit le nombre d'abonnement aux journaux, magazines, etc. Soixante et onze magazines ont été reçus et circulés dans toutes les diverses branches, divisions, sections, etc., du département. Des extraits ont été détachés des principaux journaux quotidiens, et ont été circulés dans le département pour le renseignement des officiers.

Le montant placé à la disposition de la bibliothèque pendant les trois dernières années financières n'a été que de $1,000 par année. Ceci est loin d'être suffisant.

*Section géographique, état-major général*

Cette section était connue autrefois sous le nom de "Division des arpentages" mais le nom a été changé d'après les dispositions de l'ordre de milice 626 du 25 novembre 1925.

*Notes générales*

On a fait des relevés durant l'année de 1925 dans la province d'Ontario. Le travail d'arpentage fut effectué dans le district du lac Rideau, et les relevés par aéronef dans le district de Stratford. La topographie de trois cartes contrôlées dans la province de Québec n'a pu être continuée, vu qu'on avait besoin de photographies aériennes, et que le corps d'aviation royal canadien ne pouvait disposer d'aucun aéronef pour ce travail dans Québec sur la rive droite du Saint-

Laurent. Le cours d'instruction en arpentage pour les membres des troupes permanentes commença le 5 janvier pour se terminer le 31 octobre 1925. Le caporal Johnstone du R.C.R., membre du cours, ayant fait preuve d'une aptitude spéciale, fut transféré à l'effectif permanent des arpenteurs militaires.

Le territoire total arpenté et cartographié par la division des arpentages à venir jusqu'au 31 mars 1926, est comme suit:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Territoire arpenté et cartes publiées | 34,337 | m. carrés |
| Territoire complètement arpenté, mais non encore cartographié | 2,087 | " |
| Territoire dont une partie a été arpentée | 4,027 | " |
| Total | 40,451 | " |

L'outillage de lithographie est presque au complet en ce qui regarde les instruments, les presses et les appareils mécaniques à l'exception d'une presse rotative à épreuve. Il faut de toute nécessité se procurer cette presse, non seulement pour les besoins de la division géographique, mais aussi pour pouvoir obtenir des épreuves directes en vue de faire d'autres observations.

*Photographies aériennes pour les levés.*

Le résultat obtenu au moyen des photographies aériennes fournies par le corps d'aviation royal canadien, a été si satisfaisant en ce qui regarde une partie du district de Mallorytown, qu'une demande a été faite de prendre des photographies verticales de tout le territoire indiqué sur les cartes de Westport et de Perth, une superficie totale d'environ huit cent cinquante milles carrés. Durant l'été de 1925 on a fait des photographies verticales d'environ six cents milles carrés de ces deux districts à une altitude de dix mille pieds; il fut impossible, à cause de la mauvaise température, de compléter tout le territoire indiqué sur la carte de Perth. Mille sept cent quarante et une excellentes photographies, sur une échelle d'environ $4\frac{1}{3}''$ au mille, nous ont été fournies par le corps d'aviation royal canadien, et, durant l'hiver, neuf membres du personnel des arpenteurs furent employés à préparer les détails de ces photographies sur les tablettes de levés, en préparation des travaux de campagne de 1926. Le district du lac Rideau compris dans ces deux cartes est probablement le plus difficile à arpenter de tous les territoires entrepris par la section géographique. Il n'y a aucun doute que les cartes seront plus exactes et minutieuses dans leurs détails que si elles avaient été faites par relevés topographiques, à moins de dépenser des sommes énormes.

La méthode simple et précise qui consiste à se servir de photographies aériennes, et qui a été adoptée dans le bureau de la section géographique, a obtenu un tel succès et sera d'un si grand avantage pour faire l'arpentage des parties les plus difficiles à arpenter, que pour cette raison seule il serait fort désirable qu'il existât une coopération entre le corps d'aviation royal canadien et la section géographique, ce qui permettrait, lorsque nécessaire, d'obtenir les photographies des districts qui sont arpentés. Cette coopération est aussi nécessaire pour l'instruction du personnel de la section géographique dans l'emploi des photographies aériennes et l'adoption de méthodes plus perfectionnées.

*Contrôle.*

Les arpentages de contrôle furent effectués en Ontario seulement. Une équipe travailla constamment dans les districts de Westport et de Perth dont les cartes furent complétées. De plus, des lignes ont été chaînées à la méridienne à l'ouest de l'Ontario, pour relier les vieilles lignes de la division des arpentages aux stations géodésiques qui ont été établies depuis que ces lignes ont été tirées. Il a fallu aussi arpenter des lignes au stadia pour faire la révision des territoires indiqués sur les cartes de Lucan, Parkhill et Perch. Le tableau suivant indique le travail effectué.

*Contrôle horizontal—*

*Cartes de Westport et de Perth—*

à la méridienne—394 milles avec 2936 stations
au stadia—502 milles avec 2964 stations.

*Cartes de Lucan, Parkhill et Perch—*

au stadia—215 milles avec 525 stations.

*Stations géodésiques de raccordement—*

à la méridienne—40 milles avec 118 stations.

*Contrôle vertical—*

*Cartes de Westport et de Perth—*

nivellement à la méridienne—394 milles, 2300 contours,
nivellement au stadia—541 milles, 2125 contours.

*Carte de Lucan—*

nivellement au stadia—60 milles, 50 contours.

formant un total de—

| | |
|---|---|
| Lignes chaînées à la méridienne | 434 milles |
| Lignes arpentées au stadia | 717 " |
| Nivellement à la méridienne | 394 " |
| Nivellement au stadia | 601 " |

*Topographie.*

*Travail préparatoire.*—Durant l'hiver de 1925-26, jusqu'au commencement des travaux sur le terrain, le personnel prépara les feuilles des districts à être arpentés, savoir:—

(*a*) Mallorytown,
(*b*) Stratford,
(*c*) St. Marys,
(*d*) Grand Bend.

On se prépare aussi à la revision ou au réarpentage des territoires connus sous les noms de—

(*a*) Perch,
(*b*) Parkhill,
(*c*) Lucan.

Ces territoires étaient contigus à ceux où les nouveaux travaux se faisaient, mais la topographie en avait été effectuée en 1908.

L'arpentage de Mallorytown était considéré comme un travail spécial. On a pu obtenir des photographies aériennes et les renseignements qu'on a pu en retirer ont été transmis à la projection en se servant de la méthode la plus précise—les cartes faites à la planchette étaient des reproductions de l'original, ce qui permettait d'éliminer les différentes erreurs souvent dues au système de poinçonnage.

La balance des cartes fut préparée au moyen de notre méthode ordinaire.

*Travaux sur le terrain.*

*Mallorytown.*—La moitié du district de Mallorytown fut photographiée. Trois cartes de ce territoire furent préparées, représentant environ douze milles carrés chacune, et les travaux sur le terrain commencés le 20 avril, furent effectués par MM. Attfield et Thomas et S. W. Attfield. Malgré que le terrain était très difficile à arpenter, vu ses nombreuses collines et ses buissons dispersés, il n'a pas été nécessaire d'avoir recours à des assistants pour compléter ce travail qui fut exécuté à raison d'un mille carré par jour.

La balance de ce territoire, trente-cinq milles carrés, ne fut pas photographiée, et le travail fut effectué par S. M. Taylor, du collège militaire royal,

durant juillet et août. Les progrès n'étaient pas aussi prononcés et on dut obtenir l'aide d'un assistant topographe durant toute cette période.

*Stratford, St. Marys et Grand Bend.*—Deux équipes avaient la charge de ce district, sous la direction de M. A. Thomas et du sergent-major W. Attfield, G.R.C., qui établirent leur quartier général à Stratford et à Exeter. Comme ce territoire était facile à arpenter à la planchette, il ne fut pas nécessaire d'obtenir de l'aide pour les topographes, sauf dans le cas d'un petit terrain situé près de Grand Bend où on employa un homme de l'endroit pendant trois semaines.

On a fait des progrès sensibles et la topographie fut très bien réussie. La superficie totale arpentée dans ces trois districts était de mille quatre-vingt-quinze milles.

*Réarpentage du terrain indiqué sur les cartes de Parkhill et de Perch.*—Ce terrain avait été arpenté en 1908 et avait besoin d'être revisé. La reproduction de ces cartes, qui avait été faite avant 1912, était loin d'être exacte, et il fut décidé de faire un nouvel arpentage topographique à la planchette. Le topographe arpenta de nouveau chaque district séparément.

*Résumé*—

Le résultat des travaux de la saison est le suivant:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nouvelles cartes prêtes à être publiées— | | |
| Stratford | 430 | milles carrés |
| St. Marys | 430 | " |
| Grand Bend | 235 | " |
| Total des nouveaux travaux | 1,095 | " |
| Nouvel arpentage— | | |
| Mallorytown | 72 | milles carrés |
| Perch | 78 | " |
| Parkhill et partie de Lucan | 450 | " |
| Total du réarpentage | 600 | " |
| Total de la topographie en 1925 | 1,695 | " |

*Travail du bureau*—

*Dessin*—Nouveau travail entre les mains des dessinateurs et des graveurs au commencement de l'exercice financier:

Quatre cartes de 1", à savoir—Thetford, St-Sylvestre, Mallorytown et Stratford.

Séries de ½" au mille—Halifax.

*Impression*—

| | |
|---|---|
| Nouvelles cartes— | |
| 6 cartes réglementaires de 1" et de ½", à savoir—Sydney, Bras d'Or, Warwick, Mira, Arthabaska, Scotstown, Toronto ½" | 6,235 |
| 7 cartes d'instruction, à savoir—Champ de tir de Connaught, Petawawa S.E. et N.E., Victoria et les environs, N.E., Fredericton, Afghan Frontier | 2,126 |
| 6 cartes confidentielles | 4,471 |
| 3 cartes imprimées pour le département des Mines | 8,012 |
| 3 cartes (London) imprimées pour le service géodésique | 1,500 |
| 6 cartes pour l'illustration des rapports, etc | 28,712 |
| 54 petites cartes, diagrammes et formes spéciales pour des fins d'instruction | 11,251 |
| Réimpression de 13 cartes à échelle réglementaire de 1" et de ½" et cartes spéciales | 10,873 |
| Total pour 85 nouvelles cartes et 13 réimpressions | 73,180 |
| Verres de lanternes magiques pour les cours | 693 |
| Photographies, 44 insignes régimentaires, impressions totales | 290 |
| Bulletins du département | 187,100 |
| Cartes et diagrammes distribués— | |
| Cartes topographiques de 1" et ½" vendues au public | 5,981 |
| Cartes fournies gratuitement aux autres départements | 2,732 |
| Au département de la Défense Nationale, y compris les cartes de campement | 7,968 |
| 73 divers diagrammes, petites cartes, formules, etc., surtout pour des fins d'instruction | 21,669 |
| 6 cartes pour l'illustration des rapports, etc | 28,712 |
| Total des cartes et des diagrammes distribués | 67,062 |

On pourra constater, d'après le rapport ci-dessus, que le bureau des impressions a été bien employé cette année, le nombre des cartes de 1″ et de ½″ et des cartes de campement qui ont été distribuées dépassant de plusieurs milles celui de toutes les années écoulées. En sus de l'impression de la carte de London, à une grande échelle, pour le compte du service géodésique, on entreprit pour la première fois, cette année, l'impression des cartes topographiques pour le département des Mines ainsi que des bulletins pour l'usage du département de la Défense nationale. L'impression de ces cartes et de ces diagrammes a été aussi bien faite que par le passé, et le fait que ces documents ont été imprimés au prix coûtant au bureau de la section géographique, a dû être une source d'économie considérable pour le gouvernement. Parmi les magnifiques cartes qui ont été imprimées on doit faire une mention toute spéciale de celle de Toronto, à une échelle de ½″.

L'adoption des méthodes de relevés aériens a apporté un nouvel intérêt au travail. Il serait à désirer qu'il fût possible d'obtenir et de conserver une coopération directe entre le corps d'aviation royal canadien et la section géographique, de l'état-major général, ce qui est indispensable pour l'instruction efficace des deux sections tant dans la photographie que dans la cartographie, pour les fins militaires et autres. Ce n'est qu'au moyen de ces relations que l'on pourra obtenir des améliorations dans les méthodes en usage et dans l'adoption de nouvelles.

Tous ceux qui font partie de cette division ont travaillé loyalement et efficacement pendant toute l'année.

## (2) Instruction militaire et devoirs des officiers

### INSTRUCTION

*Observations.*—Le montant disponible pour les exercices annuels durant l'exercice 1925-1926 était à peu près le même que pour 1924-1925; par conséquent, il fut impossible d'effectuer des changements importants dans les méthodes d'instruction. Comme l'année dernière, le problème était, d'une manière générale, de maintenir l'organisation actuelle de la milice canadienne au plus haut degré d'efficacité que pouvaient le permettre les circonstances.

On a considéré de nouveau que le plus grand avantage que l'on pourrait retirer des fonds limités dont on pouvait disposer serait en donnant toute notre attention à l'instruction militaire des jeunes officiers, des sous-officiers à brevet, des sous-officiers et des spécialistes particuliers aux diverses armes ou divisions, et en limitant l'instruction des autres grades au minimum nécessaire pour le maintien de l'organisation de l'unité. L'instruction des officiers et des sous-officiers devrait être d'une nature pratique.

Cette méthode d'instruction eut tout le succès que l'on pouvait en attendre, mais il devient de plus en plus difficile de maintenir cet esprit de corps dans la milice active non permanente, qui est si indispensable pour obtenir de bons résultats.

Il est impossible, avec les fonds limités dont on peut disposer, d'obtenir le degré d'efficacité voulu, et, au fur et à mesure que le temps s'écoule, on doit s'attendre à ce qu'il sera de plus en plus difficile de maintenir le degré actuel d'instruction militaire.

*Troupes permanentes*

L'effectif limité des troupes permanentes, ainsi que les nombreuses demandes d'instructeurs pour la milice active non permanente, ont handicappé pour beaucoup l'instruction des troupes permanentes.

L'instruction militaire des unités suivantes fut autorisée, et dans d'autres cas l'instruction fut donnée en vertu d'arrangements pris par les commandants de district. Il fut impossible de concentrer l'instruction des unités.

| Unité | De | A | Distance | Via | Transport terminé le | Date approximative du retour à la station | Observations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *R.C.D.*— | | | | | | | |
| Quartier général..... | Toronto..... | Niagara.... | 62 | Par eau... | 4–6–25 | 31–8–25 | |
| Escadron "A"..... | St. Jean..... | Local (1).... | ..... | ..... | (a) | (a) | (1) Exercice avec armes à la Pte. aux Trembles. |
| | St. Jean..... | Niagara.... | ..... | Par ch. de fer..... | 15–7–25 | 29–8–25 | |
| " "B"..... | Toronto..... | Niagara.... | 62 | Par eau... | 4–6–25 | 31–8–25 | |
| *L.S.H. (R.C.)*— | | | | | | | |
| Quartier général..... | Calgary..... | Sarcee..... | 6 | A pied.... | 6–6–25 | 24–8–25 | (2) Equipe d'éclaireurs par ch. de fer. |
| Escadron "A"..... | Winnipeg.... | Hughes..... | 115 (i) | A pied.... | 13–6–25 | 17–8–25 | |
| " "B"..... | Calgary..... | Sarcee..... | 6 | A pied.... | 6–6–25 | 24–8–25 | |
| *A.H.R.C.*— | | | | | | | |
| Quartier général..... | Kingston.... | Petawawa.. | 149 | Par ch. de fer..... | 28–5–25 | 16–8–25 | |
| Batterie "A"..... | Kingston.... | Petawawa.. | 149 | Par ch. de fer..... | 28–5–25 | 16–8–25 | |
| " "B"..... | Kingston.... | Petawawa.. | 149 | Par ch. de fer..... | 28–5–25 | 16–8–25 | |
| " "C"..... | Winnipeg.... | Hughes..... | 115 | Par ch. de fer..... | 27–6–25 | 6–7–25 | |
| | Hughes..... | Sarcee..... | 720 | Par ch. de fer..... | 7–7–25 | 27–8–25 | |
| *A.R.C.*— | | | | | | | |
| Quartier général..... | Halifax..... | McNab Is.. | 4 | Par eau... | (a) | (a) | (3) Bataille simulée, 5–10–25 à 10–10–25. |
| Batt. N 1, A.R.C. (A.C.)..... | Halifax..... | McNab Is.. | 4 | Par eau... | 10–8–25(′) | 27–9–25(3) | |
| Batt. N° 2, A.R.C. (A.C.)..... | Halifax..... | Sandwich... | 4 | Par eau... | 27–4–25(′) | 13–6–25(3) | |
| Batt. N° 3, A.R.C. (A.M.)..... | Kingston.... | Petawawa.. | 149 | Par ch. de fer..... | 27–5–25 | 16–8–25 | (4) Bataille simulée, 24–8–25 à 29–8–25 |
| Batt. N° 5, A.R.C. (A.C.)..... | Esquimalt.. | Rodd Hill.. | 7 | A pied.... | 15–7–25(\|) | 29–8–25(4) | |
| *G.R.C.*— | | | | | | | |
| Détachement N° 2... | Toronto..... | Niagara.... | 62 | Par eau... | 24–8– 25 | 19–9–25 | |
| " N° 5... | Québec..... | (a) | | (a) | (a) | (a) | (5) Détachement seulement. |
| " N° 6... | Halifax..... | McNab Is.. | 4 | Par eau... | 7–7–25 | 21–8–25 | |
| " N° 10° | Winnipeg.... | Hughes..... | 115 | Par ch. de fer..... | 13–6–25 | 17–8–25 | |
| " N° 11.. | Esquimalt.. | Rodd Hill.. | 7 | A pied.... | 15–5–25 | 15–6–25 | |
| *R.C.R.*— | | | | | | | |
| Quartier général..... | London..... | Cove Ranges... | 5 | A pied.... | 1–6–25 | 27–6–25 | |
| Compagnie "A"..... | Halifax..... | Aldershot... | 74 | Par ch. de fer..... | 15–6–25 | 25–7–25 | |
| " "B"..... | Toronto..... | Niagara.... | 62 | Par eau... | 5–6–25 | 31–8–25 | |
| " "C"..... | London..... | Cove Ranges... | 5 | A pied.... | 1–6–25 | 27–6–25 | |
| " "D"..... | St. Jean..... | Pte. aux-Trembles | ..... | Par ch. de fer..... | 13–6–25(6) | 27–6–25(6) | (6) Exercice avec armes. |
| | Pte. aux-Trembles | Montreal S.. | ..... | Par ch. de fer..... | 27–6–25 | 22–7–25 | |
| *P.P.C.L.I.*— | | | | | | | |
| Quartier général..... | Winnipeg.... | St. Charles. | 12 | A pied.... | 1–6–25 | 1–8–25 | |
| Compagnie "A"..... | Winnipeg.... | St. Charles. | 12 | A pied.... | 1–6–25 | 1–8–25 | |
| " "B"..... | Esquimalt.. | Heals Rifle Range.... | 14 | A pied.... | 15–6–25 | 30–6–25 | |
| *Royal 22nd Regiment*— | | | | | | | |
| Quartier général..... | Québec..... | Lauzon.... | 3 | A pied.... | 10–6–25 | 10–9–25 | |
| Compagnie "A"..... | Québec..... | | | | | | |

(a) Laissé à la discrétion du commandant du district dans lequel l'unité intéressée est stationnée en permanence.

*Milice active non permanente*

L'instruction militaire se divisait en deux classes, à savoir l'instruction des unités au quartier général local ou au camp, et l'instruction individuelle aux écoles royales, provisoires ou de camp. Dans presque tous les cas, la période d'instruction, sauf pour l'artillerie, était de 9 jours. Les camps centraux ont été très peu nombreux.

Les détachements des batteries de l'artillerie mobile avaient la permission de faire des exercices de tir pendant 6 jours au quartier général local et 6 jours au camp. L'artillerie côtière avait droits à 8 jours d'exercice au quartier général local et 4 jours aux forts.

Dans quelques cas, des cours d'une durée de pas plus de 16 jours, furent donnés dans des écoles de camp à la place de l'instruction militaire, et les officiers, les sous-officiers à brevet, les sous-officiers et les spécialistes seulement pouvaient assister à ces cours.

Le tableau suivant fait connaître l'instruction donnée aux unités de la milice active non permanente durant l'exercice 1925-1926.

| Unité | Nombre d'hommes exercés | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Au quartier général local | | | Au camp | | |
| | Officiers | Autres grades | Hommes Jours | Officiers | Autres grades | Hommes Jours |
| *District militaire N° 1—* | | | | | | |
| 1st Hussars | 21 | 158 | 1,458 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 9e Grey Horse | 5 | 26 | 224½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 55e batterie, A. de C.C | 4 | 22 | 147 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 12e batterie (London) | 3 | 35 | 248½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 29e batterie, A. de C.C | 3 | 29 | 163 | 5 | 33 | 257 |
| 16e batterie, A. de C.C | 3 | 27 | 123 | 3 | 35 | 266 |
| 7e Cie de camp., G.C | 5 | 22 | 194 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cie N° C. des S.C | 10 | 77 | 605 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1re Cie de cyclistes, C. des G | 3 | 9 | 108 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Université de W. Ont., C.F.O.C | 16 | 125 | 1,202 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Collège D'Agri. Ont., C.F.O.C | 8 | 31 | 261½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Middlesex Light Infantry | 12 | 129 | 1,095½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Perth Regiment | 22 | 162 | 1,425½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Huron Regiment | 15 | 207 | 1,829 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Canadian Fusiliers | 29 | 182 | 1,288½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bruce Regiment | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | 150 | 1,013 |
| Oxford Rifles | 16 | 134 | 1,222½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| H.L.I. of Canada | 28 | 204 | 1,645 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wellington Rifles | 24 | 243 | 2,276½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| North Waterloo Regt | 27 | 112 | 1,112 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Elgin Regt | 24 | 172 | 1,183 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Lambton Regt | 15 | 195 | 1,877 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Essex Fusiliers | 26 | 230 | 1,841 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kent Regt | 30 | 341 | 2,594½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2e C.M.C | 39 | 260 | 2,122½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1er train divisionnaire | 5 | 62 | 438 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 15e ambulance de campagne | 3 | 12 | 45 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 396 | 3,206 | 26,730 | 25 | 218 | 1,536 |
| *District militaire N° 2—* | | | | | | |
| 1re brigade à cheval | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | 27 |
| Gov. Gen. Body Guard | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 87 | 862 |
| 2nd Dragoons | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 61 | 630 |
| Mississauga Horse | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 82 | 841½ |
| 10th Brant Dragoons | 17 | 59 | 684 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3e brigade A. de C.C | 2 | 1 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 16 |
| 9e batterie (Toronto) | 5 | 33 | 228 | 5 | 33 | 228 |
| 15e batterie | 5 | 45 | 215 | 4 | 33 | 222 |
| 30e batterie | 5 | 33 | 228 | 4 | 32 | 216 |
| 53e batterie | 5 | 33 | 228 | 5 | 32 | 222 |
| 8e brigade, A. de C.C | 2 | 1 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 21 |
| 11e batterie | 5 | 34 | 229 | 3 | 33 | 252 |
| 10e batterie | 3 | 34 | 222 | 5 | 31 | 252 |
| 40e batterie | 7 | 35 | 161½ | 5 | 33 | 264 |
| 54e batterie | 3 | 33 | 334 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2e génie divisionnaire | 8 | 46 | 287½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2e bat. C. des S.C | 16 | 73 | 770½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2e Cie de cyclistes, C. des G | 6 | 17 | 191 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| Unité | Nombre d'hommes exercés | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Au quartier général local | | | Au camp | | |
| | Officiers | Autres grades | Hommes Jours | Officiers | Autres grades | Hommes Jours |
| *District militaire N° 2*—Fin | | | | | | |
| Université Toronto, C.F.O.C. | 22 | 268 | 3,477 | ... | ... | ... |
| Royal Hamilton Regt. | 29 | 307 | 2,572 | ... | ... | ... |
| Dufferin Rifles of Canada | 27 | 197 | 1,891 | ... | ... | ... |
| Wentworth Regt. | 15 | 123 | 1,202 | ... | ... | ... |
| P.L. (A. & S.) Hldrs of Can. | 32 | 344 | 3,205 | ... | ... | ... |
| Lincoln Regt. | 21 | 118 | 1,226 | ... | ... | ... |
| Haldimand Rifles | 27 | 89 | 990 | ... | ... | ... |
| Norfolk Rifles | 16 | 137 | 914 | ... | ... | ... |
| Lincoln & Welland Regt. | 5 | 90 | 855½ | ... | ... | ... |
| Queen's Own Rifles of Canada | 58 | 484 | 4,445½ | ... | ... | ... |
| Royal Grenadiers | 31 | 284 | 2,611 | ... | ... | ... |
| 48th Highlanders | 33 | 564 | 5,347 | ... | ... | ... |
| Irish Regiment | 12 | 63 | 670 | ... | ... | ... |
| Toronto Regiment | 26 | 208 | 1,775 | ... | ... | ... |
| Toronto Scottish | 33 | 323 | 3,153 | ... | ... | ... |
| Grey Regiment | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 30 | 450 |
| Simcoe Foresters | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 59 | 450 |
| Northern Pioneers | 13 | 50 | 529 | ... | ... | ... |
| York Rangers | 19 | 81 | 890 | ... | ... | ... |
| Peel & Dufferin Regt. | 26 | 133 | 1,313 | ... | ... | ... |
| Halton Rifles | 14 | 92 | 765 | ... | ... | ... |
| Ontario Regt. | 20 | 133 | 979 | ... | ... | ... |
| Sault Ste. Marie Regt. | 22 | 114 | 907½ | ... | ... | ... |
| 3e C.M.C. | 28 | 179 | 1,638 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2e train div., I.M.C. | 9 | 59 | 585 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2e ambulance de campagne | 4 | 21 | 225 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5e ambulance de campagne | 11 | 57 | 408½ | ... | ... | ... |
| 7e amb. de cav. de camp | 5 | 12 | 143½ | ... | ... | ... |
| 16e amb. de camp | 5 | 22 | 177 | ... | ... | ... |
| 19e amb. de camp | 7 | 67 | 427 | ... | ... | ... |
| Queens Rangers | 30 | 207 | 2,036 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 689 | 5,303 | 49,172 | 121 | 550 | 4,953½ |
| *District militaire N° 3*— | | | | | | |
| P.L. Dragoon Guards | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 102 | 1,088 |
| 3rd P.W. Dragoons | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 111 | 1,121 |
| 4th Hussars | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 46 | 473 |
| 1re brigade A. de C.C. | 1 | ... | 8 | 1 | ... | 3 |
| 2e batterie (Howitzer) | 3 | 32 | 210 | 4 | 28 | 192 |
| 1re batterie | 5 | 33 | 180 | 6 | 32 | 228 |
| 4e brigade A. de C.C. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 7 |
| 4e batterie | 4 | 32 | 287½ | ... | ... | ... |
| 2e batterie de gros calibre | 3 | 34 | 222 | 4 | 34 | 261 |
| 9e brigade A. de C.C. | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 20 |
| 3e batterie | 5 | 30 | 180 | 4 | 28 | 192 |
| 34e batterie | 3 | 33 | 234 | 4 | 34 | 228 |
| 3e génie div. | 6 | 52 | 411 | 9 | 50 | 527 |
| 3e bat. de sign. C. des S.C. | 6 | 70 | 684 | 7 | 49 | 634 |
| Univ. Queen, C.F.O.C. | 14 | 96 | 1,066 | ... | ... | ... |
| P.W.O. Regt. | 25 | 142 | 1,385 | ... | ... | ... |
| Argyle, Light Infantry | 22 | 139 | 1,449 | ... | ... | ... |
| Hastings & P.E. Regt. | ... | ... | ... | 27 | 109 | 1,247 |
| Frontenac Regt. | 13 | 121 | 1,125 | ... | ... | ... |
| Lanark & Renfrew Regt. | 9 | 60 | 628½ | ... | ... | ... |
| Brockville Rifles | 32 | 159 | 1,446½ | ... | ... | ... |
| Grenville Regt. | 11 | 134 | 1,212½ | ... | ... | ... |
| S. D. & G. Highlanders | 14 | 126 | 1,229½ | ... | ... | ... |
| Ottawa Highlanders | 27 | 230 | 1,722 | 27 | 155 | 574 |
| Régiment de Hull | 18 | 94 | 1,008 | ... | ... | ... |
| Northumberland Regt. | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 121 | 1,323 |
| V. & H. Regt. | 9 | 112 | 1,152 | ... | ... | ... |
| Durham Regt. | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 121 | 1,201 |
| Peterboro Rangers | 14 | 112 | 951 | ... | ... | ... |
| Gov. Gen. Foot Guards | 29 | 242 | 2,067 | ... | ... | ... |
| 4e bat. C.M.C. | 14 | 69 | 474 | 10 | 74 | 572½ |
| Ambulance de camp. n° 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 21 | 204 |
| 23e ambulance de camp | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 24 | 245 |
| 3e détachement C.M.M.C. | 1 | ... | 9 | ... | 4 | 36 |
| 3e train div., I.M.C. | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 37 | 395 |
| Total | 288 | 2,152 | 19,341½ | 193 | 1,182 | 10,771½ |

| Unité | Nombre d'hommes exercés | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Au quartier général local | | | Au camp | | |
| | Officiers | Autres grades | Hommes Jours | Officiers | Autres grades | Hommes Jours |
| *District militaire N° 4—* | | | | | | |
| Scottish Light Dragoons | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 41 | 85 |
| Duke of York R.C. Hussars | 5 | 20 | 225 | 11 | 41 | 342 |
| Eastern Townships M.R. | ... | ... | ... | 13 | 52 | 658 |
| 6e brigade A. de C.C. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 4 |
| 24e batterie | 3 | 30 | 198 | ... | ... | ... |
| 35e batterie | 4 | 23 | 159 | 3 | 23 | 181 |
| 81e batterie | 3 | 32 | 198 | 2 | 23 | 175 |
| 79e batterie | 4 | 30 | 202 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2e brigade A. de C.C. | 2 | 1 | 18 | ... | ... | ... |
| 7e batterie | 5 | 33 | 222 | 5 | 33 | 228 |
| 5e batterie | 5 | 33 | 228 | 3 | 32 | 207 |
| 66e batterie | 4 | 29 | 189 | ... | ... | ... |
| 27e batterie | 5 | 26 | 168 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2e brigade lourde, A.C. | 2 | 1 | 18 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1re batterie lourde | 2 | 40 | 240 | 4 | 30 | 236 |
| 3e batterie de siège | 4 | 34 | 228 | 4 | 25 | 203 |
| 7e batterie de siège | 5 | 33 | 220 | 5 | 31 | 252 |
| 10e batterie de siège | 5 | 33 | 221 | 3 | 29 | 224 |
| 2nd Montreal Regt., A.C. | 2 | 1 | 18 | ... | ... | ... |
| 4e cie de camp., G.C. | 5 | 56 | 536 | ... | ... | ... |
| 4e bat. de sign., C.S.C. | 7 | 60 | 579 | ... | ... | ... |
| 4e cie de cyclistes, C. des G. | 5 | 18 | 207 | ... | ... | ... |
| Univ. McGill, C.F.O.C. | 12 | 94 | 1,272 | 3 | ... | 3 |
| Univ. Montréal de, C.F.O.C. | 6 | 54 | 180 | ... | ... | ... |
| Univ. of Bishop's Coll., C.F.O.C. | 4 | 50 | 648 | ... | ... | ... |
| Collège Loyola, C.F.O.C. | 5 | 75 | 960 | ... | ... | ... |
| Sherbrooke Regt. | 13 | 112 | 1,084 | ... | ... | ... |
| Les Carabiniers de Sherbrooke | 20 | 110 | 1,094 | ... | ... | ... |
| Le Régiment de St-Hyacinthe | 22 | 110 | 1,105 | ... | ... | ... |
| Le Régiment de Châteauguay | ... | ... | ... | 44 | 102 | 2,353 |
| Carabiniers Mont-Royal | 30 | 300 | 2,894 | ... | ... | ... |
| Le Régiment de Joliette | ... | ... | ... | 42 | 96 | 2,214 |
| Three Rivers Regt. | 18 | 100 | 930 | ... | ... | ... |
| Le Régiment de Maisonneuve | 32 | 200 | 1,987 | ... | ... | ... |
| Victoria Rifles of Canada | 33 | 301 | 2,868 | ... | ... | ... |
| Royal Hldrs of Canada | 63 | 610 | 5,949 | ... | ... | ... |
| Royal Montreal Regt. | 32 | 161 | 1,681 | ... | ... | ... |
| Canadian Grenadiers Guards | 30 | 291 | 2,790 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1re brigade de mit. aut. | 17 | 78 | 655 | ... | ... | ... |
| 8e bat. C.M.C. | 6 | 43 | 430 | ... | ... | ... |
| 4e train div., I.M.C. | 12 | 52 | 568½ | ... | ... | ... |
| 4e détachement, C.M.M.C. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 16 |
| Total | 432 | 3,274 | 31,169½ | 148 | 558 | 7,381 |
| *District militaire N 5—* | | | | | | |
| 7th Hussars | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 40 | 775 |
| 11th Hussars | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 37 | 788 |
| 13e brigade, A. de C.C. | 2 | ... | 12 | 1 | ... | 3 |
| 57e batterie | 5 | 35 | 238½ | 5 | 31 | 245 |
| 82e batterie | 4 | 36 | 195 | 3 | 33 | 396 |
| 6th Regt., A. de P.C. | 19 | 136 | 970 | 16 | 108 | 992 |
| 5e génie div. | 6 | 36 | 333 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5e bat. de sign., C.S.C. | 17 | 53 | 539 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5e cie de cyclistes, C. des G. | 5 | 21 | 220 | ... | ... | ... |
| Université Laval, C.F.O.C. | 5 | 63 | 492 | 2 | ... | 32 |
| La Salle C.F.O.C. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 16 |
| Régiment de Montmangy | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 4 | 144 |
| Régiment de Beauce | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 125 |
| Fusiliers du St-Laurent | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | 70 |
| Régiment de Lévis | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 27 | 520 |
| Royal Rifles of Canada | 22 | 178 | 1,550½ | 1 | ... | 16 |
| Les Voltigeurs de Québec | 31 | 286 | 2,726 | ... | ... | ... |
| Le Régiment de Québec | 35 | 113 | 1,330 | 6 | ... | 92 |
| Les Chasseurs Canadiens | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 48 |
| Les Francs-Tireurs du Saguenay | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 96 |
| 5e train div., I.M.C. | 9 | 114 | 1,107 | ... | ... | ... |
| 5e détachement, C.V.M.C. | 1 | 7 | 69 | ... | 6 | 12 |
| Total | 161 | 1,078 | 9,782 | 89 | 289 | 4,370 |

| Unité | Nombre d'hommes exercés | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Au quartier général local | | | Au camp | | |
| | Officiers | Autres grades | Hommes Jours | Officiers | Autres grades | Hommes Jours |
| *District militaire N° 6—* | | | | | | |
| P.E.I. Light Horse | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 45 | 593 |
| King's (N.S.) Mounted Rifles | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 50 | 558 |
| 14e brigade, A. de C.C | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 33 | 230 |
| 52e batterie | 2 | 33 | 210 | 2 | 33 | 350 |
| 87e batterie | 3 | 43 | 228 | 3 | 35 | 365 |
| 16e brigade, A. de C.C | 1 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... |
| 6e batterie (Sydney) | 5 | 33 | 216 | 3 | 33 | 360 |
| 86e batterie | 5 | 33 | 228 | 4 | 32 | 360 |
| 36e batterie | 4 | 30 | 204 | 4 | 33 | 370 |
| 83e batterie | 5 | 33 | 204 | 4 | 34 | 342 |
| 1re brigade lourde P.E.I | 13 | 67 | 554 | 5 | 33 | 179 |
| 1st Halifax Regt., A. de P.C | 26 | 116 | 996 | 24 | 116 | 486 |
| 9e batterie de siège | 7 | 39 | 229 | 5 | 33 | 380 |
| 10e cie de forteresse, 6e génie div | 4 | 42 | 275 | ... | ... | ... |
| 6e bat. de sign., C.S.C | 2 | 22 | 176 | 8 | 62 | 545 |
| Coll. Tehncique N.-E., C.F.O.C | 2 | 39 | 480 | ... | ... | ... |
| Lunenburg Regt | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 76 | 840 |
| Annapolis Regt | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 74 | 850 |
| Colchester & Hants Regt | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 65 | 765 |
| Halifax Rifles | 21 | 135 | 797 | ... | ... | ... |
| Princess Louise Fusiliers | 16 | 105 | 969 | ... | ... | ... |
| Pictou Highlanders | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 105 | 1,122 |
| Cumberland Regt | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 70 | 857 |
| Cape Breton Highlanders | ... | ... | ... | 28 | 65 | 847 |
| P.E.I. Regiment | ... | ... | ... | 21 | 80 | 893 |
| 6e bat. C.M.C | 5 | 23 | 180 | 6 | 34 | 360 |
| Total | 121 | 793 | 5,952 | 246 | 1,141 | 11,652 |
| *District militaire N° 7—* | | | | | | |
| 8th Princess Louise (N.B.) Hussars | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 31 | 462 |
| N.B. Dragoons | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 24 | 366 |
| 12e brigade, A. de C.C | 1 | ... | 6 | 2 | 1 | 27 |
| 89e batterie | 5 | 33 | 220½ | 5 | 33 | 342 |
| 90e batterie | 4 | 43 | 222 | 4 | 33 | 333 |
| 8e batterie | 5 | 32 | 222 | 5 | 33 | 342 |
| 3e brigade lourde N.B | 2 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | ... |
| 15e batterie lourde | 6 | 36 | 178 | 4 | 32 | 314 |
| 4e batterie de siège | 4 | 33 | 222 | 3 | 33 | 288 |
| 6e batterie de siège | 4 | 30 | 162 | ... | ... | ... |
| 6e bat. de sign. C.S.C | 4 | 14 | 101 | 2 | 23 | 225 |
| Univ. du N.B., C.F.O.C | 3 | 98 | 917 | ... | ... | ... |
| Univ. de Mt. Allison, C.F.O.C | 3 | 13 | 76½ | ... | ... | ... |
| 16e brigade d'inf | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 18 |
| Carleton Light Infantry | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 25 | 411 |
| York Regiment | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 26 | 399 |
| North Shore (N.B.) Regt | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 25 | 382 |
| N.B. Rangers | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 26 | 392 |
| St. John Fusiliers | 28 | 91 | 794 | ... | ... | ... |
| 7e bat. C.M.C | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 102 | 1,090 |
| Cie n° 1, 6e train div., I.M.C | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 25 | 255 |
| Total | 69 | 423 | 3,133 | 151 | 472 | 5,646 |
| *District militaire N° 10—* | | | | | | |
| 6e brigade à cheval | 2 | 1 | 27 | ... | ... | ... |
| Fort Garry Horse | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 38 | 819 |
| 12 Manitoba Dragoons | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 37 | 773 |
| Border Horse | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 42 | 808 |
| 1st Rgt. Manitoba Mounted Rif | ... | ... | ... | 11 | 34 | 768 |
| 5e brigade, A. de C.C | 2 | 1 | 18 | 2 | ... | 12 |
| 13e batterie (Winnipeg) | 4 | 37 | 228 | 4 | 31 | 210 |
| 38e batterie | 5 | 45 | 240½ | 5 | 33 | 214 |
| 17e batterie | 5 | 36 | 228 | 2 | 28 | 186 |
| 19e batterie | 4 | 40 | 189½ | 3 | 33 | 214 |
| 11e batterie de siège | 4 | 32 | 184 | 1 | 22 | 115 |
| 10e bat. de sign. C.S.C | 21 | 93 | 969 | ... | ... | ... |
| Manitoba University, C.F.O.C | 21 | 115 | 1,421 | ... | ... | ... |
| 20e brigade d'inf | 1 | 1 | 18 | ... | ... | ... |
| Winnipeg Rifles | 33 | 201 | 1,280 | ... | ... | ... |
| Winnipeg Grenadiers | 26 | 161 | 1,396 | ... | ... | ... |

| Unité | Nombre d'hommes exercés | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Au quartier général local | | | Au camp | | |
| | Officiers | Autres grades | Hommes Jours | Officiers | Autres grades | Hommes Jours |
| *District militaire N° 10*—Fin | | | | | | |
| Queen's Own Cameron Hldrs of Can. | 22 | 123 | 1,305 | ... | ... | ... |
| Winnipeg Light Infantry | 19 | 127 | 1,186 | ... | ... | ... |
| Lake Superior Regt | 26 | 171 | 1,404 | ... | ... | ... |
| Kenora Light Infantry | 17 | 103 | 890 | ... | ... | ... |
| Manitoba Rangers | 20 | 198 | 1,614 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1er escadron de mit | 12 | 53 | 585 | ... | ... | ... |
| 2e brigade de mit. aut | 12 | 68 | 535 | ... | ... | ... |
| 10e bat. C.M.C | 29 | 87 | 769 | ... | ... | ... |
| 10e train div., I.M.C | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 9 |
| 3e ambulance de camp | 4 | 42 | 315 | ... | ... | ... |
| 4e amb. de cav. de camp | 5 | 38 | 275 | ... | ... | ... |
| 21e amb. de cav. de camp | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 156 |
| 10e section C.V.M.C | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | 108 |
| Total | 294 | 1,773 | 15,077 | 52 | 315 | 4,392 |
| *District militaire N° 11*— | | | | | | |
| 5th B.C. Light Horse | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 77 | 820 |
| 1st Regt. B.C. Mounted Rifles | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 84 | 895 |
| 15e brigade, A. de C.C | 2 | 1 | 18 | 1 | ... | 7 |
| 31e batterie | 5 | 33 | 228 | 4 | 32 | 251 |
| 68e batterie | 5 | 33 | 228 | 5 | 27 | 220 |
| 85e batterie | 5 | 29 | 204 | 4 | 32 | 252 |
| 5e batterie de siège | 5 | 33 | 195 | 5 | 33 | 266 |
| 5th B.C. Regt., A. de P.C | 10 | 79 | 715 | 10 | 79 | 357½ |
| 58e batterie | 5 | 33 | 228 | 7 | 33 | 317 |
| 12e batterie de siège | 4 | 21 | 120 | 4 | 21 | 96 |
| 11e génie div | 3 | ... | 27 | ... | ... | ... |
| 6e cie de camp., G.C | 5 | 86 | 572½ | 1 | 11 | 172 |
| 11e bat. de sign., C.S.C | 6 | 31 | 256½ | 3 | 16 | 79 |
| 23e brigade d'inf | 2 | ... | 18 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1st B.C. Regt | 24 | 95 | 992 | 4 | 14 | 277 |
| Vancouver Regt | 18 | 83 | 846 | 2 | 1 | 48 |
| Westminster Regt | 21 | 132 | 1,250 | 7 | 18 | 479 |
| Seaforth Hldrs of Canada | 25 | 101 | 1,064 | 2 | 13 | 134 |
| Irish Fusiliers of Canada | 23 | 99 | 1,096 | 4 | 7 | 166 |
| Rocky Mountain Rangers | 14 | 132 | 1,272 | 1 | ... | 16 |
| North B.C. Regt | 15 | 68 | 744 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1st Can. Scottish Regt | 15 | 92 | 928 | ... | 2 | 32 |
| 11e bat. C.M.C | 18 | 69 | 742 | 2 | ... | 12 |
| 11e train div., I.M.C | 9 | 36 | 384 | ... | ... | ... |
| 18e ambulance de camp | 4 | 11 | 113 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 243 | 1,297 | 12,241 | 92 | 500 | 4,896½ |
| *District militaire N° 12*— | | | | | | |
| 14th Canadian Light Horse | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 79 | 982 |
| 16th Canadian Light Horse | ... | ... | ... | 17 | 80 | 937 |
| 18th Canadian Light Horse | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 70 | 872 |
| 1st Regt. Sask. Mounted Rifles | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 74 | 797 |
| 18e bat. A. de C.C | 4 | 36 | 216 | 4 | 32 | 214 |
| 77e batterie | 3 | 33 | 216 | 3 | 42 | 285 |
| 10e colonne de mun. de brig | 2 | 13 | 90 | ... | ... | ... |
| 21 batt. A. de C.C | 4 | 37 | 205 | 5 | 32 | 254 |
| 44e batterie | 4 | 29 | 182 | 4 | 24 | 224 |
| 3e troupe de camp., G.C | 2 | 18 | 180 | ... | ... | ... |
| 14e cie de camp., G.C | 3 | 23 | 227 | ... | ... | ... |
| 12e bat. de sign., C.S.C | 20 | 107 | 1,036 | ... | ... | ... |
| Sask. University C.F.O.C | 11 | 62 | 838 | ... | ... | ... |
| King's Own Rifles of Canada | 23 | 123 | 1,161 | ... | ... | ... |
| Regina Rifle Regt | 8 | 117 | 619 | ... | ... | ... |
| 1er bat. Weyburn Regt | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 42 | 482 |
| 1er bat. Assiniboia Regt | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 66 | 775 |
| Sask. Border Regt | ... | ... | ... | 14 | 63 | 683 |
| Sask. Light Infantry | 12 | 88 | 900 | ... | ... | ... |
| Prince Albert Volunteers | 17 | 56 | 643½ | ... | ... | ... |
| 1st Yorkton Regt | ... | ... | ... | 19 | 68 | 795 |
| Battleford Light Infantry | 17 | 59 | 669 | ... | ... | ... |
| 12 bat. C.M.C | 13 | 39 | 396 | 3 | 18 | 189 |
| 10e ambulance de camp | 3 | 27 | 270 | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | 146 | 867 | 7,848½ | 136 | 690 | 7,489 |

| Unité | Nombre d'hommes exercés | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Au quartier général local | | | Au camp | | |
| | Officiers | Autres grades | Hommes Jours | Officiers | Autres grades | Hommes Jours |
| *District militaire N° 13—* | | | | | | |
| 5e brigade à cheval | 1 | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 15th Canadian Light Horse | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | 47 | 809 |
| 19th Alberta Dragoons | 17 | 74 | 819 | 2 | ..... | 32 |
| 1er bat. Alberta Mounted Rif | 8 | 26 | 290 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 2e bat. Alberta Mounted Rif | 7 | 29 | 280½ | 2 | 1 | 46 |
| 20e batterie, A. de C.C | 3 | 33 | 121½ | 4 | 33 | 214 |
| 93e batterie | 5 | 27 | 168 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 19e brigade, A. de C.C | 2 | 1 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 22e batterie | 4 | 15 | 81 | 3 | 9 | 68 |
| 23e batterie | 4 | 20 | 120 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 91e batterie | 4 | 21 | 124 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 20e brigade A. de C.C | 2 | ..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 61e batterie | 5 | 33 | 228 | 5 | 28 | 198 |
| 78e batterie | 5 | 32 | 222 | 5 | 32 | 222 |
| 92e batterie | 5 | 33 | 228 | 4 | 33 | 222 |
| Génie divisionnaire | 9 | 54 | 491½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 13e bat. de sign. C.S.C | 12 | 54 | 521 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Université d'Alberta, C.F.O.C | 27 | 261 | 3,456 | 2 | ..... | 29 |
| 24e brigade d'inf | 2 | ..... | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 29e birgade d'inf | 2 | ..... | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Edmonton Regt | 23 | 66 | 783 | 2 | 7 | 143 |
| Edmonton Fusiliers | 22 | 77 | 612 | ..... | 3 | 48 |
| Calgary Highlanders | 23 | 139 | 1,087½ | 2 | ..... | 32 |
| Calgary Regiment | 24 | 123 | 1,150 | 3 | ..... | 48 |
| South Alberta Regiment | 9 | 69 | 683 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 13e bat. C.M.C | 22 | 81 | 823½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8e ambulance de camp | 6 | 31 | 300½ | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 17e amb. de cav. de camp | 5 | 16 | 173 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 258 | 1,315 | 12,838 | 50 | 193 | 2,111 |

## *Récapitulation*

| D.M. | Nombre d'hommes exercés au quartier général local | | | | Nombre d'hommes exercés au camp, y compris les écoles de camp de district | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Officiers | Autres grades | Hommes jours | | Officiers | Autres grades | Hommes jours | |
| 1 | 396 | 3,206 | 26,730 | 7 | 25 | 218 | 1,536 | 6 |
| 2 | 689 | 5,303 | 49,172 | 8 | 121 | 550 | 4,953½ | 7 |
| 3 | 288 | 2,152 | 19,341½ | 8 | 193 | 1,182 | 10,771½ | 8 |
| 4 | 432 | 3,274 | 31,169½ | 8 | 148 | 558 | 7,381 | 10 |
| 5 | 161 | 1,078 | 9,782 | 8 | 89 | 289 | 4,370 | 12 |
| 6 | 121 | 793 | 5,952 | 6 | 246 | 1,141 | 11,652 | 8 |
| 7 | 69 | 423 | 3,133 | 6 | 151 | 472 | 5,646 | 9 |
| 10 | 294 | 1,773 | 15,077 | 7 | 52 | 315 | 4,392 | 12 |
| 11 | 243 | 1,297 | 12,241 | 8 | 92 | 500 | 4,896½ | 8 |
| 12 | 146 | 867 | 7,848½ | 8 | 136 | 690 | 7,489 | 9 |
| 13 | 258 | 1,315 | 12,838 | 8 | 50 | 193 | 2,111 | 9 |
| Total | 3,097 | 21,481 | 193,284½ | 8 | 1,303 | 6,108 | 65,198½ | 9 |

### ÉCOLES D'INSTRUCTION

*Observations.*—Ce travail s'est fait conformément aux fonds dont on pouvait disposer, et si l'on prend en considération le peu de fonds disponible, les résultats ont été très satisfaisants.

*Troupes permanentes.*—Cette année encore, vu l'obligation d'économiser, il nous a été impossible d'envoyer un nombre suffisant de candidats des troupes permanentes suivre des cours spéciaux en Angleterre, et la diminution du per-

sonnel technique a été encore plus sensible. On n'a pu faire face à toutes les demandes qui ont été faites pour des personnels techniques.

Les membres du cadre d'instruction des troupes permanentes maintenus pour l'instruction de la milice active non permanente ont dû travailler ferme, mais ils ont été à la hauteur de leur tâche et ont obtenu des résultats très satisfaisants.

*Milice active non permanente.*—On a dû faire des concessions pour faire face à la difficulté rencontrée par plusieurs membres de la milice active non permanente qui ne peuvent consacrer le temps requis pour obtenir les certificats nécessaires en suivant un cours complet d'instruction à l'école royale qui est considérée la plus normale et la mieux qualifiée. Pour faire face à cette difficulté et se conformer au manque de fonds nécessaires en ce qui regarde l'envoi de tous les candidats aux écoles royales, il est permis maintenant de se contenter d'aptitudes partielles aux écoles provisoires établies aux quartiers généraux des unités. La balance des qualités requises qui consiste dans le travail pratique peut s'obtenir maintenant dans une période beaucoup plus restreinte à l'école royale ou celle qui en tient lieu, l'école de camp. Le nombre d'écoles qui peut être autorisé est limité par le nombre d'officiers instructeurs permanents et de sous-officiers assistants instructeurs disponibles. Le degré d'instruction continue d'en souffrir à plusieurs écoles par suite du manque de personnel qualifié pour des fins de démonstration.

*Cours spéciaux.*—Des cours tant pour la milice permanente que pour la milice active non permanente ont été donnés et suivis par le personnel comme suit:—

COURS À L'ÉTRANGER

*Troupes permanentes—*

*Ecole de guerre, Camberley*

Le lieut.-colonel E. W. Samsom, D.S.O., E.C. des A.P., janvier 1924 à décembre 1925.

Le capit. (major à brevet) M. A. Pope, M.C., G.R.C., janvier 1924 à décembre 1925.

Le capit. (major à brevet) R. J. Leach, M.C., A.R.C., janvier 1925 à décembre 1926.

Le capit. (major à brevet) A. H. W. London, O.B.E., M.C., R.C.R., janvier 1925 à décembre 1926.

Le major K. Stuart, D.S.O., M.C., G.R.C., janvier 1926 à décembre 1927.

Le capit. K. C. Burness, M.C., P.P.C.L.I., janvier 1926 à décembre 1927.

*Ecole de guerre, Quetta*

Le capitaine J. K. Lawson, The R.C.R., février 1924 à décembre 1925.

Le capit. (major à brevet) G. R. Turner, M.C., D.C.M., G.R.C., février 1925 à décembre 1926.

Le major F. R. Henshaw, M.C., G.R.C., février 1926 à décembre 1927.

*Ecole d'officiers supérieurs*

Le major G. P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., Royal 22nd Regt., février 1925 à mai 1925.

Le major (lieut.-col. à brevet) E. Forde, D.S.O., C.S.R.C., février 1925 à août 1925.

Le major M. Tenbrooke, M.C., P.P.C.L.I., janvier 1926 à juin 1926.

*Stage*

Le major N. C. Sherman, C.M.M.R.C., février 1925 à juin 1925.

Le major (lieut.-col. à brevet) H. D. G. Crerar, D.S.O., A.R.C., janvier 1925 à mars 1927.

Le capit. D. A. Grant, M.C., R.C.R., février 1925 à janvier 1927.

Le lieut.-col. W. H. P. Elkins, D.S.O., A.R.C., mars 1926 à mai 1926.

Le capit. (major à brevet) J. A. Murray, S. de S. de l'A.R.C., octobre 1925 à août 1926.

Le lieut.-colonel P. S. Benoit, G.R.C., juillet 1925 à septembre 1925.

Le major L. W. Millar, P.C.S., visites des écoles.

Le capitaine E. L. M. Burns, M.C., G.R.C., visites des travaux, 12 jours.

*Cours des intendants des magasins militaires*

Le lieut. (capit. temp.) V. A. Curmi, C.M.M.R.C., février 1924 à janvier 1925.

*Cours d'état-major de l'école de canonnage*

Le lieut. (capit. à brevet) R. O. C. Morton, A.H.R.C., septembre 1923 à septembre 1925.

Le capitaine J. C. Murchie, A.R.C., septembre 1924 à septembre 1925.

Le capitaine J. F. Preston, M.C., A.R.C., septembre 1925 à septembre 1926.

Le capitaine M. H. S. Penhale, A. R. C., septembre 1925 à septembre 1926.

*Cours d'équitation*

Q.M.S. P. Walshe, R.C.D., juillet 1925 à décembre 1925.

R.S.M. R. Richmond, L.S.H. (R.C.), juillet 1925 à juin 1926.

Q.M.E.I. C. P. Wolfe, A.H.R.C., janvier 1926 à décembre 1926.

N° 8165, F. J. Irwin, A.H.R.C., juillet 1924 à juin 1925.

*Ecole d'armes portatives et cours abrégé technique pour armes portatives*

Le capit. F. F. Worthington, M.C., M.M., P.P.C.L.I., février 1925 à juillet 1925.

Le lieut. E. P. Poirier, M.M., Royal 22nd Regiment, janvier 1925 à juillet 1925.

Le lieut. (capit. à brevet) G. E. Walls, P.P.C.L.I., mars 1926 à août 1926.

*Cours avancé de l'école d'artillerie*

Le major J. H. McQueen, C.M.M.R.C., novembre 1925 à février 1928.

*Culture physique*

Le lieut. E. P. Poirier, M.M., Royal 22nd Regiment, janvier 1926 à juillet 1926.

*Cours des artificiers en armement*

Sergent d'état-major A. S. Beddows, C.M.M.R.C., avril 1925 à mars 1926.

*Cours des examinateurs de munitions*

Le caporal C. R. Wallace, C.M.M.R.C., mai 1925 à décembre 1925.

COURS AU CANADA

*Cours préparatoire à l'école de guerre*

Un cours pour les officiers qui se préparent aux examens d'admission à l'école de guerre a été tenu au collège militaire royal de Kingston du 5 octobre 1925 au 23 février 1926. Cinq officiers ont pris part à ce cours et tous se présentèrent à l'examen de concours pour les trois vacances accordées au Canada. De plus, trois officiers du corps d'aviation royal canadien suivirent les cours d'instruction jusqu'à la fin de décembre.

*Grand cours*

Le second grand cours depuis la guerre fut donné au collège militaire royal de Kingston, du 8 janvier au 29 mai 1926. Ce cours qui a pour but de préparer les candidats qui désirent obtenir des commissions dans les troupes permanentes fut suivi par huit candidats.

*Cours-revue*

Avec le cours ci-dessus, on a donné un cours-revue pour les officiers de la milice active permanente qui fut suivi par 6 officiers.

*Cours d'état-major d'artillerie*

Ce cours qui commença en octobre 1924 se termina en octobre 1925. Il fut suivi par un officier et huit autres grades qui tous obtinrent leurs certificats sauf un autre grade.

Trois officiers et sept autres grades assistent à un cours de treize mois, lequel commença en octobre.

*Cours des maîtres canonniers*

On a donné un cours pour deux sous-officiers à l'école royale d'artillerie, Halifax, N.-E., du 5 janvier au 31 mai 1925. Ces deux sous-officiers ont satisfait aux examens.

*Ecole du génie militaire, Halifax*

Des cours pour les instructeurs des travaux de campagne (classe II) et pour le contremaître des travaux ont été donnés au personnel du G.R.C. Dix autres militaires y prirent part.

*Cours de signaux et de tir avec armes portatives*

Voir sous "Service des signaux" (page 32) et "Exercice avec armes portatives" (page 30).

*Cours d'état-major militaire*

Le cours d'état-major de la milice a pour but de préparer les officiers de la milice active non permanente de la classe supérieure à remplir des fonctions dans le personnel des formations en campagne.

La partie pratique du troisième cours d'après guerre, et qui dura douze jours, fut donnée à Lennoxville, P.Q., pour les candidats de l'est du Canada, et au camp Sarcee pour ceux de l'ouest du Canada durant l'été de 1925; trente-trois officiers se qualifièrent à Lennoxville et vingt-huit au camp Sarcee.

La partie théorique du 4e cours d'après-guerre, qui consiste d'une série de cours, fut donnée dans les divers districts durant les mois d'hiver; 182 officiers prirent part aux examens écrits et plusieurs autres assistèrent aux cours de temps à autre.

*Ecole d'instruction de l'I.M.R.C., Winnipeg*

Un cours spécial pour les officiers de l'I.M.R.C. fut donné à l'école d'instruction de Winnipeg, du 1er septembre au 21 décembre 1925, et six officiers y assistèrent.

Un cours pour les sous-officiers de l'I.M.R.C. fut aussi donné du 14 septembre 1925 au 13 janvier 1926. Huit candidats suivirent ce cours.

*Corps des magasins militaires royaux canadiens, Ottawa*

Deux cours d'instruction pour le personnel du C.M.M.R.C. et quelques officiers choisis parmi les autres unités des troupes permanentes furent donnés pendant l'année. Un total de 38 autres grades assistèrent à ces cours.

*Cours d'aptitude et de spécialité*

Ces cours furent donnés par le personnel de la milice active non permanente aux écoles royales et permanentes suivantes:—

| District | Ecole | Dates | | Nombre de personnes présentes | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | du | au | Officiers | Autres grades |
| 2 | Ecole royale de Cavalerie, Toronto | 5 oct. 1925 | 14 nov. 1925 | 3 | 8 |
| | " " " | 1er fév. 1925 | 13 mars 1925 | 14 | 19 |
| 4 | " " St-Jean, P.Q. | 12 oct. 1925 | 14 nov. 1925 | 7 | 2 |
| | " " " | 1er fév. 1926 | 13 mars 1926 | 11 | ..... |
| 10 | " " Winnipeg | 5 oct. 1925 | 14 nov. 1925 | 1 | 1 |
| | " " " | 1er fév. 1926 | 13 mars 1926 | 20 | 57 |
| 13 | " " Calgary | 1er fév. 1926 | 13 mars 1926 | 16 | 19 |
| 3 | Ecole royale d'artillerie, Kingston* | 14 avril 1925 | 4 mai 1925 | 2 | 18 |
| | " " " | 11 sept. 1925 | 14 nov. 1925 | 6 | ..... |
| 6 | " " Halifax | 6 juillet 1925 | 31 août 1925 | 5 | ..... |
| | " " " | 1er fév. 1926 | 13 mars 1926 | 5 | 8 |
| 10 | " " Winnipeg* | 14 avril 1925 | 4 mai 1925 | 8 | ..... |
| | " " " | 5 oct. 1925 | 14 nov. 1925 | 1 | ..... |
| | " " " | 15 fév. 1926 | 13 mars 1926 | 12 | 29 |
| | " " " | 8 mars 1926 | 19 mars 1926 | 1 | ..... |
| 11 | " " Esquimalt | 19 oct. 1925 | 14 nov. 1925 | 1 | ..... |
| 6 | Ecole royale du génie, Halifax | 5 oct. 1925 | 14 nov. 1925 | ..... | 5 |
| | " " " | 25 janv. 1926 | 31 mars 1926 | 2 | 2 |
| 11 | " " Esquimalt | 1er mars 1926 | 13 mars 1926 | 2 | 6 |
| 1 | Ecole royale d'infanterie, London | 5 oct. 1925 | 14 nov. 1925 | 8 | ..... |
| | " " " | 1er fév. 1926 | 13 mars 1926 | 21 | 24 |
| 2 | " " Toronto | 5 oct. 1925 | 14 nov. 1925 | 6 | 3 |
| | " " " | 1er fév. 1926 | 13 mars 1926 | 22 | 37 |
| 4 | " " St-Jean, P.Q. | 12 oct. 1925 | 19 nov. 1925 | 6 | 1 |
| | " " " | 1er fév. 1926 | 13 mars 1926 | 9 | 24 |
| 5 | " " Québec | 1er fév. 1926 | 13 mars 1926 | 20 | 11 |
| 6 | " " Halifax | 5 oct. 1925 | 14 nov. 1925 | 3 | ..... |
| | " " " | 1er fév. 1926 | 13 mars 1926 | 22 | 10 |
| 10 | " " Winnipeg | 5 oct. 1925 | 14 nov. 1925 | ..... | 1 |
| | " " " | 1er fév. 1926 | 13 mars 1926 | 16 | 32 |
| 11 | " " Esquimalt | 5 oct. 1925 | 14 nov. 1925 | 2 | 4 |
| | " " " | 1er fév. 1926 | 13 mars 1926 | 11 | 11 |
| 2 | Ecole royale des mit., Toronto | 5 oct. 1925 | 14 nov. 1925 | ..... | 6 |
| | " " " | 1er fév. 1926 | 13 mars 1926 | 8 | 10 |
| 10 | " " Winnipeg | 5 oct. 1925 | 14 nov. 1925 | 3 | 2 |
| | " " " | 1er fév. 1926 | 13 mars 1926 | 7 | 12 |
| 2 | I.M.R.C., Ecole d'instruction, Toronto | 1er fév. 1926 | 13 mars 1926 | 4 | 10 |
| 10 | " " Winnipeg | 5 oct. 1925 | 14 nov. 1925 | 3 | 1 |
| | " " " | 1er fév. 1926 | 13 mars 1926 | 1 | 1 |
| 11 | " " Esquimalt | 5 oct. 1925 | 14 nov. 1925 | 1 | 1 |
| | " " " | 1er fév. 1926 | 13 mars 1926 | 3 | 3 |

*Spécialement pratique.

En plus des cours ci-dessus, il y eut des cours tenus dans les écoles provisoires pour les diverses armes suivantes:—

| District | Arme | Nombre d'écoles | Moyenne des personnes présentes | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Officiers | Autres grades |
| 2 | Cavalerie | 2 | 6 | 18 |
| 10 | " | 2 | 5 | 38 |
| 13 | " | 1 | 3 | 21 |
| 1 | Artillerie | 2 | 17 | 14 |
| 2 | " | 3 | 16 | 37 |
| 3 | " | 1 | 2 | 7 |
| 4 | " | 4 | 13 | 45 |
| 5 | " | 1 | ..... | 15 |
| 6 | " | 3 | 13 | 24 |
| 7 | " | 2 | 1 | 19 |
| 10 | " | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| 11 | " | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| 12 | " | 4 | 10 | 31 |
| 13 | " | 4 | 10 | 19 |
| 3 | Génie | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| 5 | " | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| 12 | " | 2 | 5 | 40 |
| 13 | " | 1 | ..... | 13 |
| 1 | Infanterie | 5 | 35 | 42 |
| 2 | " | 10 | 100 | 169 |
| 3 | " | 5 | 35 | 57 |
| 4 | " | 2 | 31 | 28 |
| 5 | " | 1 | 13 | 3 |
| 6 | " | 3 | 29 | 12 |
| 7 | " | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| 10 | " | 2 | 21 | 15 |
| 11 | " | 2 | 12 | 19 |
| 12 | " | 6 | 27 | 49 |
| 13 | " | 2 | 21 | 23 |
| 1 | Mitrailleuses | 4 | 23 | 43 |
| 4 | " | 1 | 4 | 9 |
| 6 | " | 2 | 9 | 8 |
| 7 | " | 2 | 13 | 12 |
| 10 | " | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| 12 | " | 3 | 9 | 24 |
| 13 | " | 2 | 5 | 16 |
| 5 | Cyclistes | 1 | 5 | 13 |
| 2 | I.M.C | 3 | 9 | 21 |
| 3 | " | 1 | 8 | 17 |
| 13 | " | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| 2 | S. de S. de l'A.C | 1 | 9 | 26 |
| 4 | " | 1 | 10 | ..... |
| 13 | " | 1 | ..... | 4 |
| 1 | Cadets | 4 | ..... | 69 |
| 2 | " | 4 | ..... | 181 |
| 3 | " | 3 | ..... | 84 |
| 4 | " | 2 | ..... | 27 |
| 5 | " | 1 | ..... | 24 |
| 6 | " | 2 | ..... | 18 |
| 7 | " | 1 | ..... | 24 |
| 10 | " | 2 | ..... | 87 |
| 13 | " | 1 | ..... | 32 |
| 2 | Equitation | 1 | 3 | 10 |
| 5 | " | 2 | 27 | ..... |
| 11 | " | 1 | 28 | ..... |
| 2 | Armes portatives | 2 | 7 | 19 |
| 3 | " | 1 | 7 | ..... |
| 2 | Trompettes | 1 | ..... | 7 |
| 3 | S.Q.-M | 1 | 1 | 16 |

Le nombre des officiers et des sous-officiers qui obtinrent leurs brevets aux écoles ci-dessus mentionnées apparaît dans les tableaux des pages 26 à 29.

*Voyages de l'état-major, Jeux de guerre, etc.*

De nouveau les voyages de l'état-major, les jeux de guerre et les exercices de tactique qui ont été suivis pendant l'année ont été organisés par les commandants de district.

*Examens de promotions*

Soixante-quatre officiers se sont présentés aux examens écrits tenus en avril et en octobre 1925 et en mars 1926. Sur ce nombre 21 ont réussi dans un ou plusieurs sujets pour le grade de major, et 28 pour le grade de capitaine.

*Langues étrangères*

Des examens d'interprètes français sous le régime des règlements des commissaires dans le service civil britannique ont été tenus en divers endroits du Canada en juin 1925 et en janvier 1926; trois officiers ont satisfait aux examens pour la position d'interprète français de première classe et deux pour la position d'interprète français de deuxième classe.

*Corps de formation des officiers canadiens*

En outre des exercices annuels des contingents du C.F.O.C. tel qu'expliqué plus haut sous la rubrique "Instruction", l'assistance des cadets aux examens semi-annuels pour l'obtention des certificats "A" et "B" a été très satisfaisante.

Le premier certificat donne droit à une commission dans la milice active non permanente et le dernier équivaut à un certificat pour le grade de capitaine dans la milice active non permanente et dispense le titulaire de suivre les examens pour le grand cours.

| District | Contingent | Effectif | | Programme | Certificat "A" | | | | Certificat "B" | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Pratique | | Par écrit | | Pratique | | Par écrit | |
| | | Off. | Aut. gr. | | Inscrits | Heureux | Inscrits | Heureux | Inscrits | Heureux | Inscrits | Heureux |
| 1 | Université Western Ontario | 14 | 127 | Infanterie | 41 | 27 | 27 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 3 |
| | | | | Ser. de santé | 10 | 10 | 9 | 5 | 12 | 12 | 14‡ | 10 |
| 1 | Collège d'agriculture d'Ontario | 9 | 58 | Infanterie | 11 | 11 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 4† | 3 |
| 2 | Université de Toronto | 25 | 349 | Infanterie | 73 | 59 | 54 | 48 | 17* | 11* | 11 | 6 |
| | | | | Génie | 12 | 12 | 9 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 3 | Université Queens | 14 | 96 | Infanterie | 64 | 44 | 43 | 11 | 4 | 4 | 11 | 4 |
| | 5e compagnie de campagne, G.C | 5 | 48 | Génie | 6 | 4 | 4 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | | | Infanterie | 24 | 20 | 19 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | Université McGill | 22 | 185 | Cavalerie | 11 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| | | | | Infanterie | 11 | 11 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| | | | | Ser. de santé | 5 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 4 | Collège Loyola | 7 | 73 | Infanterie | 14 | 13 | 13 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | Collège Bishop | 2 | 55 | Infanterie | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5 | Université Laval | 6 | 60 | Infanterie | 26 | 19 | 14 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| 6 | Collège technique N.-E | 2 | 41 | Infanterie | 13 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 0 |
| 7 | Université Mount Allison | 3 | 20 | Infanterie | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 0 |
| 7 | Université Nouveau-Brunswick | 3 | 112 | Infanterie | 31 | 26 | 22 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| 10 | Université du Manitoba | 23 | 247 | Infanterie | 21 | 21 | 19 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 8 |
| 12 | Université de la Saskatchewan | 16 | 97 | Infanterie | 28 | 28 | 2 | ..... | 7 | 6 | 8** | 3 |
| 13 | Université de l'Alberta | 30 | 281 | Infanterie | 55 | 45 | 42 | 25 | 6 | 3 | 13†† | 5 |
| | | | | Ser. de santé | 9 | 3 | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

‡ 2 pour 1 examen seulement. † 3 pour 1 examen seulement. * 1 pour la partie I seulement. ** 2 pour 1 examen seulement. †† 5 pour 1 examen seulement.

*Relevé des certificats émis entre le 1er avril 1925 et le 31 mars 1926*

OFFICIERS

| Nom de l'école | Officiers supérieurs | Capitaines | Lieutenants | Quartiers-maîtres | Compétence en équitation | Cours d'état-major d'artillerie | Services des cadets du Canada (N.P.) Gr. "A" | Annexe "A" | | An. "B" | Signaux | | | | | | | | | Certificats de qualifications militaires C.M.R. | Réussi | | | | | | Totaux |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Ire classe | Qualifié | Qualifié | Grade "A" T.V. | Grade spécial T.V. | Instructeurs spéciaux, T.V. | Instructeurs T.V. | Grade "B" T.V. | Grade "A" T.O. | Instructeurs spéciaux, T.V. | Instructeurs, T.O. | Grade "B" T.O. | | | Officiers supérieurs | Capitaines | Lieutenants | Quartiers-maîtres | Annexe "A" E. des A.P. | |
| Ecole royale de cavalerie, Toronto, Ont. | 2 | 2 | 4 | .... | 14 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 22 |
| Ecole royale de cavalerie, St-Jean, P.Q. | 5 | 9 | 3 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 19 |
| Ecole royale de cavalerie, Winnipeg, Man. | 1 | 7 | 4 | .... | 11 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 23 |
| Ecole royale de cavalerie, Calgary, Alberta | 4 | 5 | 4 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 14 |
| Ecole royale d'artillerie, Kingston, Ont. | 2 | 4 | 10 | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 17 |
| Ecole royale d'artillerie, Halifax, N.-E. | .... | .... | 8 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 8 |
| Ecole royale d'artillerie, Winnipeg, Man. | 2 | 4 | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 10 |
| Ecole militaire du génie, Halifax, N.-E. | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 |
| Ecole royale canadienne des signaux | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 10 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 42 |
| Ecole royale d'infanterie, London, Ont. | 5 | 8 | 15 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 28 |
| Ecole royale d'infanterie, Toronto, Ont. | 8 | 6 | 9 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 23 |
| Ecole royale d'infanterie, St-Jean, P.Q. | 3 | 5 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 10 |
| Ecole royale d'infanterie, Québec, Qué. | 1 | 6 | 8 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 15 |
| Ecole royale d'infanterie, Halifax, N.-E. | 6 | 11 | 13 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 30 |
| Ecole royale d'infanterie, Winnipeg, Man. | 5 | 4 | 8 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 17 |
| Ecole royale d'infanterie, Esquimalt, C.B. | 6 | 3 | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 13 |
| Ecole royale de mitrailleuses, Toronto, Ont. | 2 | 5 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 10 |
| Ecole royale de mitrailleuses, Winnipeg, Man. | 1 | 2 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 6 |
| Ecole royale de l'I.M.C. | 2 | .... | 1 | 6 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 9 |
| Ecole d'instruction des C.M.M.R.C. | .... | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Collège militaire royal, Kingston, Ont. | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | | | | | | | | 15 |
| Ecole provisoire de cavalerie | 2 | 7 | 26 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 4 | | | | 43 |
| Ecole provisoire d'artillerie | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | 11 | 44 | | | | 68 |
| Ecole provisoire du génie | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 7 | 10 | | | | 19 |
| Ecole provisoire des signaux | | | | | | | | | | | 18 | 6 | | | 5 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | 33 |
| Ecole provisoire des cyclistes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 1 | | | | 4 |
| Ecole provisoire d'infanterie | 6 | 3 | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 29 | 87 | 159 | | | | 295 |
| Ecole provisoire de mitrailleuses | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 15 | 20 | | | | 41 |
| Ecole provisoire des S. de S. de l'A.C | | 2 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| Ecole provisoire de l'I.M.C | 2 | 1 | 6 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | | 10 | 10 | | | 38 |
| Ecole provisoire des armes portatives | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | 5 |
| Ecoles de camp de cavalerie | 8 | 7 | 17 | | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 40 |
| Ecoles de camp d'artillerie | 6 | 1 | 4 | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 |
| Ecoles de camp du génie | | 2 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| Ecoles de camp d'infanterie | 33 | 49 | 35 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 118 |
| Candidats, C.F.O.C. | | *57 | 210 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 267 |
| Cours d'état-major militaire | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 57 | | | | | | | 57 |
| Bureaux des examinateurs | 12 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 |
| Ecole canadienne des armes portatives | | | | | 6 | | | 1 | 158 | 32 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 197 |
| Cours des cadets instructeurs, Stratford, Ont. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | | | | 11 |
| Cours des instructeurs de cadets, Guelph, Ont. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 17 | | | | 17 |
| Cours des instructeurs de cadets, Toronto, Ont. | | | | | | | 90 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 45 | | | | 135 |
| Cours des instructeurs de cadets, Hamilton, Ont. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 23 | | | | 23 |
| Cours des instructeurs de cadets, Ottawa, Ont. | | | | | | | 44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 44 |
| Cours des instructeurs de cadets, Peterborough, Ont. | | | | | | | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 |
| Cours des instructeurs de cadets, Kingston, Ont. | | | | | | | 24 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 24 |
| Cours des instructeurs de cadets, Montréal, P.Q. | | | | | | | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| Cours des instructeurs de cadets, Québec, P.Q. | | | | | | | 24 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 24 |
| Cours des instructeurs de cadets, Granby, P.Q. | | | | | | | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 |
| Cours des instructeurs de cadets, Halifax, N.-E. | | 3 | | | | | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18 |
| Cours des instructeurs de cadets, Sussex, N.-B. | | | | | | | 22 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 22 |
| Cours des instructeurs de cadets, Winnipeg, Man. | | | | | | | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 |
| Cours des instructeurs de cadets, Victoria, C.B. | | 5 | | | | | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 23 |
| Cours des instructeurs cadets, de Calgary, Alta. | | | | | | | 26 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 26 |
| Totaux | 126 | 219 | 425 | 12 | 50 | 1 | 310 | 1 | 158 | 32 | 21 | 16 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 57 | 53 | 127 | 344 | 10 | 5 | | 2,017 |

*Y compris 20 certificats "B" intérimaires.

*Cours tenus en Angleterre—*

2 officiers subirent avec succès les examens du cours d'état-major en canonnage.....Grand total..... 2,019

## *Relevé des certificats émis entre le 1er avril 1925 et le 31 mars 1926*

SOUS-OFFICIERS À BREVET, SOUS-OFFICIERS ET HOMMES

| Nom de l'école | Sergents quartiers-maîtres | Sergents d'état-major et sergents | Sergents instructeurs | Bombardiers et caporaux | Spécialistes en artillerie | Cours d'état-major d'artillerie | Conducteurs du transport | Compétence en équitation | Culture physique | | Signaux | | | | | | | | | Cadets signaleurs | | | Spécialistes (T.P.) | | | | | | | | | | | | Annexe "A" | | Annexe "B" | | Ont Réussi dans la partie théorique | | | | Totaux |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Instructeurs | Grade "B" | Grade "A" T.O. | Assistants instructeurs, T.O. | Grade "B" T.O. | Grade "A" T.V. | | Assistants instructeurs T.V. | Grade "B" T.V. | Spécial T.V. | Signaleurs | Sémaphore, 1re année | Sémaphore, 2e année | Cadets avancés | Sténographie | Dactylographie | Relevé topographique | Contremaîtres mil. des travaux | Instructeurs des travaux | Commis du génie | Commis dessinateurs du génie | Maîtres canonniers | Dispensateurs Partie "A" | Instructeurs en cult. physique | Assistants inst. T.V. | Avec distinction | Qualifié | Avec distinction | Qualifié | Sergents quartiers-maîtres | Sergents | Bombardiers et caporaux | Annexe "A" | |
| Ecole royale de cavalerie, Toronto, Ont. | | 11 | | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 21 |
| Ecole royale de cavalerie, St-Jean, P.Q. | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Ecole royale de cavalerie, Winnipeg, Man. | | 32 | | 18 | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 53 |
| Ecole royale de cavalerie, Calgary, Alta. | | 15 | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 19 |
| Ecole royale d'artillerie, Kingston, Ont. | | 23 | | 8 | | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 39 |
| Ecole royale d'artillerie, Halifax, N.-E. | | 7 | | | 19 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 26 |
| Ecole royale d'artillerie, Winnipeg, Man. | | 22 | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 25 |
| Ecole militaire du génie, Halifax, N.-E. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 6 | 2 | | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 |
| Ecole royale canadienne des signaux | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 4 | | | 3 | 23 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 34 |
| Ecole royale d'infanterie, London, Ont. | | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 |
| Ecole royale d'infanterie, Toronto, Ont. | | 29 | | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 41 |
| Ecole royale d'infanterie, Montréal, P.Q. | | 5 | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| Ecole royale d'infanterie, Québec, P.Q. | | 18 | | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 29 |
| Ecole royale d'infanterie, Halifax, N.-E. | | 10 | | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 |
| Ecole royale d'infanterie, Winnipeg, Man. | | 27 | | 21 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 48 |
| Ecole royale d'infanterie, Esquimalt, C.B. | | 18 | | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 28 |
| Ecole royale de mitrailleuses, Toronto, Ont. | | 12 | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 |
| Ecole royale de mitrailleuses, Winnipeg, Man. | | 9 | | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 20 |
| Ecole royale de l'I.M.C. | 3 | 10 | 8 | 24 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 46 |
| Ecole royale des S. de S. de l'A.C. | 1 | 7 | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 |
| I.M.C. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 104 | 1 | 68 | | | | | | 182 |
| Ecoles de camp de cavalerie | | 12 | | 32 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 44 |
| Ecoles de camp d'artillerie | | 3 | | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| Ecoles de camp du génie | | 9 | | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 29 |
| Ecoles de camp d'infanterie | | 49 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 49 |
| Ecoles de camp de mitrailleuses | | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| Ecoles provisoires de cavalerie | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 22 | 4 | | | 26 |
| Ecoles provisoires d'artillerie | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 70 | 27 | | | 99 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ecoles provisoires du génie | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 43 |
| Ecoles provisoires des signaux | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 17 | .. | .. | 4 | 150 | .. | .. | 93 | 7 | 44 | 1,112 | 186 | 40 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,653 |
| Ecoles provisoires d'infanterie | .. | 8 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 205 | 33 | .. | .. | 238 |
| Ecoles provisoires de mitrailleuses | .. | 5 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 41 | 8 | .. | .. | 55 |
| Ecoles provisoires de l'I.M.C. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16 | 6 | .. | .. | .. | 24 |
| Ecoles provisoires des S. de S. de l'A.C. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Ecoles provisoires des cyclistes | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | ..... |
| Ecoles provisoires des armes portatives | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 10 |
| Ecole d'arpentage, Q.G., D.N. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 |
| Examens C.C.M.E.-M. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 29 | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 45 |
| Cours de culture physique, C.M.R. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Ecoles normales et publiques | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 6,023 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6,034 |
| Totaux | 4 | 361 | 8 | 205 | 19 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 11 | 6,023 | 17 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 150 | 3 | 23 | 93 | 7 | 44 | 1,112 | 186 | 40 | 29 | 16 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 9 | 104 | 1 | 68 | 16 | 389 | 72 | 10 | 9,075 |

*Cours tenus en Angleterre—*

1 certificat spécial, cours des Rough Riders, Weedon
1 examinateur de munitions, classe L (Contremaître), école d'artillerie, Woolwich
1 artificier d'armement (ajusteur), école d'artillerie, Woolwich ..... 3

Grand total ..... 9,078

## (3) Rapport annuel de l'officier d'état-major de l'artillerie

*Armement*

On ne s'est servi des armements qu'en autant que les fonds disponibles le permettaient. Les réserves de munitions de l'artillerie côtière et de l'artillerie mobile diminuent et sont loin d'être suffisantes pour l'approvisionnement des canons de divers modèles. Le manque de matériel pour instruction technique s'est fait sérieusement sentir dans les exercices annuels.

*Instruction de l'artillerie, 1925-26*

Par suite d'un crédit supplémentaire qui a été voté pour l'instruction de l'artillerie, on a pu reprendre les exercices d'artillerie aux camps centraux avec des détachements de batterie d'un effectif d'environ 35 pour cent. Le programme des exercices fut par conséquent comme suit:—

*Artillerie côtière.*—Huit jours d'exercices au quartier général et quatre jours d'instruction et d'exercices d'artillerie aux forts, sauf la 6e brigade côtière (Q. & L.) qui suivit des exercices pendant 6 jours au quartier général local et 6 jours aux forts.

*Artillerie mobile.*—Six jours au quartier général local et six jours aux camps centraux d'exercices d'artillerie. Par suite de la grève de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, le personnel ainsi que les chevaux des troupes permanentes furent retirés de Petawawa et toutes les batteries à ce camp durent se passer d'exercices avec chevaux et pratiquer le tir sur des positions fixes.

## (4) Rapport du commandant de l'école des armes portatives

EXERCICE AVEC ARMES PORTATIVES

Durant la période qui nous occupe, l'exercice du fusil, de la baïonnette, des mitrailleuses (Lewiss et Hotchkiss), de la mitrailleuse Vickers et du revolver, fut effectué par la milice active permanente et non permanente. En plus de l'instruction générale, les cours annuels suivants furent donnés:—

*Milice active permanente*

Les cours d'exercices avec l'arme furent à peu près identiques à ceux de l'armée britannique, sauf qu'ils sont quelque peu modifiés pour convenir aux conditions de notre pays.

Les recrues de la cavalerie, du génie et de l'infanterie suivirent un cours élémentaire de tir avec le fusil et les mitrailleuses. Les recrues des autres armes suivirent un cours modifié. Les soldats exercés de la cavalerie et de l'infanterie suivirent un cours avancé de classification avec le fusil et les mitrailleuses, et ceux des autres armes, un cours plus abrégé convenant mieux à leurs besoins.

Les compagnies de mitrailleuses des unités de l'infanterie suivirent le cours de l'armée britannique.

Les résultats obtenus dans les exercices ci-dessus ont été aussi satisfaisants que l'année précédente.

*Milice active non permanente*

Le programme des exercices avec l'arme fut publié dans le "Mémorandum pour les camps d'instruction, partie I, 1925" les divers cours étant basés sur ceux de l'armée britannique territoriale, mais modifiés de manière à convenir aux conditions de notre pays. Les résultats obtenus par le petit nombre d'hommes qui ont pu suivre les exercices furent très satisfaisants.

### *La médaille du roi*

La médaille du roi avec l'inscription "1925" pour le champion tireur des troupes militaires du Dominion du Canada fut gagnée par le lieutenant D. T. Burke, The Governor General's Foot Guards, d'Ottawa.

### *Coupe du concours Cambridge*

La coupe du concours Cambridge fut gagnée en 1925 par la compagnie "A" du "P.P.C.L.I." avec une moyenne de 121.1 points.

Ce trophée fut donné par les officiers de l'armée régulière de Sa Majesté à leur départ du Canada, et est accordé à l'escadron, à la batterie, à la compagnie, au quartier général ou au détachement de toute unité des troupes permanentes ayant un effectif de trente hommes ou plus, qui obtient le plus grand nombre de points dans le concours annuel du tir au fusil. Pour avoir droit au trophée, 80 pour cent de l'unité, tel qu'indiqué dans les états des parades les jours de tir, doivent prendre part au concours.

### *Insignes des meilleurs tireurs*

Des insignes pour les meilleurs tireurs pour l'année 1925 furent décernés aux meilleurs tireurs du collège militaire royal et de chaque escadron, batterie ou compagnie de la cavalerie, de l'artillerie, du génie (y compris la troupe de campagne affiliée), du corps des signaleurs, du corps des guides, du corps de formation des officiers canadiens, de l'infanterie, du corps des mitrailleuses et du corps de l'intendance militaire de la milice active non permanente.

L'insigne porté sur l'avant-bras gauche est décerné au sous-officier ou au soldat qui obtient le plus grand nombre de points dans les exercices de classification du cours annuel de tir au fusil.

Les noms des vainqueurs ont été publiés dans les ordres de milice.

### *Sociétés de tir*

Le 31 mars 1926, il existait 163 sociétés de tir militaires avec un total de 23,580 membres, et 109 sociétés de tir civiles avec un total de 5,865 membres.

La société de tir fédérale et toutes les sociétés de tir provinciales prirent part à ce concours durant la période qui nous occupe.

### *Cours des écoles canadiennes de tir avec armes portatives*

Des cours furent donnés durant l'été de 1925 pour le personnel de la milice active permanente et non permanente pour les exercices de tir avec le fusil, la baïonnette, les armes portatives automatiques, la mitrailleuse Vickers et le revolver. Le principal cours fut donné au champ de tir Connaught, près d'Ottawa, pour les unités à l'est du Canada, et un cours était aussi donné au camp Sarcee, Alberta, pour les candidats des districts militaires de l'ouest.

Voici le résultat des cours:—

AU CHAMP DE TIR CONNAUGHT

| | Ont réussi | Ont échoué |
|---|---|---|
| *Cours n° 21.*—Tir au fusil (Règlementaire et réduit)—Service des cadets du Canada (non permanents): | | |
| Instructeurs des cadets.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 41 | 1 |
| *Cours n° 22.*—Fusil et mitrailleuse—Milice active non permanente: | | |
| Officiers.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 31 | .. |
| Sous-officiers à brevet et sous-officiers.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 16 | 1 |
| *Cours n° 23.*—Mitrailleuse Vickers et revolver—Milice active non permanente: | | |
| Officiers.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 11 | .. |
| Sous-officiers à brevet et sous-officiers.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 15 | .. |

| | Ont réussi | Ont échoué |
|---|---|---|
| *Cours n° 24.*—Fusil et mitrailleuse—Milice active non permanente: | | |
| Officiers | 18 | .. |
| Sous-officiers à brevet et sous-officiers | 18 | 2 |
| *Cours n° 25.*—Mitrailleuse Vickers et revolver—Milice active non permanente: | | |
| Officiers | 12 | .. |
| Sous-officiers à brevet et sous-officiers | 10 | .. |
| *Cours n° 26.*—Fusil, mitrailleuse et exercice de la section principale—Troupes permanentes: | | |
| Officiers | 5 | .. |
| Sous-officiers à brevet et sous-officiers | 22 | 1 |
| *Cours n° 27.*—Mitrailleuse Vickers et revolver—Troupes permanentes: | | |
| Officiers | 1 | .. |
| Sous-officiers à brevet et sous-officiers | 16 | .. |
| *Cours d'état-major d'artillerie*—(Partie des armes portatives): | | |
| Officiers | 1 | .. |
| Sous-officiers à brevet et sous-officiers | 7 | .. |
| AU CAMP SARCEE, ALBERTA | | |
| *Cours n° 28.*—Fusil (Réglementaire et réduit)—Services des cadets du Canada (non permanents): | | |
| Instructeurs des cadets | 35 | .. |
| *Cours n° 29.*—Fusil et mitrailleuse—Milice active non permanente: | | |
| Officiers | 26 | .. |
| Sous-officiers à brevet et sous-officiers | 21 | 1 |
| *Cours n° 30.*—Mitrailleuse à revolver—Milice active non permanente: | | |
| Officiers | 8 | .. |
| Sous-officiers à brevet et sous-officiers | 17 | .. |
| *Cours n° 31.*—Fusil, mitrailleuse et exercice de la principale section—Troupes permanentes: | | |
| Officiers | 3 | .. |
| Sous-officiers à brevet et sous-officiers | 18 | 1 |
| *Cours n° 32.*—Mitrailleuse Vickers et revolver—Troupes permanentes: | | |
| Officiers | 1 | .. |
| Sous-officiers à brevet et sous-officiers | 6 | 1 |

Q. G. 79-31-23.

## (5) Rapport annuel du sous-directeur des signaux

### *Observations générales*

Durant l'année sous revue, il s'est fait un progrès sensible dans l'instruction des signaleurs des troupes permanentes et de la milice active non permanente. On peut constater le résultat de cette instruction par le nombre croissant de demandes reçues de personnes qui désirent continuer leur instruction à l'école royale canadienne des signaux au camp Borden.

Les résultats obtenus par les unités du corps des signaleurs canadiens, sections régimentaires des signaux de l'infanterie et de la cavalerie, ainsi que les sections de mitrailleuses, ont même dépassé ceux des années précédentes. Il est impossible cependant de faire des progrès satisfaisants dans cette direction, vu le manque d'officiers signaleurs de district compétents et d'assistants instructeurs en signaux.

La société de cavalerie canadienne fit don d'une coupe connue sous le nom de "The Cavalry Signallers Challenge Cup". Cette coupe est pour le concours annuel auquel prennent part les diverses sections régimentaires de signaux de la cavalerie non permanente et a pour but d'encourager l'étude des signaux.

La formation de la société canadienne de signaux a été approuvée. Un comité temporaire a été choisi; des règlements provisoires ont été préparés, et l'on est à mettre la dernière main aux plans nécessaires pour que la première assemblée soit tenue en octobre, 1926. Lorsque cette société fonctionnera d'une manière normale, il n'y a aucun doute que ses efforts seront d'une grande valeur et serviront à promouvoir les intérêts du service des signaux au Canada.

### *Corps des signaleurs royaux canadiens*

L'effectif restreint du corps des signaleurs royaux canadiens fut réduit durant l'exercice financier 1925-1926 de 25 officiers et 134 autres grades à 25 officiers et 119 autres grades. L'effectif réel de l'unité, à la fin de l'année sous revue, se composait de 21 officiers et 129 autres grades. La différence dans le personnel des autres grades est absorbée graduellement.

L'instruction en télégraphie visuelle ordinaire et sans fil fut donnée durant l'année au dépôt des signaux du corps des signaleurs royaux canadiens au camp Borden. Comme résultat de cette instruction, on a pu se procurer des opérateurs et des ingénieurs compétents pour remplacer le personnel dont la durée des fonctions au réseau radiotélégraphique du T.N.O. se terminait cet été. De plus, un certain nombre d'assistants instructeurs compétents sont maintenant disponibles pour entrer dans le cadre des instructeurs en signaux.

Du 7 janvier au 16 avril, un cours spécial en radiotélégraphie fut donné pour les membres de la gendarmerie à cheval royale canadienne. Le but de ce cours était de préparer les membres de la gendarmerie à exploiter des stations radiotélégraphiques de petite portée que l'on s'attend d'installer bientôt dans le voisinage des stations importantes du réseau radiotélégraphique du T.N.O.

La distribution du corps des signaleurs royaux canadiens le 31 mars 1926 était comme suit:—

| — | Officiers | Autres grades |
|---|---|---|
| Officiers signaleurs de district | 4 | |
| Cadre des instructeurs dans les divers districts | ..... | 16 |
| Bureau des signaleurs, inspection des signaux et département des épreuves | 3 | 6 |
| Dépôt des signaleurs d'état-major et école royale | 2 | 5 |
| Réseau télégraphique des territoires du Nord-Ouest | 6 | 28 |
| Réseau télégraphique du corps d'aviation royal canadien | 4 | 32 |
| Hommes de corvée au dépôt du C. des S.R.C | ..... | 8 |
| Suivant des cours d'instruction au dépôt du C. des S.R.C | 2 | 50 |

### *Cadets des instructeurs de signaux*

La distribution du cadre des instructeurs en signaux est comme suit:—

*D.M. N° 1.*—1 officier (P.P.C.L.I.), 2 assistants instructeurs (C. des S.R.C.).

*D.M. N° 2.*—1 officier (emploi non continu M.A.N.P.), 3 assistants instructeurs (C. des S.R.C.).

*D.M. N° 3.*—1 officier (C. des S.R.C.), 2 assistants instructeurs (C. des S.R.C.).

*D.M. N° 4.*—1 officier (R.C.R.), 2 assistants instructeurs (C. des S.R.C. et R.C.R.).

*D.M. N° 5.*—1 officier (R. 22nd R.), 3 assistants instructeurs (C. des S.R.C. et R. 22nd R.).

*D.M. N° 6.*—1 officier (A. de P.R.C.), 2 assistants instructeurs (R.C.R.).

*D.M. N° 7.*—1 officier (C. des S.R.C.), 2 assistants instructeurs (C. des S.R.C.).

*D.M. N° 10.*—1 officier (C. des S.R.C.), 1 assistant instructeur (C. des S.R.C.).

*D.M. N° 11.*—1 officier (P.P.C.L.I.), 2 assistants instructeurs (C. des S.R.C.).

*D.M. N° 12.*—1 officier (emploi non continu M.A.N.P.), 1 assistant instructeur (C. des S.R.C.).

*D.M. N° 13.*—1 officier (C. des S.R.C.), 1 assistant instructeur (C. des S.R.C.).

Les officiers et les instructeurs ci-haut mentionnés n'ont pu être disponibles dans les districts pendant toute l'année par le fait que le personnel d'instruction de l'école de camp centrale des signaux et du camps d'exercice d'artillerie était obligé d'être détaché des divers districts intéressés. De plus, un certain nombre d'assistants instructeurs furent retirés de leur district pour pouvoir suivre l'instruction voulue au dépôt des signaux. L'officier signaleur de district du D.M. N° 10, en plus de ses fonctions ordinaires, a la charge des communications radiotélégraphiques du corps d'aviation royal canadien au Manitoba. Durant le printemps et l'été, il doit consacrer tout son temps à ce travail. L'effectif des officiers du corps des signaleurs royaux canadiens est encore trop restreint pour le travail à accomplir, et on ne peut s'attendre à obtenir les résultats voulus dans les districts avant que l'on puisse disposer d'officiers signaleurs compétents du corps des signaleurs royaux canadiens pour chaque district.

### *Ecoles provisoires des signaux 1925-26*

Durant l'année 60 cours dans les écoles provisoires en télégraphie optique, 8 cours dans les écoles de télégraphie ordinaire, 4 cours spéciaux en télégraphie visuelle et 69 cours des cadets ont été donnés. Par le tableau suivant, on pourra comparer ces chiffres avec ceux des années précédentes.

| Année | T.V. | T.O. | Spécial | Cadets | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1921–22 | 47 | 1 | ..... | 44 | 92 |
| 1922–23 | 49 | 6 | ..... | 53 | 108 |
| 1923–24 | 66 | 8 | ..... | 72 | 146 |
| 1924–25 | 69 | 8 | 1 | 75 | 153 |
| 1925–26 | 61 | 8 | 4 | 69 | 142 |

### *Certificats émis*

Le nombre de certificats accordés à la milice active non permanente en 1925 est peu élevé en comparaison avec les années précédentes:—

| Année | T.V. | T.O. | Spécial | Cadets | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 |
| *Télégraphie visuelle—* | | | | | |
| Officiers "Spécial" T.V. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 7 |
| Officiers "A" | 48 | 55 | 57 | 39 | 35 |
| Officiers "B" | 21 | 8 | 8 | 10 | 7 |
| A.G. "Spécial" T.V. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 9 |
| Autres grades "A" | 134 | 219 | 233 | 275 | 207 |
| Autres grades "B" | 284 | 174 | 183 | 250 | 155 |
| Autres grades "Sign" | ..... | 60 | 57 | 92 | 71 |
| | 487 | 516 | 538 | 671 | 491 |
| *Télégraphie ordinaire—* | | | | | |
| Officiers "A" | 4 | 18 | 13 | 15 | 18 |
| Officiers "B" | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| Autres grades "A" | 1 | 21 | 42 | 27 | 35 |
| Autres grades "B" | 6 | 21 | 25 | 8 | 15 |
| | 12 | 61 | 81 | 56 | 69 |

### *Ecoles royales de signaux*

Des cours d'aptitude en télégraphie optique et en télégraphie ordinaire pour les candidats choisis de la milice active permanente et non permanente ont été donnés aux écoles royales canadiennes de signaux au camp Borden et au camp Sarcee, Calgary, durant la saison d'instruction de 1925; l'assistance et les résultats furent comme suit:

| — | Assistance | | Certificats accordés | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Officiers | A.G. | Instr. | Aide Instr. | S.G. et Aptitude |
| *Borden, Ont.—* | | | | | |
| Troupes permanentes | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Milice active non permanente | 11 | 36 | 8 | 24 | 6 |
| C.F.O.C. & C.M.R. | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 |
| *Camp Sarcee, Calgary—* | | | | | |
| Troupes permanentes | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Milice active non permanente | 3 | 11 | 3 | 3 | ..... |
| C.F.O.C. & C.M.R. | 4 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 3 |

### *Instruction et classification annuelle des signaleurs de la milice active permanente*

Les résultats pour l'année 1925-26 se trouvent dans les tableaux suivants. Dans le cas des autres grades, les résultats peuvent être considérés comme assez satisfaisants si l'on tient compte du nombre des fonctions que les hommes sont appelés à remplir en dehors de leur instruction comme signaleurs.

Dans l'intérêt des signaux et en vue d'obtenir le nombre nécessaire de signaleurs de première classe, il est très important que l'effectif des officiers signaleurs régimentaires soit au complet.

Tableau faisant connaître la disposition des signaleurs régimentaires—Unités des troupes permanentes, 1925-26

| Unité | Station | Effectif autorisé | | | No. de classifiés 1925–26 | | | Prenant part au cours d'instr. 1925–1926 | | | Surplus ou déficit | | | Observations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Off. | S.-O. | Aut. gr. | Off. | S.-O. | Aut. gr. | Off. | S.-O. | Aut. gr. | Off. | S.-O. | Aut. gr. | |
| Escadron "A" R.C.D. | St. John | 1 | 2 | 4 | ..... | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | *2* | 2 | |
| Escadron "B" R.C.D. | Toronto | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | Les surplus sont soulignés. |
| Escadron "A" L.S.H. (R.C.) | Winnipeg | 1 | 2 | 4 | ..... | 3 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | *1* | ..... | |
| Escadron "B" L.S.H. (R.C.) | Calgary | 1 | 2 | 4 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | *2* | 4 | |
| Batterie "A" A.H.R.C. | Kingston | 1 | 2 | 6 | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | *6* | 6 | |
| Batterie "B" A.H.R.C. | Kingston | 1 | 2 | 6 | ..... | 5 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | *3* | 2 | |
| Batterie "C" A.H.R.C. | Winnipeg | 1 | 2 | 6 | ..... | 3 | 4 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | *3* | 1 | |
| 1re batterie lourde, A.R.C. | Halifax | 1 | 2 | 8 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | *2* | 8 | |
| 2e batterie lourde, A.R.C. | Halifax | 1 | 2 | 8 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | |
| 5e batterie lourde, A.R.C. | Esquimalt | 1 | 2 | 6 | ..... | 5 | 3 | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | *3* | 1 | |
| Batterie moyenne n° 3, A.R.C. | Kingston | 1 | 2 | 6 | ..... | 3 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 3 | 1 | *2* | 2 | |
| Q.G. & Cie "C", R.C.R. | London | 1 | 2 | 12 | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 11 | |
| Cie "D", R.C.R. | Toronto | 1 | 2 | 12 | ..... | 4 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 10 | |
| Royal 22nd Regiment | Québec | 1 | 2 | 12 | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 11 | |
| P.P.C.L.I. | Winnipeg | 1 | 2 | 12 | ..... | 5 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | *3* | 7 | |
| Cie "B" P.P.C.L.I. | Esquimalt | 1 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | |
| Totaux | ..... | 16 | 32 | 122 | 2 | 53 | 37 | 1 | 6 | 10 | 13 | 2 | 75 | Déficit. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | ..... | 29 | ..... | Surplus. |

*Classes de cadets signaleurs*

Lorsque la chose était possible, comme par les années passées, ces classes se tenaient conjointement avec les écoles provisoires de la milice active non permanente.

L'état suivant fait connaître le nombre de certificats qui ont été accordés aux cadets durant l'année en comparaison de ceux accordés les années précédentes.

| — | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1re année, sémaphore | 993 | 1,186 | 1,422 | 1,322 | 1,054 |
| 2e année, morse | 100 | 242 | 246 | 271 | 214 |
| 3e année, cours avancé | ..... | 60 | 67 | 88 | 54 |
| | 1,093 | 1,488 | 1,735 | 1,681 | 1,322 |

*Inspection et classification annuelle des signaleurs—Milice active non permanente*

Quoiqu'on ait constaté une faible amélioration en ce qui regarde le nombre des unités qui ont envoyé des signaleurs pour se faire classer, on considère que la situation est encore loin d'être satisfaisante. On doit faire remarquer de nouveau que la première chose essentielle pour obtenir qu'un plus grand nombre de signaleurs prennent part à l'instruction, et pour que le degré d'instruction soit plus élevé, c'est de nommer un officier du corps des signaleurs royaux canadiens qui sera employé constamment dans chacun des district militaires, à titre d'officier signaleur de district, ainsi qu'un état-major plus nombreux d'aides-instructeurs.

*Résultats de l'inspection et de la classification annuelle des signaleurs de la milice active non permanente.*

TÉLÉGRAPHIE OPTIQUE

| District militaire | Nombre | Enrégistrés | Classifiés | 1er | 2e | Instruction |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 22 | 177 | 139 | 92 | 47 | 38 |
| 2 | 36 | 300 | 248 | 197 | 51 | 52 |
| 3 | 17 | 162 | 147 | 112 | 35 | 15 |
| 4 | 20 | 79 | 62 | 42 | 20 | 17 |
| 5 | 21 | 86 | 74 | 56 | 18 | 12 |
| 6 | 18 | 122 | 88 | 61 | 27 | 34 |
| 7 | 18 | 130 | 117 | 92 | 25 | 13 |
| 10 | 21 | 85 | 61 | 40 | 21 | 24 |
| 11 | 19 | 91 | 69 | 49 | 20 | 22 |
| 12 | 19 | 55 | 71 | 51 | 20 | 14 |
| 13 | 6 | 39 | 31 | 24 | 7 | 8 |
| Total | 226 | 1,356 | 1,107 | 816 | 291 | 249 |

TÉLÉGRAPHIE ORDINAIRE

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 | ..... |
| 2 | 12 | 35 | 33 | 26 | 7 | 2 |
| 3 | 14 | 40 | 40 | 40 | ..... | ..... |
| 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 1 | ..... |
| 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | ..... | ..... |
| 10 | 4 | 13 | 11 | 8 | 3 | 2 |
| 11 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ..... |
| 12 | 11 | 23 | 23 | 19 | 4 | ..... |
| 13 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 | ..... |
| Total | 54 | 138 | 134 | 116 | 18 | 4 |

*Ordre de mérite*

La coupe des signaleurs qui est un trophée donné pour le concours annuel des sections régimentaires de signaux des unités non permanentes de la cavalerie et de l'infanterie, a été gagnée pour l'année 1925-1926 par le régiment Oxford Rifles, district militaire n° 1. Ce trophée a été gagné pendant les trois dernières années par des unités du district militaire n° 3, mais cette année il est passé au district militaire n° 1.

*Communications radiotélégraphiques—Le C.S.R.C.*

Le système radiotélégraphique du corps d'aviation royal canadien a été de nouveau exploité par le C.S.R.C. durant l'année 1925-1926. Les stations suivantes ont fonctionné:—

*Système du Manitoba.*—Winnipeg, Victoria Beach, Norway House et Cormorant Lake.

*Système de l'Alberta.*—Station aéronautique de High River.

*Système de la Colombie-Britannique.*—Jericho Beach, Vancouver et Prince-Rupert.

Au Manitoba, une nouvelle station fut érigée à Cormorant Lake, pour fournir les communications nécessaires relativement à la patrouille des forêts dans le district Le Bas.

Toutes les stations dans le district du Manitoba avaient le personnel voulu et furent exploitées durant l'hiver de 1925-1926. De cette manière, le C.S.R.C. put obtenir les communications nécessaires au commencement du printemps, alors que la malle ne pouvait être transportée à cause de la mauvaise condition de la glace. Ceci permit au C. d'A.R.C. de transporter leurs hommes et leur équipement aux stations d'été à une date beaucoup plus rapprochée qu'on n'avait pu le faire dans le passé.

Des arrangements furent pris pour permettre aux stations de Cormorant Lake, de Norway House et de Winnipeg d'expédier la correspondance commerciale. Ceci fut d'une aide précieuse pour les compagnies commerciales dans le nord du Manitoba, et pour les divers départements du gouvernement qui ont des branches aux environs de Norway House.

*Système radiotélégraphique des Territoires du Nord-Ouest*

Le système radiotélégraphique exploité par le département de la Défense nationale pour le compte du département de l'Intérieur dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest et du Yukon, a continué de donner un excellent service. Ce système a été de nouveau étendu durant l'année par l'ouverture de stations permanentes au Fort Smith et à Aklavik. Le poste d'Aklavik est situé le plus ou nord de l'Amérique du Nord, vu qu'il se trouve sur le littoral de l'océan Arctique. Durant l'été de 1925, on a pu établir des communications pour Son Excellence le Gouverneur général pendant tout son voyage d'Edmonton en bas de l'Athabasca jusqu'au Fort Smith, et de cet endroit, par la route MacKenzie, jusqu'à l'Arctique. *Distributor*, navire de la baie d'Hudson, était muni d'un appareil radiotélégraphique réglementaire du C.S.R.C. et pouvait communiquer continuellement avec les autres postes du système des T.N.O. De cette manière, on a pu se procurer la correspondance commerciale et les services de la presse.

Le poste radiotélégraphique de Fort Smith a rendu beaucoup de services, surtout durant l'hiver de 1925-1926, en rapport avec la grève des ouvriers des mines d'or près du Fort Fitzgerald. Au moyen de ces communications, les compagnies intéressées se trouvèrent en position de pouvoir réquisitionner les approvisionnements nécessaires et les faire transporter sur la glace, ce qui diminuait de beaucoup les frais de transportation.

La correspondance transmise par ce système était d'une moyenne de 40,000 mots par mois, et le coût total pour l'année se terminant le 1er décembre 1925, fut d'à peu près $20,000. Cet état ne représente pas le travail de tout le réseau pour une année, vu que durant la plus grande partie de la période comprise dans ce rapport, il n'y avait que trois stations qui fonctionnaient. Les indications jusqu'à date démontrent que le volume de correspondance sera dépassé de beaucoup durant l'année 1926-1927.

## (6) Culture physique et services des cadets

Durant l'exercice financier, les activités de cette division ont été continuées avec beaucoup de succès, et c'est dû au manque de fonds si les progrès n'ont pas été plus prononcés.

### *Culture physique*

Soixante-huit cours de culture physique ont été donnés aux écoles normales et autres centres, et trente sous-officiers et sous-officiers à brevet de la milice active permanente et dix civils ont été employés comme instructeurs. Des élèves-instructeurs, au nombre de 11,401, reçurent l'instruction voulue sur ce sujet très important. Sur ce nombre 6,023 candidats ont pu compléter la période d'instruction nécessaire, ont été examinés et ont obtenu des certificats d'aptitude comme instructeurs pour les exercices et les jeux mentionnés dans le Manuel de culture physique pour les écoles.

Huit cours-revue pour les instituteurs qui détiennent déjà leurs certificats d'aptitude, ont été donnés et suivis par 376 instituteurs.

Le choix, l'instruction et la direction du personnel des instructeurs en culture physique, tant militaires que civils, sont considérés comme les activités les plus importantes de cette division, et l'appréciation générale donnée par les principaux des écoles normales et autres touchant l'adresse et le zèle déployé par ces instructeurs, est une source de grande satisfaction.

Il existe certaines écoles normales où un seul instructeur militaire a charge de l'éducation physique d'un très grand nombre d'élèves-instructeurs des deux sexes. Ce nombre s'est déjà élevé jusqu'à 560. Il faudrait donc obtenir un plus grand nombre d'instructeurs, et il est regrettable que le manque de fonds limite ce travail qui concerne le bien-être physique, mental et moral des garçons et des filles qui fréquentent les écoles canadiennes.

### *Signaux*

Durant l'année 69 cours de cadets-signaleurs ont été donnés dans tout le pays et 1,212 certificats de première année, 224 de deuxième année et 54 de troisième année ont été accordés aux cadets heureux.

### *Premiers soins*

Il s'est fait un progrès sensible dans cette direction; 59 équipes de cadets ont pris part au concours pour le trophée de Wallace Rankine Nesbitt, et les résultats ont été des plus satisfaisants.

### *Concours de tir*

Les concours de tir ont été plus populaires que jamais parmi les cadets.

Quarante-trois équipes ont pris part au concours pour la coupe du Roi George V, et le tir se fit avec le fusil réglementaire; le trophée a été gagné par le n° 46, Brantford Collegiate Cadet Corps, Brantford, Ont., tandis que dans le concours pour le trophée du collège militaire royal, il y avait 46 équipes, dont le n° 62 Hamilton Collegiate Institute Cadet Corps, a gagné la coupe pour la quatrième fois.

Les concours pour la coupe impériale, ouverts aux garçons de tout l'empire britannique qui peuvent tirer sur leurs champs de tir réduit avec des fusils de calibre .22", ont été suivis par 22,786 concurrents dont 2,020 étaient des cadets canadiens. Le tir dans le concours de cette année fut exceptionnellement bon et quoique les cadets canadiens n'ont pu réussir à gagner la coupe des séniors ni des juniors, le n° 136, Western Canada College Cadet Corps, Calgary, Alberta, eut l'honneur de gagner l'épée du comte Jericho, ce trophée étant accordé à l'unité dont l'effectif était au-dessous de quarante et qui obtenait le plus grand nombre de points. Le trophée présenté par Son Excellence le Gouverneur général fut gagné par le n° 897, 10th C.A.V.C. Cadet Corps, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dans le concours pour le trophée du Roi, tenu conjointement avec les concours pour la coupe impériale, les cadets canadiens gagnèrent pas moins de vingt-six médailles en argent sur un total de trente-cinq, et cinquante-six médailles en bronze sur un total de cent huit.

Le Canada remporta quinze places sur les premières vingt places dans la "Liste d'honneurs" des cent meilleurs unités de l'Empire, et comprenait vingt-neuf unités parmi les meilleures cent premières.

Un certain nombre d'autres concours de tir locaux ont attiré un grand nombre de cadets-tireurs et de très bons résultats furent obtenus.

### *Distribution des cadets*

La distribution des cadets par province est comme suit:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Alberta | 4,973 |
| Colombie Britannique | 6,435 |
| Manitoba | 3,279 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 2,141 |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | 2,426 |
| Ontario | 33,922 |
| Ile du Prince-Edouard | 781 |
| Québec | 54,725 |
| Saskatchewan | 3,781 |
| Total | 112,463 |

La province de Québec, avec 54,725 cadets, conserve encore le trophée du Gouverneur général, qui est accordé chaque année à la province ayant le plus grand nombre de cadets proportionnellement à l'assistance aux écoles. Le trophée restera entre les mains des corps de cadets ci-après mentionnés, ces unités étant les plus compétentes dans leur district respectif; ces deux corps garderont le trophée à tour de rôle pendant six mois chacun:—

N° 29, Lower Canada College Cadet Corps, Montréal.

N° 352, Corps des cadets de l'Académie commerciale, Québec.

### *Cours des instructeurs de cadets*

Pour permettre aux instituteurs de se qualifier comme instructeurs des corps de cadets, vingt-six cours d'instruction furent donnés durant la période qui nous occupe, et 310 candidats furent heureux et obtinrent des certificats d'aptitude. Deux cours pour armes portatives ont aussi été donnés, et 34 instructeurs de cadets ont satisfait aux examens requis et obtinrent des certificats de compétence.

### *Observations générales*

Par suite du manque de fands, on a dû limiter les activités de cette division et les demandes pour la formation de 23 nouvelles unités ou pour des nouvelles compagnies dans les unités existantes, ont dû être mises de côté temporairement le 31 mars 1926.

Quoique le nombre des cadets ait augmenté de 47,000 en 1913 à 112,000 pendant l'année courante, les crédits n'ont été augmentés que de $10,000.00 par année, ce qui fait que les engagements envers les maisons d'éducation provinciales sont des plus difficiles à remplir.

## (7) Section historique

*Compilation, classification et disposition des documents*

On a encore fait peu de progrès dans cette division, par suite du travail de bureau qu'il a fallu faire relativement aux délibérations du comité qui s'occupe des honneurs du champ de bataille. Pendant l'année, cependant, 666 paquets en dépôt ont été ouverts et tout le matériel historique qui y était contenu fut mis en disponibilité; après avoir fait le triage préliminaire, on s'occupa de la compilation et de la classification des archives et des documents conservés par cette division.

On a reçu, durant l'année, des officiers et des hommes qui ont fait du service dans les T.E.C., quantité de matériel historique se rapportant à la grande guerre, à la guerre de l'Afrique du Sud et à la milice d'avant-guerre, et consistant de matières imprimées, d'historiques des unités et de notes de guerre, de cartes, d'ordres d'opérations, de dépêches de campagne, de documents se rapportant au corps des guides, et des états touchant les effectifs, les renforcements, les pertes de vie, les licenciements, etc., dans les T.E.C. A ce sujet, la section historique est bien reconnaissante au major général W. E. Hodgins, au brigadier-général C. H. Mitchell, au brigadier-général A. G. L. McNaughton, au colonel C. F. Constantine, au colonel C. Y. Weaver, au lieuteant-colonel S. B. Anderson, au lieutenant-colonel H. J. Lamb, au lieutenant-colonel H. H. Matthews et à M. J. R. Heron, dont les contributions sont d'une grande valeur.

En coopération avec M. C. G. MacNeil, le commandant de l'association des vétérans de la grande guerre, un certain nombre de vues cinématographiques canadiennes furent projetées sur l'écran, et dix de ces vues furent choisies et présentées au bureau cinématographique du gouvernement pour être reproduites. En même temps, environ 250 photographies furent choisies à même les albums photographiques en vue de les reproduire avec des lanternes magiques dans une tournée de conférences par tout le Dominion, dans l'intérêt des vétérans revenus du front. En mars 1926, toute la collection des vues cinématographiques canadiennes officielles de la guerre (épreuves), y compris 144 rouleaux séparés représentant une longueur totale d'environ 30,000 pieds, fut transférée aux archives publiques pour y être conservée.

Durant l'année, des photographies et équipements officiels furent reçus de MM. H. C. Tugwell & Cie, de Toronto, ce qui permit d'examiner environ 8,000 négatifs et 5,500 impressions.

Les copies en triplicata des notes de guerre du régiment Royal Canadian Dragoons, 11e brigade, A. de C.C., 14e et 28e bataillons d'infanterie, T.E.C., ont été examinées, et les feuilles qui manquaient, au nombre de 546, furent remplacées par des copies de l'original, et les notes au complet furent transmises aux unités pour l'usage des historiens régimentaires et pour être incorporées dans les archives des unités mentionnées.

*Historique officiel du recrutement, de l'organisation, de la mobilisation de l'équipement et des services des T.E.C.*

Des historiques abrégés touchant les batteries de l'artillerie canadienne qui firent du service dans la grande guerre, comprenant les renseignements mentionnés ci-dessus, furent compilés en même temps qu'une liste chronologique des officiers commandants.

Des résumés du service en rapport avec la grande guerre, concernant 41 régiments de l'infanterie de la milice active (compilés à même les renseignements disponibles au quartier général de la Défense), ont été consolidés et transmis aux unités, leur demandant en même temps de faire parvenir à cette section tous nouveaux renseignements qu'elles peuvent avoir en leur possession pour pouvoir permettre de compiler toutes les archives nécessaires touchant ls divers services.

*Honneurs du champ de bataille*

Durant l'année, des listes complètes des honneurs du champ de bataille furent préparées et fournies à l'adjudant général pour être transmises à chaque régiment de cavalerie et d'infanterie de la milice canadienne. Des copies furent aussi fournies à plusieurs officiers supérieurs des T.E.C., dont plusieurs visitèrent la section et examinèrent les archives pour y discuter la méthode de récompense avec le directeur. Des renseignements nécessaires furent fournis au comité des honneurs du champ de bataille relativement à plusieurs réclamations faites par les régiments de la milice, et plusieurs changements des plans originaux furent faits ainsi que des cartes soumises au comité des honneurs du champ de bataille et à l'adjudant général.

De plus, un officier de cette section, qui agit comme secrétaire du comité, examina les archives, fit un compte-rendu des assemblées, prépara les rapports supplémentaires, etc., relativement à la distribution des honneurs du champ de bataille.

*Compilation du compte rendu historique des troupes canadiennes pendant la grande guerre*

Le premier volume de l'Historique officiel, savoir: "Medical Services" par Sir Andrew Macphail, fut publié en juillet 1925. Ce volume attira beaucoup l'attention du public et de longs articles parurent dans la presse canadienne et dans tous les journaux de l'Empire britannique à son sujet.

On a dû interrompre le travail de l'historique officiel par suite de l'emploi du matériel nécessaire dans la décoration de la chambre commémorative qui se trouve dans la tour de la "Victoire", édifices du Parlement, et aussi par suite des nombreuses recherches qu'il a fallu faire dans l'historique officiel britannique relativement aux opérations auxquelles les troupes canadiennes prirent part. Durant l'année, cependant, en plus de tout autre travail, une carte fut compilée donnant toutes les statistiques touchant la milice canadienne de 1867 à 1914 dans laquelle apparaissent:—

(1) Effectif, troupes permanentes.
(2) Effectifs, Milice active N.P. exercés aux endroits suivants:
    (*a*) Quartier général local.
    (*b*) Camps de district.
(3) Population du Canada.
(4) Dépense totale de la milice.
(5) Dépense à même le crédit de la milice pour:—
    (*a*) Solde et allocations des T.P. et de l'état-major.
    (*b*) Instruction de la milice active N.P.
(6) Coût per capita de la population pour l'entretien de la milice canadienne.
(7) Observations touchant l'instruction militaire, etc.

Cette section a continué de donner tous les renseignements possibles aux historiens régimentaires.

L'historique du 13e bataillon, Royal Highlanders, publié en juin 1925, contenait une note dans laquelle on remerciait généreusement cette section pour l'aide donnée à la compilation de ce travail.

L'historien engagé dans la préparation de l'historique du 16e bataillon (Canadian Scottish) visita cette section pour se renseigner sur certains faits, et tous les renseignements dont on pouvait disposer lui furent donnés. De plus, on lui procura les détails suivants:

(1) Etat relatif aux prisonniers de guerre.
(2) Renseignements touchant le transport du bataillon en Angleterre.
(3) Notes sur les incursions faites par le bataillon.
(4) Désignations des unités de flanc du bataillon durant les diverses opérations.
(5) Appendice touchant la marche du bataillon ainsi que les renseignements concernant le temps employé, les distances parcourues, etc.

Dans la préparation de l'historique du 6e bataillon, G.C., l'historien dut visiter cette section plusieurs fois, et on lui procura tous les détails suivants par lettre:—

(1) Détails touchant les opérations de la 2e division canadienne pour les années 1916, 1917 et 1918.
(2) Cartes en relief.
(3) Pronostiques quotidiens pour septembre 1917.
(4) Copies des ordres des opérations, des cartes, etc.

*Préparation des monographies historiques sur les questions militaires, etc., se rapportant à l'histoire du Canada*

Un article sur l'attaque au gaz du 22-23 avril 1915, fut écrit par le directeur, Section historique, pour être inclus dans la publication supplémentaire de l'Encyclopédie britannique.

Plusieurs renseignements sur la guerre, soumis par la Canadian Decalcomania Co., de Toronto, furent examinés et corrigés. Ce résumé se rapportait à:—

(1) Circonstances concernant la déclaration de la guerre.
(2) Chronologie de la guerre.
(3) La part prise par le Canada à la guerre.
(4) Résumé des batailles auxquelles les Canadiens prirent part.
(5) Court résumé historique de chaque bataillon d'infanterie dans le corps canadien, dans les unités de cavalerie, d'artillerie, de mitrailleuses, du génie, d'officiers de santé, du service des forêts, du corps d'aviation, et des autres armes du service.
(6) Liste des décorations accordées aux Canadiens.

En réponse à une demande reçue de la Pologne, par l'entremise de la Légation britannique à Varsovie, un rapport fut préparé concernant l'aide donnée par le Canada durant la guerre relativement à l'organisation et à l'instruction des recrues polonaises qui devaient faire du service dans l'armée française. Ceci comprenait la formation du camp militaire polonais à Niagara et l'accommodation, l'instruction militaire et l'envoi en France de quelque 22,395 soldats polonais et 295 cadets officiers.

Un historique abrégé du 73e bataillon, R.H.C., faisant connaître l'organisation, la marche, les opérations, les pertes, le nombre des officiers commandants et le total des autres grades qui passèrent par ce bataillon durant la guerre, fut préparé et envoyé à F. M. Greenan du *Hamilton Spectator*.

Un historique abrégé du régiment Peel and Dufferin avec des notes sur le service des divers officiers qui commandèrent ce régiment depuis sa formation en 1866 jusqu'à aujourd'hui, fut fourni à M. S. Charters, M.P., pour l'information du commandant actuel (le lieut.-colonel R. V. Conover) qui est à préparer l'historique du régiment.

Un historique abrégé du régiment Halton Rifles donnant tous les détails concernant l'organisation, la désignation, l'emplacement, le nom des officiers, etc., à partir de la formation du régiment en 1861 jusqu'à aujourd'hui, fut compilé et envoyé au major J. H. Pedley, de Toronto, pour être placé dans les archives du régiment.

En réponse au major A. T. Ganong, Saint-John, N.-B., qui désirait obtenir des renseignements touchant l'historique du régiment 8th Princess Louise's New Brunswick Hussars, les renseignements suivants lui furent adressés:

(1) Détails touchant l'organisation, la désignation, l'emplacement et le nom des officiers, 1869-1923.
(2) Extraits des rapports annuels du ministère de la milice et de la Défense 1868-1890.
(3) Extraits des rapports d'inspection, exercices annuels 1869-1893.
(4) Extraits des rapports confidentiels d'inspection 1903-1914.

Un abrégé touchant l'organisation, l'emplacement, la marche, les opérations, etc., de la 55e batterie, A. de C.C., à partir de la mobilisation (fév. 1916) jusqu'à la démobilisation (juin 1919) a été compilé et envoyé au commandant de la 55e batterie, A.C., pour être placé dans les archives historiques de la batterie.

Un état a été préparé en rapport avec l'artillerie canadienne en France, comprenant la composition des brigades et des batteries, ainsi que le nombre des canons, les effectifs, les pertes, l'ordre de bataille, etc., pour l'information de M. H. W. Timmins, Toronto.

De la même manière, un abrégé historique de la participation des quatre divisions canadiennes à la bataille de la Côte 70, du 15 au 25 août 1917, fut préparé pour l'information de M. A. Sweet, M.L.A., Toronto.

Un abrégé des services rendus par le King's Own Scottish Borderers, depuis la date de sa formation, fut compilé en vue de son affiliation prochaine avec un régiment canadien.

Des notes se rapportant aux opérations de la "Brutinel's Brigade" (composée de mitrailleuses automobiles, de cavalerie et de cyclistes) dans les batailles suivantes furent compilées pour des fins d'instruction.

Ligne Droucourt-Quéant, 2-3 septembre 1918.
Canal du Nord, 27 septembre-1er octobre 1918.
Cambrai, 8-9 octobre 1918.
Poursuite jusqu'à la Selle, 9-12 octobre 1918.

et notes se rapportant à la période du 12-28 octobre 1918.

Un précis de l'organisation et des activités de la compagnie n° 6 (défense côtière) R.C.G.A.—(St. Lucia Detachment, British West Indies) couvrant une période de service dans les I.O., savoir: de janvier 1915 à juin 1919, fut préparé pour des fins de référence.

*Compilation des données historiques se rapportant à la guerre pour la section historique (division militaire) comité de la défense impériale, Londres.*

On a entrepris la lecture et l'examen des notes dactylographiées de l'histoire officielle britannique touchant la bataille d'Ypres 1915. Des commentaires sur les premiers chapitres VII-XIII ont été soumis au directeur, section historique, comité de la Défense impériale ainsi que des cartes et des plans, et les renseignements touchant diverses questions soulevées par l'historien anglais comprenant en tout plus de 200 pages dactylographiées et 16 cartes.

Par suite du caractère extraordinairement compliqué de cette bataille et le mélange des unités anglaises et canadiennes, le travail effectué pour arriver à une compréhension claire de chaque phase fut extrêmement difficile et exigea des mois de recherches. Une grande partie des notes préliminaires relativement à l'histoire officielle de l'Angleterre devrait sans doute être écrite de nouveau par suite des nouveaux faits qui ont été apportés à la connaissance du public. La tâche qui se rattache à cette revision est loin d'être complète.

*Renseignements fournis aux investigateurs historiques*

Durant l'année on a dû fournir beaucoup de renseignements sous cette rubrique, comme par exemple:

La question des inscriptions les plus convenables à placer sur les divers monuments commémoratifs en France et en Belgique fut discutée avec le secrétaire de la Commission des monuments commémoratifs canadiens des champs de bataille, afin de pouvoir adopter un groupe de mots qui, non seulement rapporteraient les faits, mais aussi contribueraient à rendre un tribut d'hommages aux hommes qui se sont battus. A ce sujet, diverses inscriptions ont été préparées pour les monuments commémoratifs à Mont Sorrel, à la Somme, à Vimy, à Passchendaele, à Amiens, à Dury, à Bourlons et à Mons.

Des listes des principales batailles de la grande guerre auxquelles les canadiens ont pris part furent préparées et transmises au Comité des monuments commémoratifs de Bridgewater. De même une liste appropriée des batailles, auxquelles les unités de la Nouvelle-Ecosse ont pris part, a été préparée à la demande du Comité des monuments commémoratifs des soldats de Truro, N.-E.

Relativement au dévoilement d'un monument érigé à Guelph, Ontario, en mémoire des hommes du comté de Wellington qui sont tombés sur le champ de bataille, on a fourni les renseignements suivants:

(1) Etat faisant connaître le nombre d'hommes fournis aux T.E.C., par le comté de Wellington, Ontario, pendant la guerre.
(2) Des résumés touchant la 16e batterie, A. de C.C., le 2e bataillon des pionniers, les 34e et 153e bataillons de l'infanterie canadienne.

Des renseignements se rapportant à la traverse du Rhin par les troupes alliées, en décembre 1918, avec détails concernant les armées d'occupation et leurs commandants, ont été fournis à M. W. Horne, Rhode Island, E.-U. En réponse à une autre demande des Etats-Unis, on a fourni un état faisant connaître l'étendue du front occidental et les effectifs des diverses armées des alliés jusqu'au 11 novembre 1918, ainsi que les lignes de front occupées par ces dernières. A la demande de la Ligue d'Ypres, on a fourni tous les renseignements nécessaires concernant les limites géographiques et chronologiques des engagements auxquels les unités canadiennes ont pris part au secteur d'Ypres, ainsi qu'une liste des extraits de la Gazette de Londres relatitvement aux canadiens qui ont obtenu la croix Victoria pour des actes de valeur, ainsi que d'autres renseignements se rapportant aux activités des Canadiens dans le secteur durant la guerre.

Des renseignements ont aussi été fournis au département de l'Intérieur relativement aux corps organisés pour les opérations dans le Nord-Ouest en 1885, faisant connaître aussi l'autorisation accordée à ce sujet et tous les détails se rapportant à leur statut militaire.

Les faits se rapportant aux mandats émis par Ontario contre deux des amis de Louis Riel, pour le meurtre de Thomas Scott en 1870, ont été transmis au sous-secrétaire d'Etat.

On a aussi préparé et transmis à M. W. White, de Kingston, Ont., tous les renseignements touchant le nombre des divisions anglaises et françaises occidentales en août 1914 et en novembre 1918.

A la demande du commandant du Collège militaire royal de Kingston, on a préparé un état de service des généraux suivants pour être placé sur les portraits de ces officiers dans la salle de Sir Arthur Currie, à Kingston.

Général Sir Arthur Currie,
Lieut.-Gén. Sir R. E. W. Turner,
Lieut.-Gén. Sir H. E. Burstall,
Lieut.-Gén. Sir A. C. Macdonell,
Major gén. Sir D. Watson,
Major gén. Sir F. O. W. Loomis,
Major gén. M. S. Mercer,
Major gén. J. E. B. Seely.

On a fourni à M. R. M. Harrison, de Huntingdon, Québec, des renseignements touchant 28 régiments d'infanterie britanniques qui firent du service dans les Indes occidentales entre 1840 et 1850.

En réponse à une question faite par M. R. Fennell, de Toronto, concernant la publication d'articles caractéristiques se rapportant aux exploits des aviateurs canadiens dans la grande guerre, on a fourni tous les renseignements dont on pouvait disposer touchant le nombre des machines de l'ennemi abattues par les quatre premiers aviateurs canadiens et le major Mannock (as anglais) ainsi que le nom, le grade et la décoration de chacun.

A la demande du Haut Commissaire canadien à Londres, qui désirait obtenir des renseignements authentiques sur la mort du baron M. Von Richthofen, à propos duquel des comptes rendus diffamatoires avaient été publiés dans les journaux allemands et américains, accusant les soldats canadiens d'avoir assassiné l'aviateur allemand, des faits furent soumis démontrant que ce rapport était de pure invention, car en réalité les troupes canadiennes se trouvaient à plusieurs milles du front où l'as allemand fut abattu le 21 avril 1918.

Des renseignements touchant le travail d'une brigade du génie canadien ont été fournis à un officier canadien qui suivait les cours de l'école de guerre, à Quetta, aux Indes, et qui désirait s'en servir pour donner une conférence.

Un compte rendu détaillé touchant le raid aérien sur la côte sud-est de l'Angleterre le 25 mai 1917, et faisant connaître tous les détails concernant les villes et les districts bombardés, la propriété détruite, les pertes de vie, etc., fut préparé pour l'information du bureau des commissaires des pensions, afin de leur permettre de pouvoir décider du sort de ceux qui réclament des pensions. Des détails concernant la marche, les dispositions, les activités, etc., des 3e, 6e et 14e ambulances de campagne; des 13e, 26e, 42e et 49e bataillons, ainsi que le 1er bataillon C.M.R. durant certaines périodes de la guerre, en même temps que les détails concernant le naufrage du S.S. *City of Vienna* et l'autorisation pour la surveillance de tous les russes qui faisaient partie du corps canadien après que la Russie eut cessé d'être un allié, furent aussi fournis pour le même but. Des faits de même nature touchant les 50e et 135e bataillons ont été fournis à M. F. J. Rowan, aviseur des soldats, province de la Saskatchewan, pour son information en ce qui regarde le règlement de certaines réclamations pour pensions.

De plus, de nombreuses demandes ont été faites à cette division pour obtenir des données authentiques concernant la part prise par le Canada dans la guerre et les expériences militaires, et divers sujets qui n'intéressent pas directement le Canada, comme par exemple, une demande de Los Angeles au sujet de l'apparition des anges de Mons; une autre de Victoria, C.-B., pour l'identification des officiers (environ 25) qui apparaissent sur une photographie prise à Mons, le 15 novembre 1918, et que le propriétaire désirait placer dans les édifices du Parlement à Victoria, C.-B.

On s'est occupé de ces demandes au fur et à mesure qu'elles furent reçues, et, dans plusieurs cas, on a dû faire des recherches assez prolongées avant de pouvoir donner des réponses satisfaisantes.

*Chambre commémorative, tour de la Victoire, Chambre des communes*

En vue de faire de la chambre commémorative, dans la tour de la victoire, édifice du Parlement, à Ottawa, un monument commémoratif d'une nature vraie et permanente, en souvenir de tous ceux qui ont servi ce pays dans la grande guerre, un plan fut préparé par la Section historique et approuvé par M. John Pearson, architecte des édifices du Parlement, par lequel l'historique serait sculpté sur les murs de la Chambre.

Dans le plan projeté, les faits d'armes des Canadiens dans la grande guerre seront gravés ou sculptés en mots, symboles typiques, devises et figures harmonieusement groupés dans la décoration murale, y compris les insignes régimentaires des:

(1) 50 bataillons d'infanterie qui ont servi en France.
(2) 36 unités des T.E.C. (autres que l'infanterie) qui ont servi en France.
(3) 210 autres bataillons des T.E.C.
(4) 22 armes et services canadiens.
(5) 159 unités de la milice canadienne d'avant-guerre.
(6) 116 régiments de cavalerie et d'infanterie de l'armée britannique qui étaient attachés à la première division canadienne, ou qui ont servi sous cette division jusqu'au 1er septembre 1915, et le corps canadien durant la grande guerre.
(7) Quelque 12 régiments français qui ont servi au Canada sous le régime français.
(8) 126 régiments britanniques qui ont servi sur le continent de l'Amérique du Nord.
(9) 213 corps organisés de troupes locales et étrangères, et les régiments de la milice canadienne qui ont été organisés et ont servi dans l'Amérique du Nord contre les Français durant la guerre de SEPT ans, etc.; dans la guerre de la Rébellion américaine et contre les Américains dans la guerre de 1812-15.

et de plus:

34 médailles et décorations (britanniques et étrangères) distribuées aux Canadiens.
39 écussons (pays et villes).
17 panneaux (inscriptions et données historiques).
17 panneaux illustrés.

On a commencé la sculpture de la chambre en se servant de modèles et de plans fournis par la section historique, et beaucoup d'autres modèles et dessins sont prêts. Les recherches nécessaires pour obtenir d'autre matériel en rapport avec la sculpture exigeront une grande somme de travail.

La nature des décorations dans cette chambre commémorative sera d'un haut caractère, constituant d'abord un mémorial national à l'adresse des nombreux officiers et hommes des T.E.C. qui ont donné leur vie durant la grande guerre, mais destiné aussi à symboliser les sacrifices faits pour le Canada par les troupes militaires de l'Empire, ainsi que l'union des deux grandes races qui composent maintenant la nation canadienne.

## (b) Corps d'aviation royal canadien

La direction et le contrôle du service de l'aéronautique au Canada, tant civil que militaire, relèvent du ministère de la Défense nationale. Les pouvoirs et les fonctions qui s'y rattachent sont exercés sous la direction du ministre, par le chef de l'état-major et par l'entremise du directeur du corps d'aviation royal canadien.

Le corps d'aviation royal canadien se compose comme suit:—

(*a*) du corps d'aviation actif,
(*b*) du corps d'aviation de réserve.

### (*a*) *Le corps d'aviation actif*

L'effectif du corps d'aviation actif permanent du Canada comprend 90 officiers et 375 aviateurs employés en permanence et est disponible pour le service général, y compris l'instruction et les opérations pour le compte des départements du gouvernement civil. L'effectif vrai du corps d'aviation royal canadien, le 30 avril 1926, était de 88 officiers et 341 aviateurs.

Le corps d'aviation actif non permanent se compose d'unités de détachements et de toutes autres formations que nomme de temps à autre le Gouverneur en son conseil. Actuellement, il comprend 67 officiers et 130 aviateurs.

### (*b*) *Corps d'aviation de réserve*

La constitution et les règlements relatifs au corps d'aviation royal de réserve ont été terminés et seront mis en vigueur dès qu'ils auront été approuvés par le Gouverneur en son conseil. Le corps d'aviation de réserve comprend des officiers et des aviateurs compétents qui seront susceptibles d'être convoqués pour telle période d'instruction qui pourra être prescrite.

La durée du service dans le corps d'aviation royal canadien en temps de paix est de:—

(*a*) 3 années pour le corps d'aviation actif.
(*b*) Pour le corps d'aviation de réserve, la durée en est déterminée par le Gouverneur en son conseil.

Le manque de fonds a rendu impossible la formation d'unités du corps d'aviation actif non permanent.

Les ordonnances et règlements royaux pour le corps d'aviation royal canadien, 1924, tels qu'approuvés par Son Excellence le Gouverneur en son conseil, le 15 janvier 1924, avec telles modifications qui ont été approuvées depuis cette date, sont en vigueur pour la direction du corps d'aviation royal canadien et d'autres règlements subsidiaires (sauf en ce qui regarde la tenue) tels qu'approuvés et mis en vigueur le 1er avril 1924, sont, sauf quelques modifications de peu d'importance, encore en vigueur. Les règlements concernant la tenue ont été entièrement refondus et approuvés et sont maintenant entre les mains des imprimeurs.

Un rapport embrassant l'aviation civile et les opérations du corps d'aviation royal canadien, pour le compte des départements du gouvernement au cours de l'année 1925, a déjà été publié (on peut s'en procurer des exemplaires sur demande au secrétaire, département de la Défense nationale, Ottawa). Dans ce rapport, sont donnés des renseignements détaillés sur l'aviation civile du pays, y compris les opérations des compagnies d'aviation commerciales et celles du corps d'aviation royal canadien entreprises conjointement avec d'autres ministères du gouvernement, en vue de la protection plus efficace des forêts, l'arpentage aérien, le travail d'exploration, le transport dans les endroits reculés du pays, la protection des pêcheries, les patrouilles préventives de la contrebande, etc. Il ne sera donc pas nécessaire de traiter de ce travail dans le présent rapport qui est consacré entièrement aux fonctions du corps d'aviation.

*Organisation du C. d'A.R.C.*

Le C. d'A.R.C. fait partie de la division du chef de l'état-major, au ministère de la Défense nationale, et se divise en trois sections, comme suit:

Directeur du C. d'A.R.C.

(1) Sous-directeur, état-major et personnel de l'aéronautique.
(2) Sous-directeur, approvisionnements et recherches.
(3) Sous-directeur et secrétaire.

(1) La division du sous-directeur de l'état-major et du personnel de l'aéronautique se subdivise en cinq sections:—

(*a*) Personnel,
(*b*) Instruction,
(*c*) Opérations civiles,
(*d*) Service de renseignements,
(*e*) Administration,

chacune de ces sections étant sous la direction d'un officier de l'état-major.

(*a*) L'officier d'état-major du personnel s'occupe des nominations, des promotions, des permutations, des conseils d'enquête et autres questions de cette nature.

(*b*) L'officier d'état-major de l'instruction est chargé de l'instruction du corps d'aviation royal canadien, y compris l'instruction des officiers pilotes provisoires, les opérations faites conjointement avec les services de la milice et de la marine, les cours d'instruction et toutes les autres questions se rapportant à l'instruction et aux opérations du corps d'aviation.

(*c*) L'officier d'état-major des opérations civiles ne s'occupe que des opérations entreprises de concert avec les divisions civiles du service du gouvernement en rapport avec la surveillance et la protection des forêts et des pêcheries, l'arpentage aérien, la photographie, le transport, les patrouilles préventives de la contrebande, etc.

(*d*) Les devoirs de l'officier d'état-major du service des renseignements consistent à recueillir, compiler, disséminer tous les renseignements touchant le corps d'aviation. Cet officier travaille en collaboration avec le personnel des services de renseignements de la milice et de la marine, et se tient bien au courant du travail de ces deux services afin d'éviter la répétition du même travail.

(*e*) L'officier d'état-major de l'administration s'occupe de la revision et de la promulgation de tous les règlements de l'aéronautique.

(2) La division du sous-directeur des approvisionnements et des recherches se subdivise en deux sections:—

(*a*) la section technique et des recherches,
(*b*) la section de l'équipement et des approvisionnements.

(*a*) La section technique et des recherches étudie l'évolution de l'aéronautique, le plan et la construction des aéronefs, des moteurs et de leurs accessoires, leur entretien, la navigabilité des aéronefs civils, et toutes autres questions touchant le génie aéronautique.

(*b*) De cette section relèvent la fourniture de l'équipement, les devoirs des garde-magasins, les dépôts d'emmagasinage, la vente de l'équipement de surplus, et toutes autres fonctions de même nature. Cette section est astreinte à rendre compte de toutes les réquisitions faites à la division des contrats pour l'achat d'approvisionnements en vue d'avoir continuellement en mains des stocks suffisants d'articles de toutes sortes pour les besoins du corps d'aviation.

(3) Le contrôle de l'aviation civile est fait par la division du secrétaire; les fonctions de cette division comprennent également la distribution des brevets aux pilotes et aux mécaniciens d'aéronefs; l'immatriculation, la vérification de la navigabilité des machines volantes, et le marquage des aéronefs commerciaux, l'inspection et la distribution de licences aux ports aéronautiques, et, en général, la surveillance des opérations de la navigabilité aérienne commerciale. Cette division est aussi responsable de la préparation des estimés du corps d'aviation et de la compilation d'un rapport traitant du travail du corps d'aviation, du contrôle du personnel civil et des autres fonctions civiles. Le contrôle de l'aviation civile se fait sous la direction du contrôleur de l'aviation civile qui est un officier du corps d'aviation permanent nommé à ce poste dans la division du secrétaire.

## UNITÉS DU C. D'A.R.C.

### *Compagnie n° 1 (Opérations), Vancouver, C.B.*

Depuis son établissement, durant l'été de 1920, à Jericho Beach, sur la baie English, aux limites de la ville de Vancouver, cette station a fonctionné continuellement. Ces opérations ont été effectuées sous le contrôle de la commission de l'aéronautique et du corps d'aviation canadien jusqu'au 1er avril 1924, alors que cette station prit sa nouvelle désignation dans le corps d'aviation royal canadien et est depuis considérée comme une unité du corps d'aviation. Durant l'année 1925, une nouvelle base fut établie à Prince Rupert, C.B., d'où les patrouilles pour la prévention des feux étaient dirigées.

Cette unité est bien outillée en ce qui regarde les hangars, les ateliers et les cales de lancement. On a besoin d'un logement pour le personnel. Il serait absolument nécessaire de se procurer des aéronefs plus modernes qui seraient plus efficaces tant dans le service de l'aviation que pour les opérations civiles.

Les opérations effectuées à cette station durant l'année 1925 sont les suivantes:

(*a*) Fonctions du C. d'A.R.C.
  (1) Instruction relative aux hydroplanes pour les officiers (*ab initio*).
  (2) Instruction pendant l'hiver—officiers et aviateurs.
  (3) Opérations et instruction conjointement avec les troupes de la milice et de la marine.
(*b*) Protection des forêts pour le compte des gouvernements fédéral et provincial.
(*c*) Photographie aérienne.
(*d*) Protection des pêcheries.
(*e*) Patrouilles préventives de la contrebande.
(*f*) Envolées pour le service d'immigration et le transport de la police.
(*g*) Investigation sur les maladies des sapins.

Durant l'année 1925, il fut donné un cours d'instruction *ab initio* relativement aux hydroplanes; 13 officiers assistèrent à ce cours et obtinrent leurs certificats comme pilotes d'hydroplanes.

Des cours d'instruction furent donnés durant l'hiver de 1925 à tous les officiers et aviateurs, sur des sujets se rapportant à la loi et à la discipline de l'aréonautique; au pilotage aérien; à la navigabilité; au génie aéronautique; à l'économie intérieure; à la culture physique et à la manœuvre, etc. Cette section obtint des résultats très satisfaisants.

Durant l'année, un cours pour la manœuvre des parachutes fut suivi par 3 officiers et un aviateur, qui obtinrent tous leurs certificats comme mécaniciens de parachutes.

*Compagnie n° 2 (opérations) High River, Alta.*

Cette station, qui est située à High River, depuis le printemps de 1921, a été exploitée depuis le 1er avril 1924 par le corps d'aviation royal canadien. Avant cette date, cette station était exploitée par la commission de l'aéronautique et le corps d'aviation canadien, et, depuis son établissement, durant l'automne de 1920, elle est localisée à Morley et à High River. Durant les années qu'elle a fonctionné, elle a été munie de hangars, d'ateliers, de postes radiotélégraphiques et d'entrepôts, et, sous ce rapport, cette station est bien outillée. On aurait encore besoin d'un local pour les officiers et les hommes, et il faudrait aussi se procurer des aéronefs plus modernes spécialement désignés pour les conditions dangereuses qui existent dans cette région de prairies. Durant l'année 1925, des photographies ont été prises aux différentes bases de l'Alberta et de la Saskatchewan sous la surveillance du commandant de l'unité de High River.

Les opérations effectuées à cette station durant l'année sont les suivantes:

(*a*) Fonctions du C. d'A.R.C.
  (1) Instruction pendant l'hiver pour les officiers et les aviateurs.
  (2) Exercice pour la manœuvre des parachutes.
  (3) Opérations et instruction conjointement avec les forces militaires.
(*b*) Protection contre les feux de forêts.
(*c*) Relevés aériens.
(*d*) Photogrphies aériennes.

Durant l'exercice financier de 1925-26, un cours très complet d'instruction pendant l'hiver, pour les officiers et les aviateurs, fut donné à l'unité de High River. Le programme de ce cours comprenait l'instruction sur des sujets tels que la loi et la discipline de l'aéronautique, le pilotage aérien, la navigabilité, le génie aéronautique, l'économie intérieure, la culture physique, la manœuvre, etc.

Un cours sur la manœuvre des parachutes fut suivi par deux officiers et cinq autres grades, et tous obtinrent leurs certificats, à l'exception d'un aviateur qui n'a pu compléter le cours à cause de maladie.

*Escadrille n° 1, Winnipeg, Manitoba*

Les quartiers généraux de l'escadrille n° 1, Winnipeg, qui étaient situés à la caserne de Fort Osborne depuis 1922, sont maintenant situés au n° 797 rue Notre-Dame. Antérieurement à cette date, les quartiers généraux étaient situés à Victoria Beach, sur le lac Winnipeg, pendant l'été, et, pendant l'hiver, dans un local loué dans la ville de Winnipeg où se faisait la réparation des hydroplanes employés à la surveillance des forêts et à l'arpentage. Lors de la réorganisation de cette unité sur une base conforme au service de l'aéronautique, il fut jugé nécessaire de se procurer une meilleure base pour les quartiers généraux. Heureusement l'on put pourvoir au logement du personnel à la caserne de Fort Osborne, et, en 1922, le terrain y attenant fut acheté pour servir d'aérodrome. En 1925 un autre terrain fut ajouté à celui acheté en 1922.

Jusqu'à présent, le manque de fonds a rendu impossible l'érection de hangars et d'ateliers de réparations sur le terrain de l'aérodrome.

Durant l'année 1925, des bases auxiliaires furent opérées à Victoria Beach, à Norway House et au lac Cormorant. Ces bases auxiliaires furent fermées durant l'automne de 1925 et le personnel, ainsi que les machines, furent envoyés à Winnipeg pour la réparation des aéronefs, des moteurs et des autres équipements, pour l'instruction du corps d'aviation et les cours d'instruction.

Les opérations effectuées à cette station sont les suivantes:

(*a*) Fonctions du C. d'A.R.C.
  (1) Instruction, pendant l'hiver, des officiers et des aviateurs.
  (2) Opérations et instruction conjointement avec les forces militaires.
(*b*) Protection contre les feux de forêts.
(*c*) Arpentage aéronautique.
(*d*) Photographie aéronautique.
(*e*) Transport pour le compte des ministères des Affaires indiennes, des Mines, de la Gendarmerie à cheval et des autres services.

L'aéronef Avro Viper, employé actuellement pour la protection contre les feux de forêts, devrait être remplacé par un modèle plus moderne, et on devrait se procurer un hydroplane plus grand pour ce genre de travail. Les stations auxiliaires au lac du Bonnet et au lac Cormorant devront être munies d'équipements plus complets pour le logement du personnel sur terre et pour pouvoir effectuer les opérations d'été.

Les cours d'instruction, en hiver, pour les officiers et les aviateurs, comprenaient les sujets déjà ébauchés dans l'instruction donnée à Vancouver et à High River.

*Station n° 1, camp Borden, Ontario*

La station aérienne du camp Borden fut construite au cours de la guerre par le Bureau impérial des munitions dans le but de servir de terrain d'exercice pour les unités du corps d'aviation royal canadien recrutées au Canada. Cette station, quoique admirablement située pour les opérations sur une grande échelle, est trop grande pour l'effectif actuel du corps d'aviation royal canadien. De plus, les frais d'entretien sont tout à fait disproportionnés à l'effectif actuel de notre corps d'aviation. Le camp est de plus isolé et difficile à atteindre. Pour ces raisons, il est à espérer qu'une station plus appropriée, et dont les frais d'entretien seront beaucoup moindres, puisse être bientôt trouvée pour l'instruction des hommes du C. d'A.R.C.

A cette fin on a arpenté un site magnifique à Deseronto pour servir de base tant aux hydroplanes qu'aux aéroplanes, et il est à espérer qu'on pourra obtenir les fonds voulus pour la construction des édifices nécessaires dans un avenir rapproché.

Les opérations à camp Borden se limitent à l'instruction du C. d'A.R.C. et aux opérations faites de concert avec le Service de la milice. Un nombre limité de cours-revue a aussi été suivi par les pilotes de l'aviation commerciale.

Durant l'année 1925 les cours suivants ont été donnés au camp Borden:

(*a*) Un cours en armement et en canonnage, d'une durée de plus de six semaines, et suivi par neuf officiers des troupes permanentes du corps d'aviation, qui tous obtinrent leurs certificats.
(*b*) Un cours-revue d'aviateurs pour quatre officiers des troupes permanentes et non permanentes du corps d'aviation qui tous obtinrent leurs certificats.
(*c*) Instruction pour les officiers pilotes provisoires. Vingt-neuf officiers pilotes provisoires suivirent le premier terme d'instruction *ab initio,* et vingt de ces officiers satisfirent aux examens.
  Seize officiers pilotes provisoires suivirent le deuxième terme de l'instruction *ab initio* dont quatorze réussirent.
  Trois officiers pilotes provisoires du troisième terme, ainsi que six officiers permanents, obtinrent leurs brevets lorsqu'ils se firent graduer au collège militaire royal, et un officier non permanent suivit le cours d'aviation *ab initio,* et sept candidats purent terminer le cours complet et obtenir leurs certificats comme pilotes. Deux officiers de ce cours furent

malheureux dans leurs examens et furent transférés à la liste de ceux qui ne font pas d'envolée et ils sont maintenant employés dans la division du matériel de ce service. Le troisième officier qui n'a pu compléter son cours, fut tué dans un accident d'envolée.

(*d*) Trois pilotes de l'aviation commerciale suivirent l'instruction d'envolée au camp Borden.

Un programme d'instruction, pendant l'hiver, pour les officiers et les aviateurs, semblable à celui qui était suivi par les autres unités du corps d'aviation, fut aussi entrepris par les officiers et les aviateurs permanents de l'unité du camp Borden.

*Compagnie n° 3, (Opérations) Shirley's Bay, Ottawa*

Durant la première partie de 1925 cette unité fut transportée de son ancienne base à Rockliffe, environ trois milles en aval d'Ottawa et sur la rivière Ottawa, à Shirley's Bay, sur le lac Deschênes, environ neuf milles à l'ouest d'Ottawa. L'ancien emplacement ne se prêtait pas à la construction de cales de lancement convenables, et ne pouvait fournir les accommodations nécessaires pour une telle base. A la fin de la saison des opérations, les aéronefs et les machines, ainsi que les autres équipements, furent transportés au dépôt n° 1 à Ottawa, pour y être examinés, vu qu'une partie du personnel était stationnée à ce dépôt tandis que le reste du personnel s'occupait du matériel dans un bureau temporaire situé dans l'édifice LaBelle, à Ottawa. On aurait fort besoin d'un nouvel édifice pour servir de caserne au personnel.

Les opérations à cette station sont les suivantes:

(*a*) Fonctions du C. d'A.R.C.
(*b*) Instruction et opérations conjointement avec les forces militaires.
(*c*) Vols d'expérimentation.
(*d*) Arpentage aérien.
(*e*) Photographie aérienne.
(*f*) Transport.

*Compagnie n° 4, (Opérations) Dartmouth, N.-E.*

La base de cette unité est située sur le côté est de l'avant-port d'Halifax, à trois milles au sud de la ville de Dartmouth. Elle fut construite durant l'été de 1918 pour servir de quartiers généraux aux forces aériennes de la marine engagées dans le service de patrouilles anti-sous-marines sur le littoral de l'Atlantique, pour la protection des convois de troupes et du matériel à leur arrivée et à leur départ. Cette base fut transportée en 1920 du ministère du Service naval au service aéronautique, et depuis sert de base d'opérations pour les machines employées par le corps d'aviation royal canadien dans les Provinces maritimes. Cette station est admirablement située pour l'instruction du C. d'A.R.C. conjointement avec les troupes navales et de défense côtière dont la base se trouve à Halifax.

Durant l'automne de 1924, cette station fut fermée pour les mois d'hiver et le personnel fut distribué parmi les autres unités du corps d'aviation, l'équipement fut transporté au dépôt n° 1, à Ottawa, pour être examiné, et un gardien fut laissé au poste pour en prendre charge.

Cette station fut ouverte durant le printemps de 1925 pour y effectuer les opérations suivantes durant l'été, après quoi elle fut fermée de nouveau pour les mois d'hiver.

(*a*) Fonction du C. d'A.R.C.
(*b*) Instruction et opérations conjointement avec les troupes militaires et de défense côtière.
(*c*) Arpentage aérien.
(*d*) Photographie aérienne.

### *Dépôt n° 1 Ottawa*

Le dépôt n° 1, inauguré comme dépôt central de réparation du corps d'aviation royal canadien, se trouve situé sur l'île Victoria à Ottawa. Cette unité prit charge des nouveaux ateliers de réparation durant l'hiver 1925, lorsque ces édifices furent prêts à être occupés, et on laissa dans l'édifice occupé antérieurement le dépôt du matériel qui relève du commandant. En ayant les principaux ateliers et les magasins du corps d'aviation ainsi situés, ces deux unités se trouvent sous la surveillance du personnel technique et de l'équipement aux quartiers généraux.

Les opérations à cette station sont les suivantes:—

(*a*) Fonctions du C. d'A.R.C.

(*b*) Réparations de tout l'équipement aéronautique qui ne pouvaient être entreprises par d'autres unités du corps d'aviation.

(*c*) Fonctions relatives à l'inspection.

(*d*) Distribution du matériel et de l'équipement à toutes les autres unités du corps d'aviation.

### *Instruction du C. D'A.R.C.*

L'instruction du C. d'A.R.C. peut se diviser en deux catégories, savoir: la formation des officiers et l'instruction des hommes.

Les diverses unités du C. d'A.R.C. s'occupèrent, durant l'année, de la formation de leurs officiers et de l'instruction de leurs hommes.

Des arrangements ont été conclus avec les autorités des autres services pour que des officiers du C. d'A.R.C. soient affiliés au Collège militaire royal ou autres endroits du pays pour y donner des cours d'instruction en aviation. Des cours spéciaux d'instruction, sur différents sujets, ont été donnés aux quartiers généraux des diverses autres unités.

Des officiers du corps d'aviation royal canadien assistèrent aux cours suivants du corps royal d'aviation en Angleterre:—

(*a*) Ecole de guerre du corps royal d'aviation, Andover—Deux officiers du C. d'A.R.C. obtinrent leurs certificats après avoir complété le cours de l'année.

(*b*) Cours des instructeurs-aviateurs, école centrale d'aviation, Upavon—Un officier du C. d'A.R.C. prit part à ce cours et satisfit aux examens.

(*c*) Cours de navigabilité à l'école royale d'aviation de pilotage, Calshot—Un officier suivit ce cours de trois mois avec distinction.

(*d*) Cours de coopération de l'armée à l'école de coopération de l'armée du C. d'A.R., Old Sarum—Un officier suivit ce cours et satisfit aux examens.

Un officier et un aviateur suivirent un cours d'instruction, sur la manœuvre des parachutes, à titre de mécaniciens de parachutes, à l'école technique du service aéronautique des Etats-Unis, Rantoul, Ill. Depuis leur retour au Canada ils ont formé 7 officiers et 9 aviateurs comme mécaniciens de parachutes dans diverses unités du C. d'A.R.C. Depuis l'introduction des parachutes dans le C. d'A.R.C. 35 descentes ont été effectuées avec succès.

#### INSTRUCTION DES OFFICIERS PILOTES PROVISOIRES

Le but fondamental du cours d'instruction des officiers pilotes du C. d'A.R.C. est d'obtenir le plus économiquement possible une classe de jeunes officiers possédant, en sus de leurs connaissances de pilotes, une éducation complète et des aptitudes spéciales sur les sujets techniques. Dans ce but, des arrangements ont été conclus avec les universités canadiennes pour faire accepter un certain nombre d'étudiants en première année des sciences appliquées et du génie, et

pour qu'ils s'occupent de leur instruction durant leurs vacances d'été au camp Borden, pendant toute la durée de leur cours universitaire. Ce projet est très encouragé et un nombre de volontaires suffisant pour assurer le succès de ce mouvement s'est déjà présenté. Un certain nombre de cadets-gentilshommes du collège militaire royal sont acceptés de cette façon chaque année. Le projet d'instruction est le suivant:

Le cours d'instruction consiste de trois termes d'une durée respective de trois mois et demi à quatre mois (environ du 15 mai au 1er septembre). Pour être admis à suivre ce cours, le candidat doit être élève d'une université canadienne ou du collège militaire royal du Canada. Dans le cas d'un élève d'une université canadienne, il est exigé de lui:

(*a*) Qu'il fasse partie du corps de formation des officiers canadiens, qu'il ait accompli le service nécessaire et ait satisfait à l'examen pratique par l'obtention du certificat "A", C.F.O.C.

(*b*) Qu'il suive un cours d'étude en qualité de sous-gradué, dans le but d'obtenir un degré dans les sciences appliquées.

(*c*) Qu'il soit physiquement bon pour servir dans le corps d'aviation en qualité de pilote.

(*d*) Qu'il soit célibataire.

(*e*) Qu'il soit âgé de moins de 21 ans à l'ouverture du cours.

(*f*) Qu'il soit recommandé par le Comité militaire de l'université comme étant apte à devenir un officier aviateur compétent.

(*g*) Qu'il exprime son intention de suivre le cours complet.

Avant de pouvoir être admis au deuxième terme, le candidat doit être en possession du certificat "A", C.F.O.C. Les cadets-gentilshommes du collège militaire royal qui désirent participer à la deuxième partie du cours, doivent:

(*a*) Etre étudiants de première année et être recommandés par le commandant comme étant aptes à devenir des officiers aviateurs compétents, ou étant élèves de deuxième année au collège militaire royal; avoir l'intention de continuer leur instruction en aviation après s'être fait graduer à ce collège et être recommandés par le commandant comme étant susceptibles de devenir des officiers aviateurs compétents.

(*b*) Etre physiquement bons pour servir comme pilotes dans le corps d'aviation.

(*c*) Etre âgés de plus de 17 ans le 1er janvier de l'année pendant laquelle le cours sera donné.

(*d*) Etre consentants à suivre le cours complet.

Aux commandants des divers districts militaires du Canada incombe le soin de fournir tous les renseignements concernant les brevets provisoires de l'aviation aux universités situées dans leurs subdivisions respectives, et de transmettre les demandes au ministère de la Défense nationale.

Statut.—Alors qu'ils se trouvent à la station d'instruction du corps d'aviation royal canadien, les candidats reçoivent une commission temporaire à titre d'officiers pilotes provisoires, et la solde et les indemnités leur sont payées aux taux suivants, conformément aux règlements qui concernent la solde et les indemnités du corps d'aviation royal canadien.

Solde.—Durant le premier terme, $3 par jour; pendant le deuxième terme, $3.50 par jour et au cours du troisième terme, $4 par jour.

Indemnités.—Les candidats seront transportés gratuitement et auront droit à une indemnité de déplacement de $5 par jour, lorsqu'ils voyageront de et à destination de la station d'instruction du corps d'aviation royal canadien.

Mess.—Les candidats à la station d'instruction du corps d'aviation royal canadien sont tenus de prendre pension au mess. En sus de la ration fournie gratuitement, chaque candidat doit payer approximativement 75 cents par jour pour défrayer le coût supplémentaire du mess.

Quartiers, uniforme et soins médicaux.—Les candidats sont pourvus gratuitement, au besoin, pendant la période de leur instruction, d'un uniforme, du matériel de campement et de soins médicaux.

Aptitudes.—A l'expiration du cours, le candidat peut:

(*a*) être affecté en permanence comme officier pilote au corps d'aviation royal canadien (le nombre de vacances pour ce poste sera, en toute probabilité fort restreint).

(*b*) Etre nommé à titre d'officier pilote dans le corps d'aviation royal canadien pour un service actif de vingt-huit jours à tous les deux ans et en temps critique.

(*c*) Etre versé dans la réserve des officiers; dans ce cas, le candidat ne sera pas astreint à un service supplémentaire, sauf en cas de danger ou d'urgence.

### INSTRUCTION POUR LES AVIATEURS

Jusqu'à présent, les crédits affectés au corps d'aviation n'ont pas été suffisants pour permettre l'établissement d'une école d'instruction pour les jeunes garçons. Les aviateurs sont donc recrutés directement de la vie civile, et leur instruction est donnée à l'unité à laquelle ils sont attachés. Des cours spéciaux ont été donnés au camp Borden et ailleurs afin de fournir aux recrues une instruction préliminaire aussi étendue que les circonstances le permettent. Autant que possible des mécaniciens compétents sont enrôlés pour remplir les positions techniques. Néanmoins, pour que l'instruction des aviateurs fut plus complète, il faudrait un établissement approprié où les jeunes mécaniciens pourraient se familiariser avec les fonctions du corps d'aviation avant d'être affectés à une unité.

### OPÉRATIONS FAITES CONJOINTEMENT AVEC LES FORCES DE LA MILICE ET DE LA MARINE

Le service aéronautique a profité de chaque occasion pour coopérer avec les forces militaire et navale dans leur cours d'instruction et les exercices. On ne peut trop insister sur l'importance de ces opérations. La coopération du service aéronautique est devenue indispensable au succès des opérations des forces de terre et de mer. De même, les opérations aériennes, sans le concours des services de la marine et de la milice, ne peuvent que difficilement donner de bons résultats. Une connaissance approfondie du travail et de l'organisation de la marine et de l'armée est donc essentielle au corps d'aviation et *vice versa*. L'instruction, en temps de paix, des forces de défense du Canada, ne permet pas, pour le moment, des opérations sur une grande échelle, mais ces trois services ont profité de chaque occasion de travailler en coopération. Le tableau ci-dessous donne un aperçu des opérations et des cours d'instruction de l'année sous revue:

| Endroit | But | du | au | Heures de vol | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Hrs | Min. |
| Vancouver, C.B. | Coopération avec l'artillerie | 18–10–25 | 31–10–25 | 23 | 22 |
| Camp Sarcee, Alta. | Reconnaissance—Coopération avec l'artillerie | 11– 8–25 | 19– 8–25 | 29 | 15 |
| Lennoxville, Qué. | Etat-major de la milice | 6– 7–25 | 8– 7–25 | 17 | 15 |
| Dartmouth, N.-E. | Coopération avec l'artilierie | 6–10–25 | 9–10–25 | 13 | 20 |
| Petawawa, Ont. | Coopération avec l'artillerie | 2– 9–25 | 4– 9–25 | 10 | 10 |

Pendant ces cours d'instruction, il fut permis aux officiers des autres services de faire des observations en aéroplane, en vue d'acquérir de l'expérience en navigabilité aérienne et de se familiariser avec les méthodes d'observation, de repérage, etc., dans les airs. Le personnel du C. d'A.R.C. eut souvent l'occasion de s'initier au travail des autres services. L'échange de communications radiotélégraphiques entre les aéronefs en marche et la terre fut une des caractéristiques de ces cours; le cours des signaleurs royaux canadiens participa au travail et surveilla l'échange des communications. De cette façon, le personnel du C. d'A.R.C. acquit une expérience précieuse, et il est à espérer que les conditions permettront, dans les années à venir, le développement sur une grande échelle des exercices faits en coopération pour le bénéfice de tous les services y prenant part.

En sus de ces cours réguliers, les officiers des autres services eurent l'avantage de prendre part aux envolées faites dans un but de communication ou de transport, se renseignant de cette façon sur les conditions de la navigation aérienne et s'initiant à la reconnaissance dans les airs.

Le tableau ci-dessous donne un aperçu des opérations par le C. d'A.R.C. au cours de l'année, le nombre des envolées, leur nature, leur durée, etc.

*Résumé des envolées effectuées en 1925-1926*

| — | Durée des envolées | |
|---|---|---|
| | Heures | Minutes |
| Protection contre les feux de forêts | 1,347 | 50 |
| Photographie aérienne | 673 | 10 |
| Protection des pêcheries | 296 | 26 |
| Service pour la prévention de la contrebande | 33 | 45 |
| Transport | 88 | 10 |
| Vols de service | 2,593 | 11 |
| Divers | 79 | 15 |
| Grand total | 5,111 | ·47 |

## RAPPORT DE L'ADJUDANT GÉNÉRAL

### (1) Milice active permanente

Dans le dernier rapport annuel, il a été fait mention de la réduction du crédit de la force permanente d'une somme de $490,000. Le crédit pour l'exercice financier 1926-27 est demeuré le même que celui des années précédentes, par conséquent les effectifs seront les mêmes, sauf les quelques changements peu importants indiqués au paragraphe 3 et ayant pour rubrique Cadres et effectifs.

Par suite de la réduction des effectifs les troupes permanentes ne peuvent fournir un nombre suffisant d'instructeurs pour la milice active non permanente. Il est aussi impossible aux troupes permanentes de suivre les exercices annuels d'une manière efficace.

*Recrutement*

Le 1er avril 1925, l'effectif des sous-officiers à brevet, des sous-officiers et des hommes se composait de 3,004.

Durant l'année, il y eut 615 enrôlements et 535 licenciements, le surplus des enrôlements étant dû aux vacances qui existaient déjà.

Le 31 mars 1926, l'effectif en sous-officiers à brevet, sous-officiers et hommes, était de 3,088.

*Cadres et effectifs*

Les effectifs de paix autorisés pour 1924-25 étaient les mêmes que pour 1925-26, avec les changements suivants:—

*G.R.C.*—

Une augmentation de 4 quartiers-maîtres et une diminution de 2 lieutenants et de 7 sapeurs.

*C.S.R.C.*—

Pour pouvoir faire face à l'augmentation du travail entrepris par le Corps des Signaleurs Royaux Canadiens, surtout en ce qui regarde les services radiotélégraphiques pour le compte du Corps d'aviation royal canadien et les services radiotélégraphiques des Territoires du Nord-Ouest, un nouvel effectif fut autorisé qui se composait de 29 officiers et 169 autres grades. Ceci comprend 4 officiers et 37 autres grades payés à même les fonds du C.d'A.R.C., et 6 officiers et 24 autres grades payés par les services radiotélégraphiques des Territoires du Nord-Ouest et du Yukon.

Le tableau suivant comprend l'effectif de paix, l'effectif réduit et l'effectif réel des unités de la milice active permanente:—

MILICE ACTIVE PERMANENTE

| Unité | Cadre autorisé | | | Cadre limité | | | Effectif réel | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Officiers | Autres grades | Total | Officiers | Autres grades | Total | Officiers | Autres grades | Total |
| Officiers employés en permanence et non portés sur l'effectif régimentaire (officiers cadets et de l'état-major) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | ..... | 29 |
| Officiers hors cadre et employés d'une manière spéciale en dehors des effectifs régimentaires—*non* payés à même le vote des troupes permanentes | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 53 | ..... | 53 |
| Total | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 82 | ..... | 82 |

MILICE ACTIVE PERMANENTE—*Fin*

| Unité | Cadre autorisé | | | Cadre limité | | | Effectif réel | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Officiers | Autres grades | Total | Officiers | Autres grades | Total | Officiers | Autres grades | Total |
| R.C.D. | 28 | 498 | 526 | 16 | 225 | 241 | 16 | 221 | 237 |
| L.S.H. (R.C.) | 28 | 498 | 526 | 16 | 171 | 187 | 15 | 169 | 184 |
| A.R.C. | 65 | 1,004 | 1,069 | 55 | 640 | 695 | 54 | 630 | 684 |
| S.R.C. | 50 | 353 | 403 | 31 | 223 | 254 | 31 | 213 | 244 |
| C.S.R.C. | 29 | 169 | 198 | 25 | 119 | 144 | 21 | 129 | (*a*) 150 |
| R.C.R. | 36 | 924 | 960 | 28 | 384 | 412 | 26 | 379 | 405 |
| P.P.C.L.I. | 29 | 690 | 719 | 28 | 212 | 240 | 27 | 204 | 231 |
| Royal 22nd Regt. | 15 | 422 | 437 | 15 | 149 | 164 | 14 | 147 | 161 |
| I.M.R.C. | 33 | 412 | 445 | 26 | 240 | 266 | 25 | 228 | 253 |
| S. de S. de l'A.R.C. | 37 | 103 | 140 | 28 | 90 | 118 | 28 | 89 | 117 |
| C.M.M.R.C. | 36 | 690 | 726 | 36 | 449 | 455 | 34 | 416 | 450 |
| C.V.M.R.C. | 7 | 23 | 30 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| T.M.R.C. | 25 | 100 | 215 | 18 | 71 | 89 | 19 | 71 | 90 |
| C.C.M. de l'E.-M. | 32 | 199 | 231 | 8 | 185 | 193 | 8 | 183 | 191 |
| E.C. des A.P. | 4 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Total | 454 | 6,087 | 6,541 | 340 | 3,137 | 3,477 | 328 | 3,008 | 3,416 |

(*a*) Comprend 10 officiers et 60 autres grades employés dans les postes radiotélégraphiques maintenus en rapport avec le corps d'aviation royal canadien et le ministère de l'Intérieur (Division T.N.-O.).

*Organisation*

*I.M.R.C. École d'instruction—*

L'organisation d'une école d'instruction de l'I.M.R.C. dans chacun des centres suivants a été autorisée:

Les personnels d'instructeurs pour ces écoles sont détachés des troupes permanentes, le cas échéant.

*Cadre d'instruction—*

Le cadre d'instruction des troupes permanentes qui est maintenu surtout en vue de fournir des instructeurs à la milice active non permanente, a été réorganisé.

D'après cette réorganisation, le cadre d'instruction a un effectif de 250 sous-officiers à brevet et sous-officiers, dont 100 peuvent être sous-officiers à brevet de 1re classe.

Le personnel est choisi à même les unités des troupes permanentes des diverses armes et branches du service. Vu que le cadre d'instruction n'est pas constitué en unité, ses membres qui y sont affectés, relèvent de leurs unités respectives permanentes, dont ils continuent de faire partie, mais ils sont surnuméraires.

Durant l'exercice financier se terminant le 31 mars 1926, le personnel total affecté au cadre d'instruction était limité à 178.

## (2) Milice active non permanente

*Organisation*

Les changements suivants dans l'effectif ont été autorisés:—

*Artillerie—*

59e batterie de campagne, A.C., à Portage La Prairie, Man., autorisée à s'organiser.

Le grade de "conducteur" dans l'artillerie a été aboli. Tous les enrôlements dans l'artillerie se font maintenant comme "canonniers".

*C.F.O.C.—*

Le contingent de l'université de Toronto, corps de formation des officiers canadiens, réduit de deux compagnies, consiste maintenant d'un quartier général de bataillon et de quatre compagnies.

Le contingent de l'université de Montréal, corps de formation des officiers canadiens, est autorisé à consister d'une compagnie.

*Infanterie—*

Le régiment The York Rangers, qui comprenait un quartier général régimentaire, 2 bataillons actifs et 2 bataillons de réserve, a été réorganisé comme un régiment du comté d'York, comprenant un bataillon actif et un bataillon de réserve.

En effectuant la réorganisation ci-dessus, le 2e bataillon (actif) des York Rangers et le West Toronto Regiment ont été amalgamés sous le nom de "The Queen's Rangers", comprenant un bataillon actif et un bataillon de réserve.

Une liste générale de réserve, services de santé de l'armée canadienne, a été autorisée avec un effectif de 75 majors, 184 capitaines et lieutenants.

## *Effectifs de paix*

Les nouveaux effectifs de paix pour la milice active non permanente, basés sur ceux adoptés dans l'armée britannique, sauf quelques modifications pour convenir aux exigences locales, ont été approuvés et promulgués.

## *Nomenclature*

*Cavelerie—*

The King's (Nova Scotia) Mounted Rifles est maintenant désigné sous le nom de "King's Canadian Hussars".

*Artillerie—*

Une nouvelle nomenclature pour les diverses branches de l'artillerie a été adoptée conformément à celle de l'armée britannique. On donne les exemples suivants:—

*Artillerie de campagne*

| *Vieille nomenclature—* | *Nouvelle nomenclature—* |
|---|---|
| 1re brigade, A. de CC. | 1re brigade de campagne, A.C. |
| 1re batterie, A. de C.C. | 1re batterie de campagne, A.C. |
| 2e batterie (Ottawa) A. de C.C. | 2e batterie de campagne (Ottawa), A.C. (How.). |
| 25e batterie, A. de C.C. | 25e batterie de campagne, A.C. |
| 51e batterie, A. de C.C. | 51e baterie de campagne, A.C. |

*Artillerie de moyen calibre*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1re brigade de gros calibre (I.P.-E.), A.C. | 1re brigade de moyen calibre, (I.P.-E.), A.C. |
| 2e batterie de siège, A.C. | 2e batterie de moyen calibre, A.C. (How.). |
| 8e batterie de siège, A.C. | 8e batterie de moyen calibre, A.C. (How.). |
| 14e batterie de siège, A.C. | 14e batterie de moyen calibre, A.C. (How.). |

*Artillerie de gros calibre*

| | |
|---|---|
| 9e batterie de siège, A.C. | 9e batterie de gros calibre, A.C. (How.). |
| 12e batterie de siège, A.C. | 12 batterie de gros calibre, A.C. (How.). |

*Artillerie côtière*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1er (Halifax) Régiment, A. de P.C. | 1re brigade côtière (Halifax) A.C. |
| Compagnie n° 1. | 51e batterie de gros calibre, A.C. |
| Compagnie n° 2. | 52e batterie de gros calibre, A.C. |
| Compagnie n° 3. | 53e batterie de gros calibre, A.C. |
| Compagnie n° 4. | 54e batterie de gros calibre, A.C. |

*Artillerie anti-aérienne*

1er Régiment (Halifax), A. de P.C. section anti-aérienne.

1re section anti-aérienne, A.C.

*C.F.O.C.—*

Le contingent de l'université du Nouveau-Brunswick, C.F.O.C. est maintenant désigné sous le nom de "University of New Brunswick Contingent, Canadian Officers Training Corps".

*Emplacement*

L'emplacement des unités de la milice active non permanente a été changé de temps à autre suivant les conditions et la population du pays.

*Alliances*

Durant l'année écoulée, Sa Majesté le Roi a autorisé plusieurs unités à s'allier avec les régiments de l'armée britannique comme suit:—

*Troupes permanentes—*

The Royal Canadian Dragoons au 1st The Royal Dragoons.
Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.) au 17th/21st Lancers.
Génie royal canadien au Corps du Génie royal.
Corps des signaleurs royaux canadiens au Corps des signaleurs royaux.
The Royal Canadian Regiment au Gloucestershire Regiment.
Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry au Rifle Brigade (Prince Consort's Own).

*Milice active non permanente—*

5th British Columbia Light House au 4th Queen's Own Hussars.
17th Duke of York's Royal Canadian Hussars au 13th/18th Hussars.
The Fort Garry Horse au 4th/7th Dragoon Guards.
The Carleton Light Infantry au Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment.
The Kent Regiment au Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment.
The Saskatoon Light Infantry au King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.

*Discipline*

La discipline dans la milice active permanente et non permanente a été bien observée durant l'année.

*Application du code de justice militaire*

Il a été prévu que dans l'application du code de justice militaire de la milice canadienne, tous les pouvoirs et fonctions exercés par le conseil de l'armée, par et en vertu du code de justice militaire, le seront à l'avenir par le ministre de la Défense nationale.

*Traitement dentaire*

Le traitement dentaire, en ce qui regarde les soins nécessaires pour enlever les douleurs ou pour les extractions de dents ou leur plombage, a été autorisé dans le cas des membres de la milice active non permanente lorsqu'ils étaient éloignés de leur quartier général local, soit en fonctions, soit aux exercices annuels, ou qu'ils assistaient à un cours d'instruction.

L'échelle des taux est la même que pour la milice active permanente.

## (3) Service du personnel

Durant l'année qui nous occupe, l'organisation du personnel des officiers dans les effectifs des unités de la milice active s'est continuée et on s'est généralement conformé aux règlements. Les commandants se sont appliqués à se procurer les services de jeunes gens ayant une bonne éducation et les qualités requises pour obtenir leurs brevets et qui deviendront probablement des officiers désirables.

Plusieurs vacances dans les cadres actifs ont aussi été remplies par des officiers qui étaient dans les réserves depuis la guerre, mais au fur et à mesure que le temps passe, le nombre de ces officiers devient de moins en moins nombreux, à cause des règlements qui gouvernent la limite d'âge des officiers, et l'on doit par conséquent faire des efforts pour maintenir un nombre suffisant de jeunes officiers à même les unités du Corps de formation des officiers canadiens établies dans les universités et les collèges par tout le Dominion.

Plusieurs des unités de réserve auxquelles les officiers qui ont atteint leur limite d'âge pour leur grade peuvent être transférés des cadres actifs, ont été organisées durant l'année et tous les commandants de district ont reçu instruction de remplir ces effectifs. Le surplus d'officiers qui, jusqu'à présent, ont été portés sur les listes des unités comme "non affectés" devraient être transférés à la réserve générale des officiers, ou, s'ils ont atteint la limite d'âge de leur grade, seront placés sur la liste des retraités.

Cinquante-deux nominations comme commandants de formations de réserves autorisées ont été faites durant l'année.

L'état suivant indique le nombre des officiers (y compris les grades provisoires) nommés dans la milice active non permanente pendant les douze mois qui se terminaient le 31 mars 1926.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cavalerie | 81 |
| Artilerie | 105 |
| Génie | 15 |
| Corps des signaleurs royaux canadiens | 41 |
| Corps des guides | 6 |
| Corps de formation des officiers canadiens | 28 |
| Infanterie | 446 |
| Corps des mitrailleuses canadiennes | 56 |
| Intendance militaire canadienne | 13 |
| Services de santé de l'armée canadienne | 33 |
| Sœurs hospitalières, S. de S. de l'A.C. | .. |
| Corps dentaire de l'armée canadienne | .. |
| Corps des vétérinaires militaires canadiens | 2 |
| Corps des magasins militaires canadiens (N.P.) | .. |
| Service postal canadien | 1 |
| Services des cadets du Canada (Non permanents) | 55 |
| Service des aumôniers canadiens | 7 |
| Réserve des officiers | 12 |
| Milice canadienne | 61 |
| Milice canadienne (nominations temporaires) | 40 |
| Total | 1,002 |

### *Brevets documentaires*

Le nombre de brevets documentaires émis dans la milice active durant la période qui nous occupe fut de 787.

### *Brevets des sous-officiers*

Trente-deux brevets ont été émis durant l'année à des sous-officiers de la milice active qui se sont qualifiés d'une manière spéciale.

### *Résignations et retraites—Troupes permanentes*

Le nombre de résignations et de retraites des officiers des troupes permanentes fut de neuf.

*Annuaire de la milice*

Avant la guerre, l'annuaire de la milice était distribué régulièrement tous les trois mois. Dans un but d'économie, cette publication a été divisée en deux parties.

La première partie contient des renseignements touchant la composition, l'emplacement, ainsi que le personnel des officiers des unités de la milice active; le volume de la deuxième partie comprend les noms et autres renseignements touchant les officiers qui sont portés sur la réserve des officiers, ainsi que les services de guerre des officiers de la milice active.

Encore pour des raisons d'économie, la partie I ne fut pas distribuée entre janvier 1925 et avril 1926. Ce long intervalle entre les distributions de cette partie a causé des inconvénients considérables aux officiers responsables de tout le Canada.

La partie II fut distribuée en septembre 1925. Cette partie devrait être publiée au moins une fois par année.

## (4) Division des services de santé

*Troupes permanentes—Services de santé de l'armée royale canadienne*

Le travail de cette division pendant l'exercice qui s'est terminé le 31 mars 1926 fut à peu près le même que celui de l'année précédente. Le travail additionnel des services de santé a été causé par—

(1) la marine
(2) le C. d'A. R. C.; et
(3) l'augmentation du travail des commis dûe aux licenciements des troupes parmanentes.

Les officiers des services de santé de l'armée royale canadienne et quelques fois ceux de l'armée canadienne attachés à la marine, aux divers endroits du pays, prodiguèrent leurs soins aux malades de la marine.

L'hospitalisation dans les divers districts est à peu près la même que l'année dernière.

Il existe des hôpitaux avec pension dans tous les districts, excepté les districts militaires 2, 7, 12 et 13.

On fit l'inspection des détachements et des hôpitaux militaires des S. de S. de l'A.R.C. dans l'est du Canada.

En vertu d'une autorisation spéciale, les officiers de santé de la milice active non permanente à Victoria Beach, Man., et à Jericho Beach, C.B., prodiguèrent leurs soins au personnel du corps d'aviation royal canadien stationné à ces endroits. Des arrangements spéciaux furent aussi conclus à cet effet pour les détachements du corps des signaleurs royaux canadiens qui sont en fonctions à l'ouest du Canada et au Yukon.

Durant l'année, il y eut quelques nominations supplémentaires dans les services de santé de la milice active non permanente.

Durant l'année sept ambulances de campagne suivirent les exercices au quartier général local, et trois ambulances de campagne firent des exercices à la campagne avec des effectifs réduits, mais cependant le résultat a été des plus satisfaisant.

On a fait des distributions du matériel de surplus aux départements du Gouvernement, sans remboursement, pour le montant de $9,610.35.

On a fait un effort tout spécial durant l'année pour contrôler l'équipement de mobilisation, et on a dû faire les réparations nécessaires pour conserver cet équipement en bon état.

Comme par les années dernières, le pharmacien expert fabriqua plusieurs préparations à un prix beaucoup moins élevé que si on avait dû les acheter sur le marché.

*Santé des troupes*

La santé des troupes permanentes durant l'année a été très bonne; il n'y eut aucune épidémie sérieuse de maladie contagieuse.

Le nombre total des patients traités à l'hôpital du 1er avril 1925 au 31 mars 1926 fut de 2,780, se composant comme suit:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Troupes permanentes | 1,867 |
| Milice active non permanente | 142 |
| Collège militaire royal | 260 |
| Corps d'aviation royal canadien | 198 |
| Marine royale canadienne | 297 |
| Marine royale | 11 |
| Civils | 5 |
| | 2,780 |

Le nombre des patients traités fut de 316 au-dessus du nombre de l'année précédente.

Il y eut neuf mortalités, durant cette période, dans les troupes permanentes, causées par les maladies suivantes:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Empoisonnement septique | 1 |
| Pneumonie | 4 |
| Tuberculose | 1 |
| Ulcère du duodénum | 1 |
| Jaunisse et pneumonie | 1 |
| Maladie de Bright | 1 |
| | 9 |

Il y eut deux mille huit cent trente-quatre réunions des conseils médicaux durant l'année.

*Société ambulancière de St-Jean*

Le travail effectué pendant l'année par le centre de défense nationale de la société ambulancière de St-Jean, fut un succès, et 210 certificats ont été émis aux candidats heureux. L'écusson connu sous le nom de Mary Otter Trophy, don de Sir William Otter, a été gagné par l'équipe n° 1 du Royal Canadian Regiment, district militaire n° 1, London, Ont.

Environ 50 pour cent des troupes permanentes ont reçu l'instruction nécessaire en ce qui regarde les premiers soins à donner. Un officier des Services de santé de l'armée royale canadienne est actuellement en Angleterre où il suit un cours dans les services de santé de l'armée royale, et il est aussi en contact avec les services de santé du corps d'aviation royal, pour permettre de mettre sur un même pied les traitements donnés par le corps d'aviation royal canadien. Il est à espérer que l'on pourra, à l'avenir, envoyer un officier des services de santé de l'armée royale canadienne en Angleterre, chaque année, afin que notre service soit tenu sur un pied d'égalité avec celui de l'Angleterre.

## (5) Services de la solde

*Milice active permanente et non permanente et corps d'aviation royal canadien*

Les opérations de ces services, durant l'année financière, ont été à peu près les mêmes que l'année précédente, et aucun changement important n'a été fait.

Les membres de la trésorerie militaire royale canadienne et le personnel civil employé dans cette division ont rempli leurs devoirs, pendant l'année d'une manière efficace et à la satisfaction de tous les intéressés.

Les états financiers suivants, comprenant l'appendice "B", se rapportent à l'exercice financier se terminant le 31 mars 1926, et font connaître les déboursés par garnison au compte de la solde et des indemnités de la milice active permanente et du corps d'aviation royal canadien.

1. Etat des déboursés par garnison au compte de la solde et des indemnités de la milice active permanente pour l'exercice 1925-26.
2. Etat des déboursés par garnison au compte de la solde et des indemnités du Corps d'aviation royal canadien pour l'exercice 1925-26.

## (6) Division des archives

*Section des documents*

En réponse aux demandes de renseignements venant de sources officielles et non officielles, on a dû effectuer 443,237 recherches de documents individuels et à la suite de ces recherches, 33,071 lettres ont été écrites et transmises par malle ordinaire ainsi que 1,880 lettres recommandées. 548,699 documents ont été étudiés pour diverses fins.

Aux archives 237,428 filières des Troupes expéditionnaires canadiennes ont été manipulées en plus de 32,732 documents qui ont été reçus.

Mille sept cent quatre-vingt-douze certificats de service et état de service ont été compilés et distribués aux autres grades des T.E.C. en plus d'environ 3,000 états de service des officiers qui ont été complétés.

La construction, par la Commission impériale des tombes de guerre, d'un monument à Menin pour commémorer le personnel des armées britanniques en France et en Belgique, qui ont sacrifié leur vie et qui n'ont pas de tombes connues, a nécessité la compilation d'une liste de 7,000 Canadiens, dont les noms apparaîtront sur ce monument. Une liste semblable d'environ 12,000 noms devant être inscrits sur le monument qui est actuellement construit par le gouvernement canadien sur la crête de Vimy, est en voie de préparation. 33,365 vérifications des archives ont été faites pour le compte de la Commission impériale des tombes de guerre et des parents des soldats défunts, et 2,441 formules d'inscription ont été envoyées aux parents.

HONNEURS ET RÉCOMPENSES

Malgré que l'on ait pris tous les moyens voulus pour localiser les membres des T.E.C. qui ont droit à des récompenses, nous avons encore en mains, pour distribution, 72,544 médailles de guerre britanniques, 43,825 médailles de la Victoire, 2,337 étoiles 1914-1915, 4,524 listons et 4,777 plaques.

La preuve de l'intérêt qui est porté à la milice active non permanente se trouve dans le fait que le nombre des décorations des médailles des troupes auxiliaires coloniales distribué est plus élevé que celui de l'année précédente.

Mille huit cent-treize croix commémoratives, plaques et listons qui ont été distribués étaient, sauf quelques exceptions, pour des mortalités récentes dues aux services sur la champ de bataille et indiquent la moyenne des mortalités parmi les anciens soldats.

*Successions*

Deux cent quatre-vingt treize successions ont été reçues pour être distribuées, 340 successions ont été distribuées durant l'année et 726 successions, représentant le montant de $136,690.23, et des fonds pour $25,117.76 sont gardés en fidéicommis.

## (7) Extrait du rapport du commandant du collège militaire du Canada

*Anniversaire*

Il y eut cinquante ans le 1er juin de cette année que le Collège militaire royal du Canada avait été fondé. Le 1er juin 1876, le premier cadet-gentilhomme fut enrôlé et depuis cette date, 1,882 cadets-gentilshommes furent enrôlés.

756 se sont faits graduer.
523 certificats d'aptitudes militaires ont été émis.
405 cadets-gentilshommes ont été retirés ou ont quitté le collège pour diverses raisons.
38 ne se sont pas enrôlés.

Le dévoilement d'une tablette, présentée par le Club du collège militaire royal, commémorant le 50e anniversaire de la fondation du collège se fera à la fin de cette année.

*Discipline*

La discipline a été excellente pendant toute l'année. Les commandants de compagnies ont commandé et administré leurs compagnies respectives avec succès, et ont établi entre eux et les cadets-gentilshommes des relations sympathiques.

*Sports*

Durant l'exercice écoulé, on a fait preuve d'activité dans les sports au collège, et ce dernier a remporté le championnat international pour le jeu de gouret.

*Concours militaire*

Environ quatre-vingt cadets-gentilshommes ont pris par au concours militaire de Toronto du 19 au 22 mai, où ils donnèrent des exhibitions d'exercices avec armes, de culture physique, de gymnastique et d'équitation. Ils prirent aussi part à la "Marche d'inspection" chaque soir ainsi qu'à la parade d'église du dimanche le 23 mai.

*Personnel subalterne*

Les personnels subalternes qui s'occupent de l'instruction et de l'administration ont rempli leurs fonctions avec diligence.

*Santé des cadets*

Durant l'année dernière la santé des cadets-gentilshommes a été très bonne jusqu'au mois de janvier 1926, alors qu'il se déclara une épidémie de grippe ainsi que plusieurs cas d'appendicite.

*Terrains et édifices*

La condition des terrains et des édifices est à peu près la même que l'année précédente.

*Visites*

Le 12 avril, le collège fut visité par Son Excellence le Gouverneur général du Canada, Lord Byng de Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O. Après l'inspection du bataillon des cadets, Son Excellence fit un discours d'adieu aux cadets-gentilshommes dans la salle de Sir Arthur Currie, et il insista sur la nécessité d'avoir des têtes dirigeantes dans toutes les sphères de la vie.

Son Excellence était accompagnée du major-général J. H. MacBrien, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., chef de l'état-major; du lieutenant-colonel H. W. Snow, C.M.G., D.S.O.; du capitaine Sir Basil Brook et du capitaine Lord William Scott.

Durant le mois de juin, le collège reçut la visite des représentants du comité de Indian Sandhurst, qui visita aussi l'académie militaire royale à Woolwich, et le collège militaire royal à Sandhurst.

Les messieurs qui composaient ce comité étaient:

M. Mohamed Ali Jinnah.
L'hon. Pherose C. Sethna, O.B.E.
Le major Thakur Zorawar Singh, M.C.
Le major Lumby (secrétaire).

*Dons*

Les dons suivants ont été faits au collège durant l'année:

Mademoiselle Dorothea York, de Royal Oak, Michigan, fit don au musée du collège d'un tapis artistique en même temps qu'historique. Ce tapis fut confectionné par un tailleur régimentaire de l'armée britannique à même des morceaux d'étoffe qui avaient été employés par les armées alliées durant la guerre de Crimée. Il dut travailler pendant dix ans pour confectionner ce tapis qui mesure 9 pieds par 6 pieds et comprend 15,000 morceaux d'environ trois-quarts de pouce formant des dessins géométriques.

M. Frederick Davis (Régiment N° 8, C.M.R.) a bien voulu faire cadeau au collège, pour l'emploi du département du génie, d'une lunette méridienne dont il s'était servi pendant plusieurs années. Il fut assez bon aussi de faire cadeau à la Librairie de huit volumes de la publication "Encyclopedia of Engineering".

Le capitaine et madame R. G. Mathews ont aussi fait don d'une très jolie coupe en argent en souvenir de leur fils, feu Terry Mathews (N° 1588) C. d'A.R.C., pour course à travers la campagne. Le nom du cadet qui gagne la course intercollégiale annuelle sera inscrit sur la coupe.

Une très jolie coupe en or fut donnée par le brigadier général F. S. Meighen, C.M.G., au nom du Canadian Grenadier Guards, pour le concours annuel de boxe des cadets-gentilhommes. Le nom du cadet-gentilhomme qui sera jugé le meilleur boxeur du collège sera inscrit sur cette coupe annuellement.

*Établissement d'équitation*

Les résultats de l'instruction en équitation ont été satisfaisants.

*Cours des officiers—Notes générales*

Quoique le but principal du cours préparatoire d'état-major soit la préparation des officiers des troupes permanentes pour leur examen d'entrée à l'école de guerre à Camberley, Angleterre, et à Quetta, aux Indes, il a aussi pour but d'aider aux officiers des troupes permanentes à remplir d'une manière efficace les fonctions qu'on exige d'eux à leurs stations ou unités par tout le Canada.

La durée du cours, cette année, a été d'environ cinq mois et demi. Cinq officiers des troupes permanentes assistèrent à ce cours et passèrent les examens d'entrée de l'école de guerre à la fin du cours en février. Trois officiers du corps d'aviation royal canadien suivirent aussi ce cours; deux de ces officiers suivirent le cours entier, et l'autre la moitié seulement.

*Grand cours*

Le grand cours est suivi par les officiers choisis de la milice active non permanente qui désirent obtenir leur brevet dans les troupes permanentes. Huit de ces candidats prirent part au cours cette année, et six officiers des troupes permanentes y assistèrent, pour y suivre un cours-revue; dans certains cas pour se préparer aux examens de promotion et, dans d'autres, pour se préparer à remplir d'une manière plus efficace leurs fonctions régimentaires et d'instructeurs.

### *Cours d'état-major de la milice*

Trente-huit précis et deux plans de tactique pour la partie théorique du cours de cette année furent préparés et envoyés à tous les districts militaires pour être distribués aux candidats qui suivent le cours. Environ 330 copies de chaque précis ont été distribuées. Les questions d'examen pour chaque sujet (5 en tout) de cette partie du cours, ont aussi été préparées et corrigées par l'état-major du collège militaire royal ou sous sa surveillance. Environ 830 questions ont été corrigées.

Les plans de tactique pour la partie pratique du cours qui sera donnée dans l'est et l'ouest du Canada, sont maintenant en cours de préparation par l'état-major général du collège.

### *Cours de culture physique*

Un cours de culture physique fut donné durant les mois d'août, de septembre et d'octobre à dix sous-officiers à brevet et sous-officiers des troupes permanentes.

## RAPPORT DU QUARTIER-MAÎTRE GÉNÉRAL

Les crédits pendant l'année pour les services du génie, de la subsistance et du transport, ainsi que de l'équipement et du matériel militaire, ont été maintenus à leur minimum pour permettre d'employer le plus de fonds possible pour les fins de l'instruction militaire. On a pu faire face aux dépenses les plus urgentes des divers services en faisant un choix minutieux des demandes soumises. Ceci, naturellement, veut dire qu'il se fait de la détérioration, que les stocks diminuent rapidement, et qu'il a fallu suspendre l'achat des nouveaux articles nécessaires.

### *Services et travaux du génie*

On a fait tous les efforts voulus pour maintenir en bon état les fortifications, les casernes, les salles d'armes et les camps et pour prévenir la détérioration.

Les casernes des troupes permanentes, à l'exception de celles de Winnipeg, de London, de St-Jean, P.Q., et d'Esquimalt, ne donnent pas satisfaction. Il faudrait construire de nouvelles casernes à Halifax, à Toronto et à Calgary.

La destruction en partie de la caserne de Wellington, à Halifax, causée par l'explosion de 1918, a nécessité l'évacuation de ces édifices qui sont devenus dangereux et que l'on emploie maintenant pour emmagasiner le matériel. Les troupes sont dispersées dans des bâtiments vieux et dangereux, ce qui rend l'administration coûteuse et inefficace; il faudrait de nouvelles casernes.

A Toronto, on occupe la caserne Stanley par tolérance, la propriété ayant été vendue à la cité de Toronto en 1909. On a étudié des plans pour la construction d'une nouvelle caserne à Long Branch mais vu le manque de fonds, le projet en est resté là.

A Calgary, les troupes sont logées dans les salles d'armes des troupes non permanentes, ce qui est loin de donner satisfaction aux troupes tant permanentes que non permanentes. Les étables sont des bâtisses temporaires, loin d'être convenables pendant ce climat rigoureux, et sont situées loin des troupes qui doivent en prendre soin. La seule solution serait de construire de nouvelles casernes et étables pour les troupes permanentes.

A Québec, les troupes logent dans de vieilles casemates insalubres, mal éclairées et mal aérées; il faudrait un nouvel édifice plus moderne. On essaie de remédier à cette situation temporairement en évacuant un des édifices employé pour le matériel et que l'on pourrait améliorer, ce qui permettrait d'y loger aussitôt que possible les troupes qui sont dans les casemates.

La destruction, par un incendie, des vieilles étables en bois à Winnipeg, qui avaient été occupées pendant la guerre, a nécessité la construction de nouvelles étables. On a trouvé qu'il était impossible de terminer cette construction avant le commencement de l'hiver, et on a pu mettre les chevaux à l'abri en construisant une école d'équitation en bois qui était absolument urgente pour les exercices d'hiver. Les nouvelles étables seront construites par le département des Travaux publics dès que la température le permettra.

On a commencé la construction d'une nouvelle poudrière à Halifax pour les troupes navales, militaires et aéronautiques, en vue de pouvoir emmagasiner loin de la cité les munitions qui se trouvent actuellement dans des bâtisses non convenables.

La construction du pont de la rive sud au-dessus de l'île Ste-Hélène et la destruction par un tremblement de terre de certaines parties du fort Henry, à Kingston, a nécessité l'évacuation immédiate des poudrières au premier endroit, qui a été vendu il y a quelques années à la cité de Montréal, et de certaines parties du fort Henry employées comme poudrières, et ont de plus nécessité la construction immédiate d'un entrepôt convenable. Plusieurs édifices sont en voie de construction au camp militaire de Petawawa.

On aurait besoin, le plus tôt possible, d'une poudrière pour les districts militaires dix, douze et treize.

La sauvegarde du public ainsi que la préservation de la propriété publique exige que ce programme soit mis à exécution le plus tôt possible.

Quoiqu'il y ait eu amélioration dans les bâtisses qui servent d'entrepôts aux munitions, la construction d'édifices à l'épreuve du feu à divers endroits se fait grandement sentir.

Le gouvernement n'a construit aucune salle d'arme pour la milice non permenente depuis la guerre, et on a dû louer des édifices lorsque le besoin se faisait sentir. Ce système n'est pas économique et ne permet pas de se procurer des édifices convenables. Durant l'année, les diverses salles d'armes ont été employées fréquemment pour les besoins du public.

On ne peut trop apprécier la valeur du corps du génie, en temps de paix comme en temps de guerre, et si, au Canada, les ingénieurs militaires étaient employés plus fréquemment par les autres départements, comme la chose se pratique dans les autres pays, les deux services, militaire et civil, du pays, en retireraient des avantages.

Le rapport détaillé des services du génie se trouve à la page 71.

### *Intendance militaire royale canadienne*

La fourniture des rations et du fourrage, pendant l'année, aux troupes permanentes et à la milice non permanente pendant les exercices annuels, a été satisfaisante.

Les services des casernes, y compris la fourniture et le contrôle du combustible, de l'éclairage, de l'eau, du téléphone, etc., dans tous les édifices loués ou appartenant au gouvernement, et pour tous les camps, ont été bien administrés.

Le transport par eau, par chemin de fer ou par voiture, du personnel et du matériel de la milice et de l'aéronautique, s'est fait d'une manière satisfaisante.

Des remontes ont été achetées pour remplacer les pertes et l'achat de chevaux convenables semble s'améliorer.

Les effectifs des unités de l'intendance militaire canadienne (non permanente) durant l'année ont été changés, ces changements ont été publiés de nouveau et les unités ont été réorganisées.

L'intendance militaire royale canadienne (troupes permanentes) dont l'effectif, il y a quelques années, avait été fortement réduit par suite du manque de fonds, semble revenir à son état normal. Des rajustements ont été faits et sans avoir augmenté l'effectif, il s'est produit une grande amélioration dans l'efficacité et dans l'esprit de corps de cette division. On a pu reprendre les fonctions normales de l'approvisionnement en rouvrant à cette station les dépôts d'approvisionnement qui avaient été fermés. Une augmentation, quelque minime qu'elle soit, dans l'effectif à certains endroits, nous permettra de faire la même chose par tout le Canada, ce qui protégera les intérêts du public.

Le travail de l'école d'instruction de l'intendance militaire royale canadienne à Winnipeg a été d'un grand avantage.

On trouvera un rapport détaillé de cette division à la page 78.

### *Equipement et matériel militaire*

Le matériel militaire a été examiné en général depuis la guerre et est en bonne condition. Une grande partie du surplus du matériel de rebut a été vendue par l'officier du gouvernement préposé à cette fin.

Le matériel de guerre diminue rapidement et on devra bientôt faire de nouveaux achats si l'on veut avoir l'approvisionnement nécessaire.

Il se fait une demande constante d'effets d'habillement de couleur provenant de toutes les parties du service. Comme les stocks de guerre de kaki sont réduits,

il faudra, avant longtemps, faire de nouveaux achats en grande quantité, et on ne devra pas perdre de vue l'achat d'effets d'habillement de couleur.

Le nombre de tentes disponibles diminue rapidement par suite de l'usure dans les camps des cadets et de la milice, des nombreuses distributions faites aux scouts, garçons et filles, et des prêts faits aux sinistrés et locations faites pour les besoins du public. Une grande partie des tentes en mains devrait être condamnée. Par suite des fonds limités dont on pouvait disposer, il a été impossible, depuis la guerre, de remplacer les tentes détériorées. L'achat de canevas fera l'objet d'un item annuel considérable.

Quoique le matériel militaire retourné d'outremer ait été bien conservé, il faudrait cependant se procurer un très grand nombre d'articles pour équiper convenablement la milice. Des rapports à ce sujet ont été préparés et étudiés chaque année, mais vu le manque de fonds on a fait très peu de progrès en ce sens durant les dernières années. Il est à espérer que l'on pourra se procurer de nouveaux fonds dans un avenir rapproché.

Les dépenses relatives au matériel militaire, depuis la guerre, ont été limitées à l'approvisionnement annuel nécessaire.

La limitation de crédits pour l'arsenal fédéral de Québec a eu pour résultat que la fabrication des munitions dut être tellement restreinte qu'on n'a pu fournir les munitions voulues pour la pratique, ce qui a eu pour effet de diminuer les réserves.

Les munitions pour les armes portatives fabriquées dans cet arsenal étaient de première qualité. Les munitions spéciales pour les concours de tir du Dominion du Canada qui l'on s'est procurées depuis quelques années, ont donné de si bons résultats, qu'on fit une distribution de ces munitions à toutes les sociétés de tir provinciales pour leurs concours annuels.

Le département a entrepris dernièrement la fabrication de petites quantités de munitions qui n'avaient jamais été faites au Canada, en vue d'obtenir de meilleurs résultats; les épreuves de cette sorte de matériel ont été des plus satisfaisantes.

Le Corps des magasins militaires royaux canadiens est composé d'hommes qui remplissent leurs fonctions avec un minimum d'effectif, si l'on prend en considération la grande quantité de matériel qui se trouve sous leur garde, y compris tous les magasins de la milice permanente et non permanente, des stocks de réserve, de l'équipement de mobilisation et de l'équipement non technique du corps d'aviation. Les inspections annuelles de tout le matériel distribué récemment à la milice non permanente et la réparation de toutes les armes, y compris l'artillerie, sont aussi effectuées par ce corps.

Un rapport détaillé de ce service se trouve à la page 81.

## (1) Services et travaux du génie

### *Fonctions*

La division des services du génie s'occupe des plans, de la construction et de l'entretien des travaux et des bâtiments, de la conservation des terrains, de la propriété du département de la Défense nationale et de l'exploitation des téléphones militaires, des lumières électriques de défense et autres services de ce genre.

### *Personnel*

Le directeur des services du génie, lequel relève du quartier-maître général, administre le crédit pour les services et travaux du génie. Les travaux sont exécutés sous la surveillance des officiers et du personnel du génie de district. Il existe une petite branche composée des personnels, militaire et civil, au quartier général, pour les fins de l'administration et de l'inspection, et pour la préparation et l'exécution des projets les plus importants.

*Crédits des services et des travaux du génie*

Le tableau suivant fait connaître les montants dépensés durant l'exercice 1925-26, selon la classe des bâtiments et des travaux:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Entretien des champs de tir | $ 49,364 |
| " " casernes | 200,221 |
| " " bâtisses des magasins militaires | 22,878 |
| " " salles d'exercices | 86,454 |
| " " terrains de campement | 42,251 |
| " " fortifications | 39,661 |
| Nouvelle construction—Poudrières, Halifax | 35,600 |
| " " " Petawawa | 30,438 |
| " " magasins et remise pour les véhicules, Saint-Jean, P.Q. | 17,770 |

La répartition de la dépense pour les services du génie dans les divers districts, était comme suit:—

| | |
|---|---|
| District militaire n° 1 | $ 23,525 |
| " " 2 | 40,127 |
| " " 3 | 31,820 |
| " " 4 | 37,586 |
| " " 5 | 76,200 |
| " " 6 | 16,681 |
| " " 7 | 11,335 |
| " " 10 | 46,121 |
| " " 11 | 18,155 |
| " " 12 | 9,502 |
| " " 13 | 16,470 |
| Services d'Ottawa | 5,782 |
| Camp Petawawa | 17,000 |
| Champ de tir à Connaught | 22,760 |
| Garnison d'Halifax | 95,187 |

*Crédit des établissements manufacturiers*

Les montants suivants furent dépensés pour réparations et entretien:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Arsenal fédéral, Québec | $ 8,964 |
| " " Lindsay | 3,381 |

*Crédit du collège militaire royal*

Les montants suivants furent dépensés pour réparation et entretien, $21,271.

*Crédit de la milice active non permanente*

Le coût des travaux temporaires en rapport avec les campements, comme l'approvisionnement d'eau, les latrines, les lavabos, les cuisines, les incinérateurs, la préparation du site des camps, et autres services, s'élève à $22,212.

*Crédit du corps d'aviation royal*

Le montant dépensé pour la construction et la réparation des bâtiments et les autres services requis pour le corps d'aviation royal canadien s'est élevé à $204,194.

*Travaux exécutés durant l'année 1925-26*

Voici une liste des travaux les plus importants qui ont été exécutés durant l'année.

*Travaux coûtant au-dessus de $1,000*

*District militaire n°1:*

Caserne Wolseley—Peinturage à l'extérieur.
Caserne Wolseley Bloc "A"—Aménagement de quartiers pour l'I.M.R.C.
Salle d'armes de London—Renouvellement des fils du système d'éclairage.
Salle d'armes de Windsor—Réparations des fils du système d'éclairage.

*District militaire n° 2:*

Champ de tir de Long Branch—Construction des murs et des toits des trois édifices.

Champ de tir d'Hamilton—Améliorations faites à la butte et à l'abri du marqueur.

Casernes Stanley—Renouvellement des cadres de fenêtres, Blocs "B" et "D".

Old Fort—Nouvelles clôtures.

Salle d'armes d'Hamilton—Réparations à la chaudière.

Salle d'armes de Toronto—Agrandissement du mess des officiers, Q.O.R.

Camp Niagara—Erection d'une clôture sur le nouveau terrain du camp.

Camp Borden—Réparations aux routes; dormants pour le chemin de fer; réparations aux édifices et aux hangars; protection des poudrières du C.d'A.R.C. contre le tonnerre; entretien des lignes d'énergie électrique.

*District militaire n° 3:*

Peinturage à l'extérieur des quartiers du C. de D., Kingston.

Drainage de la maison occupée par le commandant de district.

Salle d'armes de Brockville—Installation d'une nouvelle chaudière.

*District militaire n° 4:*

Champ de tir de la Pointe-aux-Trembles—Réparations aux plates-formes de tir.

Champ de tir de Sherbrooke—Nouvelle construction de plates-formes de tir.

Salle d'exercice de Sherbrooke—Nouveau toit au hangar.

Salle d'armes de Montréal, rue Craig—Changements apportés pour pouvoir loger les S. de S. de l'A.C.

*District militaire n° 5:*

Casernes de Cove Field—Construction de fondations en ciment, blocs "A", "B" et "C"; murs recouverts en bardeaux, blocs "A", "B" et "C".

Examen du système de chauffage, D.M. 5.

Citadelle de Québec—Réparations aux édifices de la cantine.

Salle d'armes de Lévis—Réparations des dommages causés par le tremblement de terre.

Casernes de Cove Field—Construction d'un trottoir en ciment.

Lévis, P.Q., fort n° 2—Réparations du toit; fort n° 1—Couverture en fer galvanisé.

Murs de la citadelle—Réparations des dommages causés par le tremblement de terre.

*District militaire n° 6:*

Salle d'armes de Springhill—Réparations générales.

Salle d'armes d'Antigonish—Réparations et installation d'un champ de tir réduit.

Camp Aldershot—Réparations générales.

Station aéronautique de Darmouth, N.-E.—Peinturage à l'extérieur; renouvellement de la clôture; toits de la caserne renouvelés avec de l'asbeste.

*District militaire n° 7:*

St. John, N.-B.—Réparations à la vieille salle d'exercices.

*District militaire n° 10:*

Winnipeg, casernes de Fort Osborne—Réparations des routes autour de la caserne; réparations aux principaux tuyaux du système de chauffage; réparations au briquetage des supports de la chaudière; construction d'une étable temporaire; conversion des bâtiments de manière à aménager les quartiers pour les officiers célibataires; construction d'un poste radiotélégraphique.

Victoria Beach—Construction d'un poste radiotélégraphique.

Norway House—Construction d'un poste radiotélégraphique.

*District militaire n° 11:*

Caserne de Work Point, Esquimalt—bloc des officiers—pose de nouveaux fils électriques; améliorations générales au terrain; le principal tuyau de fer du système à eau remplacé par un tuyau en acier de 6 pouces.

Champ de tir de Richmond—Reconstruction de la butte et de l'abri des marqueurs.

*District militaire n° 12:*

Salle d'armes de Moose Jaw—Installation de nouvelles chaudières.

*District militaire n° 13:*

Station aéronautique de High River—Construction d'un corps de garde; construction d'une ligne de transmission d'énergie électrique de la ville à la station.

*Garnison d'Halifax:*

Champ de tir de Bedford—Nettoyage du site pour le nouveau terrain de campement.

Redan de la citadelle—Renouvellement du toit.

Citadelle-casernes des cavaliers—Aménagement d'un bureau et d'une salle de lecture.

Casernes des Glacis—Bloc n° 2—Nouvelle couverture pour le toit.

Pavillon, quartiers des hommes mariés—Nouveau toît.

South Barracks—Renouvellement des quartiers des officiers célibataires.

Batterie de Connaught—Améliorations faites au chemin.

Quai d'York—Renouvellement de la tête du quai et d'une partie des approches.

Batterie d'Yves Point—Construction d'un poste.

Batterie d'Hugonins—Construction d'un système de chauffage pour la poudrière.

*Champ de tir Connaught:*

Réparations aux chemins.

*Ottawa:*

Station aéronautique de Shirley Bay—Plancher en macadam dans les hangars.

Station aéronautique de l'île Victoria—Pose de radiateurs pour le système de chauffage des quatre planchers. Edifices du matériel: construction de plafonds et pose des fils électriques. Installation d'un monte-charge. Construction d'un dépôt pour le matériel des édifices et d'une usine génératrice.

*Notes touchant le service en général*

*Champ de tir:*

Par suite du manque de fonds, il fut impossible d'entreprendre de nouvelles constructions, sauf le champ de tir de Richmond, à Vancouver, C.B. La situation, en ce qui regarde les accommodations relatives au champ de tir, demeure la même qu'en 1924-25.

*Casernes:*

La situation, en ce qui regarde le logement des troupes permanentes, est encore, comme en 1924-25, loin d'être satisfaisante. Ce n'est que par de nouvelles constructions qu'on pourrait faire face aux besoins actuels. On a préparé des rapports sur les projets suggérés, mais ils ne peuvent être entrepris avant que de nouveaux crédits soient votés. On a fait de nouvelles démarches dans le but de convertir les édifices de guerre temporaires des casernes de Cove Field en une construction d'une nature plus permanente.

*Nouvelles poudrières à Petawawa:*

L'évacuation des édifices sur l'île Ste-Hélène, à Montréal, par suite de la construction d'un nouveau pont sur le fleuve St-Laurent, et la très mauvaise condition du fort Henry, Kingston, Ont., ont rendu nécessaire la construction d'une nouvelle poudrière pour remplacer celles de ces deux endroits. Après avoir étudié la question sérieusement, on a choisi le camp de Petawawa comme étant l'endroit le plus convenable pour l'emmagasinage des explosifs, etc. Trois édifices avec des voies d'évitement ont été construits, et ce travail fut effectué par des journaliers sous la surveillance de l'ingénieur du camp. On a pu de cette manière obtenir un grand succès, surtout en ce qui regarde l'économie et les édifices qui font l'objet d'un rapport des plus favorables. Pour compléter le projet, on aurait besoin d'autres édifices, y compris les quartiers des gardiens, et si l'on peut obtenir les fonds nécessaires, cette construction sera terminée pendant l'année courante.

*Edifices militaires en général:*

Deux petits édifices, un magasin d'explosifs et un magasin de munitions pour armes portatives, ont été construits tout près de la caserne de St-Jean, P.Q. Les travaux furent faits en vertu d'un contrat.

*Salles d'exercice (Milice active non permanente):*

Comme pour les troupes permanentes, les fonds n'ont pas été assez élevés pour permettre une nouvelle construction. Les unités ont, dans certains centres, été munies de quartiers dans des édifices loués pour cette fin par le département des Travaux publics. On n'a effectué que les réparations les plus urgentes. Dans les endroits où il n'existe pas de milice active, certains édifices sont devenus dans un état tel qu'il est presque impossible de les réparer.

*Terrains de campement:*

En étudiant la question des édifices militaires en général, on constate avec regret que plusieurs bâtisses érigées durant la guerre sont tellement détériorées, qu'il est impossible de les réparer. Par conséquent, on a dû en démolir plusieurs.

*Terrains de campement.*

Il se fait sentir un grand besoin de se procurer des terrains convenables pour les exercices annuels dans les provinces de la Saskatchewan et de la Colombie-Britannique. Le terrain autrefois occupé dans la Saskatchewan par le département de l'Intérieur n'a pas donné satisfaction, et l'on est à faire les arrangements voulus pour transférer ce terrain à ce département et obtenir en échange l'usage de la réserve des forêts de Dundurn et l'acquisition d'un site de camp adjacent.

*Fortifications:*

L'entretien des vieilles fortifications et des vieux édifices, pour leur valeur historique, est l'objet d'une dépense très onéreuse pour ce département. Les murs de la citadelle de Québec et du fort Henry, Kingston, Ont., ont besoin de réparations importantes et, comme ils ne sont d'aucune valeur militaire, leur entretien ne devrait pas être défrayé à même les fonds limités votés pour des fins de défense.

*Poudrières pour services conjoints, Halifax, N.-E.:*

Une jetée d'atterrissage fut construite, d'après les plans, en vertu d'un contrat, sous la surveillance de l'officier du génie de district du district militaire n° 6. Il est à espérer que des fonds nécessaires seront votés pour construire des édifices, afin d'y emmagasiner les munitions d'une manière convenable à une certaine distance d'Halifax.

*Corps d'aviation royal canadien:*

Au dépôt technique du corps d'aviation royal canadien, à l'île Victoria, Ottawa, on a réparé une grande bâtisse en pierres pour servir de magasin général, etc. De vastes ateliers de construction moderne à l'épreuve du feu, désignés par le personnel technique de cette division, ont été construits ainsi qu'un système central de chauffage muni de fournaises à l'huile ayant une chaudière assez grande pour permettre d'élargir ce système de chauffage plus tard.

Une nouvelle station aéronautique a été établie sur la propriété du champ de tir de Connaught. Des hangars, des magasins, des bureaux, etc., ont été construits, la plage a été nettoyée, et on y a installé les services de l'éclairage, de l'eau et du téléphone.

*Divers:*

Etables, casernes du Fort Osborne, Winnipeg, Manitoba.—Le 19 mai 1925, un incendie détruisait la vieille étable en bois que l'on avait acquise avec cette propriété occupée par le régiment Lord Strathcona's Horse. Des plans ont été préparés en vue de construire des édifices convenables permanents, et le département des Travaux publics demanda de mettre ces travaux à exécution. Il fut impossible de faire cette construction durant la saison d'été et on a dû ériger des étables temporaires pour l'hiver.

*Chauffage:*

La coutume qui consiste à faire faire une inspection des chaudières à vapeur a été continuée, la police avec la "Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company of Canada" ayant été renouvelée pour une période de trois ans à partir de mars 1925.

*Protection contre le feu:*

On a donné beaucoup d'attention à cette question et l'on a amélioré, en autant que les fonds le permettaient, les facilités nécessaires pour combattre les incendies. On a suivi la coutume qui consiste à obtenir les avis d'experts, quand il y a lieu de le faire, et tels avis nous ont invariablement été donnés gratuitement par les chefs des services d'incendie, etc.

*Salles de tir réduit:*

L'intérêt toujours croissant que l'on semble prendre aux exercices de tir réduit, et la difficulté que l'on éprouve à se procurer des champs de tir, ont eu pour résultat la construction de salles de tir réduit partout où la chose semblait pratique. Comme dans les autres constructions du génie, on a fait un effort pour standardiser la construction de ces salles de tir. On a adopté un type étalon de butte, après plusieurs expériences, et les résultats ont été des plus satisfaisants. On a aussi fait l'essai d'une cible portative mais, jusqu'à présent, on n'a pu faire fabriquer un appareil assez fort pour résister à un tel usage.

*Terrains:*

Liste des propriétés militires dont on a disposé durant l'exercice financier 1925-1916:

*Flesherton, Ont.*—Site de la salle d'exercice—Vendu à W. I. Henry pour $25, en vertu d'un arrêté du conseil, C.P. 330, en date du 4 mars 1025.

*Long Branch, Ont.*—Site de la caserne—Contrat passé pour la vente d'une partie (26.3 arpents) à MM. Hubbs & Hubbs, Ltd., au taux de $1,525 l'arpent, par versements annuels, en vertu d'un arrêté du conseil, C.P. 2155, en date du 4 décembre 1925.

*Longueuil, P.Q.*—Réserve de la milice—Une partie (7.4 arpents) transférée au département de la Marine et des Pêcheries pour être louée à la Commission du port de Montréal, pour servir d'accès au nouveau pont de la rive sud, en vertu d'un arrêté du conseil, C.P. 231, en date du 15 février 1926.

*Québec, P.Q.*—Place de la salle d'exercice—Un terrain (0.2 arpent) transféré à la cité de Québec pour prolonger la rue Saint-Augustin, en vertu d'un arrêté du conseil, C.P. 748, en date du 19 mai 1925.

*Réserve Jacques-Cartier, P.Q.*—Vente d'un droit de passage pour la prise d'eau de l'usine génératrice ainsi que les droits de rive sur la réserve à la Donnacona Paper Company, Ltd., pour la somme de $10,000, en vertu d'un arrêté du conseil, C.P. 165, en date du 4 février 1926.

*Halifax, N.-E.*—Citadelle—Terrain transféré à la cité d'Halifax pour l'élargissement des rues Sackville et Brunswick, en vertu d'un arrêté du conseil, C.P. 806, en date du 22 mai 1925.

*Crab Point, I.P.-E.*—Réserve de la milice—Dix arpents transférés au ministère des Travaux publics, en vertu d'un arrêté du conseil, C.P. 2051, en date du 23 novembre 1925.

*Guysborough, N.-E.*—Réserve de l'artillerie, Fort Point.—Droit à 12.17 arpents remis à Madame B. G. Fraser, en vertu d'un arrêté du conseil, C.P. 1354, en date du 20 août 1925.

*Lévis, P.Q.*—Réserve de la milice—Partie (23 arpents) de l'extrémité occidentale de la réserve transférée au département de l'Intérieur, en vertu d'un arrêté du conseil, C.P. 1824, en date du 20 octobre 1925.

*Lévis, P.Q.*—Réserve de la milice—Partie (5.3 arpents) de l'extrémité nord de la réserve transférée au département de l'Intérieur en vertu d'un arrêté du conseil, C.P. 23, en date du 8 janvier 1926.

*Newcastle, N.-B.*—La vieille salle d'exercice ainsi que le site transportés à la loge maçonnique n° 17 de Northumberland, en échange d'un nouvel emplacement avec nouvelle construction, en vertu d'un arrêté du conseil, C.P. 797, en date du 20 mai 1925.

*Swift Current, Sask.*—Site de la salle d'exercice—Retransféré au donateur, la cité de Swift Current, en vertu d'un arrêté du conseil, C.P. 2053, en date du 23 novembre 1925.

*Réserves de la Colombie Britannique.*—Les réserve de l'artillerie impériale, au nombre de 22, transférées au département de l'Intérieur pour être contrôlées par ce dernier, en vertu d'un arrêté du conseil, C.P. 532, en date du 6 avril 1925.

Liste des propriétés militaires achetées durant l'exercice 1925-26:

*Ottawa.*—Cimetière de Beechwood—Partie du lot 15, section 29, transférée à la Couronne par la Commission de l'aide aux soldats, 6 juillet 1925.

*Westmount, P.Q.*—Salle d'exercice pour le Royal Montreal Regiment—Contrat pour l'acquisition de cette bâtisse de l'association des salles d'armes, de Westmount, sur une base d'achat et de location, en vertu d'un arrêté du conseil, C.P. 51, en date du 11 février 1925.

*Halifax.*—Bassin Bedford—Nouveau site pour la poudrière militaire et navale, d'une superficie de 144.3 arpents, acheté en vertu d'un arrêté du conseil, C.P. 76, en date du 15 janvier 1925, au prix de $14,456.98.

*Amherst, N.-E.*—Site de la salle d'exercice—terrain supplémentaire pour les parades, d'une superficie de 1.6 arpent, acheté au montant de $11.70, en vertu d'un arrêté du conseil, C.P. 1475, en date du 1er septembre 1925.

*Newcastle, N.-B.*—Site pour une nouvelle salle d'exercice en échange pour le vieux site et la vieille bâtisse.

*Cormorant Lake, Manitoba.*—Site pour une station auxiliaire pour le corps d'aviation royal canadien, sur la ligne du chemin de fer de la baie d'Hudson, faisant partie de la demi-section ouest 31, tp. 60, R. 21, W. 1 M., transféré au département de la Défense nationale par le département de l'Intérieur, en vertu d'un arrêté du conseil, C.P. 1851, en date du 21 octobre 1925.

*Fort Smith.*—Lot n° 52, Townsite de Fort Smith, T.N.O., acheté pour y construire une station radiotélégraphique, pour la somme de $1,640, en vertu d'un arrêté du conseil, C.P. 1353, en date du 20 août 1925.

*Dundurn Training Area, Sask.*—Terrain d'exercice de Dundurn, 154.62 arpents, acheté pour un emplacement de campement pour le montant de $3,424.30, en vertu d'un arrêté du conseil, C.P. 340, en date du 11 mars 1926.

*Notes relatives aux terrains*

Il a fallu faire un travail considérable pour enregistrer les titres des propriétés militaires et navales à Halifax, N.-E., qui furent transférées au Canada par le gouvernement impérial. Par suite des longues années qui s'étaient écoulées depuis l'acquisition de ces propriétés par les autorités impériales, plusieurs des lignes de borne originales étaient disparues, et il fut donc nécessaire de faire des recherches complètes des titres et des relevés nouveaux de ces terrains. Environ un tiers de ces terrains a été enregistré et on achève de faire l'enregistrement des autres.

*Corps du génie royal canadien*

Le directeur des services du génie est l'officier qui administre le corps du génie royal canadien, et comme tel, il doit voir à l'administration et à l'instruction du corps afin de remplir les fonctions suivantes:

Fournir un personnel compétent pour faire fonctionner les lumières électriques de défense des forteresses du Canada.

Fournir les instructeurs au génie royal canadien, à la milice active non permanente et au collège militaire royal.

Fournir le personnel nécessaire pour la surveillance des travaux du génie exécuté par le département.

Aviser sur la question technique concernant l'organisation et l'instruction du génie royal canadien et du génie canadien.

L'effectif actuel du génie ne peut fournir qu'une petite partie du personnel nécessaire pour remplir ces fonctions, et il a fallu, dans plusieurs cas, faire remplir doubles fonctions par les mêmes officiers. On en est rendu au point où il faut, de toute nécessité, augmenter l'effectif afin de faire face aux exigences actuelles.

Tous les plans de la milice ont été revisés jusqu'à date dans certains districts. Mais cet important travail fut retardé dans d'autres districts par suite du manque de dessinateurs.

Les chances d'avancement dans ce corps ne peuvent être comparées favorablement avec celles des autres divisions du service et, par conséquent, il est très difficile de se procurer des hommes compétents et il en sera ainsi jusqu'à ce que les chances de promotion soient améliorées.

## (2) Divisions des fournitures et du transport

Cette division s'occupe de la fourniture, de l'administration et de la distribution de la nourriture, du fourrage, du combustible, de l'éclairage, de la désinfection, du transport par chemin de fer et par eau; aussi du transport hippomobile et mécanique, du transport militaire par eau, des remontes, des services vétérinaires, de la location des bâtiments (conjointement avec le département des Travaux Publics) des services téléphoniques, de la propriété, des casernes et des services de caserne.

On a observé la plus stricte économie dans tous les services, en autant qu'il était possible de le faire, et en ne conservant qu'un effectif minimum.

Voici un aperçu des divers services qui ont été rendus:—

*Approvisionnements des troupes et des chevaux*

(Milice active permanente et non permanente.)

Durant l'exercice sous revue, 2,183 contrats pour divers services et unités ont été accordés par le directeur des contrats à la demande de cette division. Les approvisionnements suivants furent distribués:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Rations | 542,103 |
| Repas d'hôpital | 19,925 |
| Rations pour fourrage | 223,695 |

On ne reçut aucune plainte relativement à la qualité de la nourriture et du fourrage, et les prix étaient considérés justes et raisonnables. Le coût moyen par ration était de .03303 cent plus élevé, à cause du prix des pommes de terre, et le coût de la ration du fourrage était de .003089 cent plus élevé que l'année dernière. Ceci n'était pas une augmentation anormale, car les prix changent d'année en année.

Voici une comparaison pour le coût de chaque ration durant les cinq dernières années:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mars 1922 | Rations | $0.33418 | Fourrage | $0.37312 |
| Mars 1923 | " | 0.31265 | " | 0.30092 |
| Mars 1924 | " | 0.31377 | " | 0.29614 |
| Mars 1925 | " | 0.298015 | " | 0.36142 |
| Mars 1926 | " | 0.331045 | " | 0.364509 |

*Eclairage et chauffage des édifices*

On n'éprouva aucune difficulté à se procurer le combustible nécessaire, et la qualité, ainsi que les diverses sortes du charbon fourni, étaient conformes aux exigences du département. On s'est procuré du charbon canadien chaque fois qu'il était possible de le faire. On ne se sert de l'anthracite que dans le cas où les règlements municipaux ou les appareils de chauffage ne permettent pas l'usage du charbon bitumineux. On a éprouvé quelque difficulté à se procurer l'anthracite américain à cause d'une grève, et l'on dut recourir quelquefois à l'emploi du coke, mais pas assez souvent pour pouvoir faire une comparaison entre l'emploi de ce charbon et l'anthracite.

Le système d'éclairage dans tous les édifices a été satisfaisant et économique.

*Transport par eau et par chemin de fer*

Le transport par eau se limite au personnel qui suit des cours d'instruction en Angleterre. La plus grande partie des comptes non payés pour transport par eau pendant la grande guerre ont été réglés depuis.

Cette division s'occupe de l'émission de billets pour le transport par chemin de fer, et elle voit à ce que cette distribution de billets soit tenue à son minimum. Les chemins de fer donnent satisfaction en ce qui regarde le transport des unités de et à destination des camps d'exercices annuels.

*Effectif en chevaux—Milice active permanente*

Le 31 mars 1925, le nombre total des chevaux employés par les troupes permanentes, y compris la cavalerie, l'artillerie, l'infanterie, l'intendance militaire et les autres unités, était de 697. On a pu se procurer plus facilement des chevaux de remonte pour la cavalerie, l'artillerie et autres unités militaires, sauf à quelques endroits des Provinces maritimes, mais les prix, excepté dans les Provinces des prairies, ne semblent pas vouloir diminuer. Les chevaux de trait sont en plus grande demande dans les districts ruraux.

*Service vétérinaire*

Cette division du service s'occupe du soin et de la santé des chevaux, et les fonctions qui s'y rapportent ont été remplies d'une manière satisfaisante quoique l'effectif ait été réduit à son minimum.

*Téléphones*

Par suite d'une surveillance étroite et par l'emploi de téléphones à extension au lieu de lignes indépendantes, quand la chose était possible, la dépense de ce service fut maintenue à son minimum. Pour l'année 1925-26, le coût total de ce service dans les divers districts fut de $15,099.16.

*Services des casernes*

Ce service s'occupe de tout ce qui touche de loin ou de près à la réception, à la conservation, à l'émission et à la comptabilité pour ce qui suit: combustible, éclairage, gaz, eau et paille à paillasses, ainsi que la distribution des quartiers.

*Intendance militaire royale canadienne*

L'effectif de ce corps, le 31 mars 1926, se composait de 25 officiers et 228 autres grades.

Ce corps, qui fonctionne dans tout le Canada, s'occupe de la fourniture des approvisionnements, du fourrage, du combustible, de l'éclairage et des désinfectants, du transport des troupes, des animaux et du matériel par chemin de fer et par eau; il s'occupe aussi de procurer, de distribuer et de louer des logements pour la milice active permanente et non permanente.

L'intendance militaire royale canadienne (troupes permanentes) s'occupe de plus de l'instruction de l'intendance militaire canadienne (Milice active non permanente).

Pour faire face à toutes ces exigences, de petits dépôts ou détachements sont situés dans chaque district militaire, et un officier de l'I.M.R.C., appelé officier de district du transport et des approvisionnements, est attaché au quartier général de district.

Les dépôts, au nombre de quatre, en plus de leurs fonctions, ont fourni des écoles royales et provisoires d'instruction pour l'instruction militaire de l'I.M.R.C. et de l'I.M.C.

Ces dépôts sont situés à Halifax, N.-E.; à Toronto, Ont.; à Winnipeg, Man.; et à Esquimalt, C.B.

Des détachements sont situés à London, Ont.; à Kingston, Ont.; à Montréal, P.Q.; à Québec, P.Q.; à Saint John, N.-B.; à Regina, Sask.; et à Ottawa, Ont.

*Exercice et instruction*

En vue de donner l'instruction voulue et d'obtenir de l'uniformité dans l'application systématique des règlements et des méthodes dans la procédure de l'intendance militaire canadienne, une école d'instruction de l'intendance militaire royale canadienne a été fondée à Winnipeg, Man.

Tous les jeunes officiers, en s'enrôlant dans ce corps, dès leur nomination, sont affectés à l'école de Winnipeg, pour y suivre le cours d'instruction en ce qui regarde leurs fonctions dans leur propre corps, et les fonctions régimentaires, avant d'être affectés ailleurs.

On y donne des cours d'instruction pour les officiers, les sous-officiers à brevet et sous-officiers anciens ainsi que pour le cadre d'instruction. Il existe actuellement un local convenable dans les casernes pour le personnel, et on se propose d'agrandir ce local au fur et à mesure que les besoins se feront sentir. Le fait que des détachements de la cavalerie, de l'artillerie, de l'infanterie et du corps d'aviation sont logés à cette station, permet de travailler en coopération avec les autres détachements du service.

L'automne dernier, sept officiers et neuf sous-officiers à brevet et sous-officiers choisis dans l'I.M.R.C. suivirent un cours d'instruction de quatre mois, et il en résulta de grands avantages. Un personnel fut choisi pour le cadre d'instruction. Un grand nombre de sous-officiers à brevet et de sous-officiers réussirent dans les examens et purent obtenir de l'avancement. Un cours théorique et pratique de quartier-maître fut donné aux officiers de la milice active non permanente et tous ces cours furent d'une valeur incalculable.

Il a été décidé, à partir du 1er septembre 1926, de donner un cours d'officiers anciens à sept officiers de l'I.M.R.C. pendant une période de deux mois, et un cours de sous-officiers d'une durée de trois mois.

Des écoles, sous la direction de l'école centrale de l'I.M.R.C. à Winnipeg, Man., ont été établies à Halifax, N.-E.; à Toronto, Ont. et à Esquimalt, C.-B., en vue de fournir des écoles royales et provisoires d'instruction aux officiers, aux sous-officiers à brevet et aux hommes de l'I.M.C. (non permanente) dans les districts où les unités de ce corps sont situées, et aussi pour l'instruction des sous-officiers à brevet juniors, hommes et recrues du personnel de l'I.M.R.C. aux divers dépôts.

Ces écoles ont fait un travail excessivement utile dans les divers districts. L'instruction donnée fut très élevée, pratique et conforme aux lignes générales établies par l'école centrale. En sus des connaissances obtenues par les sous-officiers, hommes et recrues des dépôts de l'IM.C. (non permanente), on a retiré les plus grands bénéfices, avec le résultat que l'esprit de corps de l'I.M. fut stimulé davantage.

*Inspections*

Les inspections par le directeur des approvisionnements et du transport, de tous les dépôts et détachements de l'I.M.R.C. ont été effectuées en vue d'obtenir de l'uniformité dans l'instruction, l'approvisionnement, le transport et le service des casernes, l'équitation, l'équipement et l'organisation.

Ces inspections ont été d'une grande valeur tant pour l'officier inspecteur que pour les dépôts et détachements de l'I.M.R.C.

On a constaté, aux dépôts et aux détachements, où une deuxième inspection eut lieu, une amélioration sensible des méthodes plus uniformes et plus récentes ainsi qu'un plus haut degré de compétence.

## (3) Division des services de l'équipement et du matériel militaire

Le directeur de l'équipement et du matériel militaire s'est occupé, durant l'année, de l'acquisition et de la distribution des effets d'habillement, de l'équipement, des armes et des munitions, ainsi que de l'acquisition et de la distribution du matériel non technique et d'effets d'habillement pour le corps d'aviation royal canadien.

*Liste de prix du matériel*

Par suite de la revision de la liste de prix du matériel du War Office, la liste en usage au Canada a été de nouveau revisée durant la dernière année pour la publication des sections C. 2; E. 4; G. 1; G. 2; H. 2 et H. 3; bicycles et accessoires, équipement de navire; quincaillerie, métaux, cordage et tissus. Au moyen de modifications apportées à la liste, les prix furent mis à date et on y ajouta les nouveaux articles en usage.

*Effets d'habillement de couleur pour les parades de cérémonie*

Durant l'année, les effets d'habillement de couleur d'avant-guerre furent distribués aux unités choisies des troupes permanentes, pour les parades de cérémonie.

*Achat et distribution du matériel et d'effets d'habillement non techniques du C.d'A.R.C.*

On fit l'acquisition d'effets d'habillement de couleur bleue, du nouveau modèle, qui furent distribués à tous les dépôts du corps d'aviation. Divers articles dont la distribution au corps d'aviation royal canadien avait été autorisée, furent recommandés par le comité pour la tenue et les effets d'habillement. Les divers articles d'effets d'habillement d'aviateurs achetés par le Comité spécial du corps d'aviation royal canadien, furent aussi adoptés comme modèles.

*Poudrières à Petawawa*

Par suite de l'évacuation de l'île Ste-Hélène à Montréal, on dut trouver un nouveau local pour une poudrière au camp Petawawa.

Toutes les munitions de l'île Ste-Hélène furent transportées au camp Petawawa aussitôt que les conditions de la glace le permirent.

*Munitions spéciales pour les sociétés de tir provinciales*

Des munitions spéciales ont été fournies durant l'année dernière (1924-25) à toutes les sociétés de tir provinciales, comme c'était la coutume pour la société de tir fédérale. Cette distribution de munitions a donné beaucoup de satisfaction. La même procédure fut suivie en 1925-26 et sera continuée à l'avenir.

*Rapports des mécaniciens ingénieurs de l'artillerie*

Relativement aux rapports des mécaniciens ingénieurs de l'artillerie, particulièrement pour l'ouest du Canada, on a constaté qu'à certains endroits, le local pour mettre les voitures en entrepôt, n'était pas des plus désirables. Ceci s'applique surtout aux roues de voiture. On est à étudier la question de trouver le meilleur moyen de remédier à ceci et d'adopter le meilleur système de réparation, et on est à échanger actuellement de la correspondance à ce sujet.

*Arsenal fédéral*

Tableau du travail effectué à l'arsenal fédéral de Québec:—

LIVRAISON D'ARTICLES DONT LA FABRICATION EST TERMINÉE

| | Quantité |
|---|---|
| Boîtes, à munitions, A.P., ou cartouches à signaux, H. 1, marque 1 | 3,000 |
| Cartouches, à balle, A.P., .303″, marque VII | 2,597,047 |
| Cartouches, à balle, A.P., .303″, marque VII, S. de T.F. | 150,000 |
| Cartouches, à balle, A.P., .303″, marque VII, P.R.A. | 272,000 |
| Cartouches, A.P., avec indicateurs de trajectoire, .303″ N.C. (Z) S.P.G. (VII G.) | 20,442 |
| Cartouches, à blanc, T.R., 12-pr, 12-cwt, chargées, avec amorce, marque II | 500 |
| Cartouches, T.R. 18-pr. cordite, M.D.H.E., (dernier modèle) | 550 |
| Cartouches, T.R. 4.5″ Howitzer, à blanc | 500 |
| Cartouches, chargées; B.L. ou B.L.C. 15-pr, 1 liv. 4 onces, à blanc | 2,500 |
| Cartouches, T.R., 18-pdr, cordite, shrapnel, à charge réduite | 1,080 |
| Cartouches, à blanc, T.R. 4.5″ Howitzer, 15-onc., 12-drs, marque I | 72 |
| Boîtes, à cartouches, T.R. 18-pdr, marque III | 14,648 |
| Chargeurs, cartouche, T.R., 18-pdr | 550 |
| Disques, marquage butte (cuivre) | 5,000 |
| Amorces, à percussion T.R., cartouche n° 1, marque II | 608 |
| Amorces, à percussion, marque II pour cartouches T.R. 3-pdr et 6-pdr | 515 |
| Coffres, soldats | 3 |
| Tubes, à friction, cuivre, douilles | 30 |

RÉPARATIONS ET DIVERS SERVICES

| | Quantité |
|---|---|
| Boîtes, à munitions, A.P., ou cartouches à signaux, H. 1, marque I.. | 2,500 |
| Boîtes, à munitions, T.R. 18-pdr. | 2,053 |
| Boîtes, à munitions, T.R., 12-pdr, 12-cwt | 50 |
| Boîtes, à munitions, 4.5″ Howitzer | 58 |
| Cassage des cartouches, à balle, A.P., revolver, .455″, marque II.... | 81,494 |
| Boîtes, à poudre, doublées en métal | 28 |
| Chargeurs, à cartouches, .303″, noircir et ajuster | 600,000 |
| Inspection des munitions 18-pdr— | |
| Cassage des cartouches 18-pdr; transport, nettoyage, lavage et inspection visuelle | 26,498 |
| Assemblage et emballage de munitions, 18-pdr | 4,500 |
| Ré-inspection et ajustage des cartouches .303″ D.C. pour l'inspecteur en chef des munitions | 48,860 |
| Divers services pour l'inspecteur en chef des munitions | |
| Diverses réparations pour l'officier de district des magasins militaires, district militaire n° 5, (véhicules, etc.) | |

1. Une rédistribution de l'énergie électrique à l'arsenal fut effectuée, la force étant réduite de 890 chevaux-vapeur à 450 chevaux-vapeur.

2. Une chambre génératrice fut établie pour distribuer l'énergie dans les divers départements.

3. Une presse hydraulique de 1,200 tonnes avec pompes de haute et de basse pression a été installée dans l'atelier.

4. Une nouvelle chaudière a été installée à Cove Fields.

5. L'équipement à l'établissement de Cove Fields pour la fabrication des explosifs à haute puissance a été examiné et amélioré.

6. Deux machines spéciales à épreuve Brinell avec balles 1 mm pour éprouver les cartouches ont été fabriquées à l'arsenal.

7. Un comprimeur à air a été installé dans l'atelier.

Le rapport annuel du surintendant de l'arsenal se trouve compris dans l'appendice "C" de ce rapport.

### *Inspecteur des services d'armurerie, Québec*

L'inspecteur des services d'armurerie a continué, durant l'année, le travail qui consiste à examiner et à réparer les fusils reçus d'outremer; 2,300 fusils ont été nettoyés et mis en ordre.

Il s'occupa aussi:—

(1) de l'inspection et de la réparation de 235 fusils reçus des sociétés de tir civiles et auxquels il adapta de nouvelles bases de hausse.

(2) de l'inspection et de l'assemblage de 10,000 bases de hausse.

(3) de l'essai et de la réparation de 3,478 revolvers.

(4) de l'examen des fusils reçus du ministère des Douanes et que l'on avait l'intention d'importer.

(5) de diverses réparations et de l'inspection de divers travaux.

### *Inspecteur en chef des munitions*

L'inspecteur en chef des munitions fit l'inspection de tout le matériel fabriqué à l'arsenal fédéral de Québec et de toute la cordite qui avait été achetée.

Il fit aussi l'examen et l'épreuve des munitions relativement aux rapports reçus aux quartiers de la Défense nationale touchant les armes et les munitions en général. Il fit aussi des travaux d'expérience.

### *Vente du matériel de rebut*

Le matériel de surplus et de rebut ainsi que les effets d'habillement que cette division a cédés à l'officier préposé à la vente du matériel de rebut ou a transférés aux autres départements du gouvernement, s'élevaient à la somme de $84,554.97.

Le montant total du matériel de toutes sortes que cette division a vendu depuis la guerre jusqu'au 31 mars 1926, s'élevait à $10,224,890.67.

*Inspections par les officiers du C.M.M.R.C., des armes, des effets d'habillement, de l'équipement et du matériel en général, des unités non permanentes.*

Environ 720 rapports d'inspection des unités non permanentes ont été reçus, vérifiés et inscrits durant l'année dernière.

On a reçu aussi des états de tous les débits et crédits touchant les pertes et les recouvrements subséquents des armes, des effets d'habillement, de l'équipement et du matériel de toutes les unités.

*Conseils d'enquêtes et commissions d'officiers*

Des enquêtes, au nombre de 300, ont été faites durant l'année par les conseils d'enquête et les commissions d'officiers. Ces enquêtes, pour la plupart, se rapportaient, en général, à des vols et à des pertes d'armes, d'effets d'habillement et d'articles d'équipement qui se trouvent entre les mains des unités des troupes non permanentes des sociétés de tir et des corps de cadets.

*Inventaire*

Malgré la réduction du personnel, il s'est fait un progrès satisfaisant en ce qui regarde l'inventaire. Les copies des rapports hebdomadaires reçus au quartier général de la Défense nationale indiquent que tous les articles du stock seront vérifiés dans tous les dépôts avant la fin des trois années réglementaires.

*Divers*

On a étudié, durant l'année, environ 3,000 questions se rapportant à la comptabilité.

Environ 18,000 lettres ont été reçues, 24,000 lettres ont été transmises et 24,000 dossiers ont aussi été reçus.

*Effectif du corps d'aviation royal canadien*

L'effectif restreint du corps d'aviation royal canadien, c'est-à-dire 36 officiers (non compris 4 officiers hors cadre); autres grades, 414 (non compris 5 autres grades placés sur la liste des surnuméraires), est resté le même pendant toute l'année. Ces chiffres font connaître le nombre total des officiers et autres grades actuellement disponibles pour remplir les fonctions générales du département, en ce qui regarde le corps des magasins militaires royaux canadiens.

Détails relatifs aux métiers et occupations de ce personnel:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Artificiers d'armement | 18 |
| Armuriers | 29 |
| Artisans | 40 |
| Gardiens | 75 |
| Gardiens de nuit | 20 |
| Commis | 224 |
| Inspecteurs de munitions | 8 |
| Total | 414 |

*Licenciements, enrôlements, etc.*

Détails relativement aux licenciements, enrôlements, permutations, etc., effectués entre le 1er avril 1925 et le 31 mars 1926:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Licenciements— | |
| Pour des raisons ordinaires (comme la fin de l'engagement) | 20 |
| Mortalités | 4 |
| Enrôlements— | |
| Recrues | 20 |
| Permutations d'autres unités | 2 |
| Permutations entre stations— | |
| Officiers | 4 |
| Autres grades | 26 |

### *Affectations d'officiers supérieurs*

Le lieutenant Halder Smith Kirby, de la réserve des officiers, a été nommé officier des magasins militaires de 4e classe, et lieutenant dans le corps des magasins militaires royaux canadiens, à partir du 1er juillet 1925. Cet officier suivit un cours d'instruction touchant les fonctions des magasins militaires en général, à l'école d'instruction du C.M.M.R.C., à Ottawa, et a, depuis, été affecté au détachement n° 10, C.M.M.R.C., à Winnipeg.

### *Cours d'instruction en Angleterre*

Le major J. N. Gibson, O.M.E., de l'est du Canada, partit pour l'Angleterre le 18 novembre 1925, pour un voyage de trois mois que faisaient les établissements manufacturiers du corps royal des magasins militaires en Grande-Bretagne, dans le but de se familiariser en ce qui regarde les canons, les obus, et autre matériel d'artillerie, y compris les appareils du tir à la cible. Le cours fut préparé par le directeur des services de l'équipement et du matériel du War Office, Londres, et les résultats furent des plus satisfaisants.

Le sergent d'état-major d'armement n° 34777 Beddows, A.S., du détachement n° 6, C.M.M.R.C., Halifax, subit avec succès les examens des artificiers d'armement, à l'école d'artillerie, Woolwich, Angleterre, le 1er mars, et obtint une moyenne de 68 pour cent.

Le sergent postiche n° 34384 Wallace, C.R., du détachement n° 6, Corps des magasins militaires royaux canadiens, Halifax, revint de l'école d'artillerie de Woolwich, Angleterre, en janvier dernier. Ce sous-officier subit les examens avec succès comme examinateur de munitions de 1re classe (contremaître) obtenant une moyenne de 80 pour cent.

### *Gardiens—Salle d'armes et d'exercice*

La situation, en ce qui regarde l'affectation de gardiens militaires et civils aux unités militaires non permanentes touchant le nettoyage et le soin des salles d'armes et d'exercice et des magasins, de l'équipement, etc., qui se trouvent dans ces salles, a été étudiée avec soin, durant l'année, et on a fait l'impossible pour se conformer à toutes les exigences. On remarqua cependant qu'il existe encore de nombreuses salles d'armes dans les divers districts militaires où il n'y a pas de gardien.

Le nombre de gardiens qui existaient le 31 mars 1926 était comme suit:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Gardiens enrôlés | 75 |
| Gardiens (en chef) grade civil III | 5 |
| Gardiens (emploi régulier) grade II | 107 |
| Gardiens (emploi discontinu), grade I | 60 |
| Total | 247 |

### *Travail d'instruction*

En plus de la préparation d'un certain nombre de sous-officiers à brevet, de sous-officiers et d'hommes du corps des magasins militaires royaux canadiens, huit sous-officiers à brevet de la classe II et sous-officiers des autres unités des troupes permanentes, ont reçu de l'instruction en ce qui regarde la comptabilité, le soin et la préservation des effets d'habillement et du matériel en général. On continue de donner ces cours et ceux qui les suivent en retirent beaucoup de bénéfices.

Certains membres du personnel des détachements du Corps d'aviation royal canadien, au camp Borden, à Ottawa, à Winnipeg, à High River et à Vancouver, employés à la distribution et à la comptabilité du matériel non technique, etc., reçurent une instruction spéciale en ce qui regarde l'emmagasinage et le travail de routine; cette instruction fut donnée par les instructeurs du Corps des magasins militaires royaux canadiens.

*Services d'inspection de la mécanique des bouches à feu*

Durant l'année, les mécaniciens ingénieurs d'artillerie ont fait l'inspection des canons, des obus, des véhicules d'artillerie, de l'équipement, etc., de toutes les unités de l'artillerie.

L'inspecteur des services d'armurerie fit son inspection annuelle ordinaire des ateliers d'armurerie dans tous les dépôts des magasins militaires.

Le directeur des services de l'équipement et du matériel militaire inspecta les dépôts des magasins militaires d'Halifax, N.-E., et de Saint-Jean, N.-B., durant l'année, et les résultats furent très satisfaisants.

## RAPPORT DU CHEF DE LA COMPTABILITÉ POUR L'ANNÉE FINANCIÈRE 1925-26

Les états des dépenses et des revenus, ainsi que les observations comprises dans ce rapport, ne concernent que les services de la milice et de l'aéronautique, le service naval faisant l'objet d'un rapport séparé.

Les dépenses pour l'année financière 1925-26 furent plus élevées que celles de l'année précédente, et ceci était dû en grande partie aux dépenses suivantes:—

*Crédits de la milice.*—La reprise des exercices de l'artillerie aux camps, la construction de divers édifices et une augmentation dans les dépenses ordinaires.

*Service de l'aéronautique.*—Un plus grand nombre de demandes pour des envolées en rapport avec le travail des autres départements du gouvernement.

*Crédits généraux.*—Ceci comprend la dépense, au compte des territoires du Nord-Ouest, du service radiotélégraphique qui est maintenant administré par ce département; de la poudrière à Halifax, etc.

Le montant affecté au règlement des réclamations de guerre pendant l'année 1925-26 fut de $192,718, ou environ 40 pour cent moins élevé que celui de 1924-25. Ceci s'explique, en grande partie, par la diminution du nombre de réclamations que l'on eut à payer pour la gratification du service de guerre, et par la diminution générale de la dépense encourue par suite de la guerre pour d'autres réclamations et services.

Ci-après figurent deux états comparatifs de la dépense et du revenu pour les années financières 1924-25 et 1925-26. Le gouvernement civil n'apparaît pas dans ces tableaux, mais est compris dans l'état nº 3, Appendice "A".

*Dépense—Services généraux de la milice et de l'aéronautique*

| Année | Crédits de la milice | Crédits de l'aéronautique | Crédits généraux | Règlement des réclamations de guerre | Tombes de guerre impériales | Monuments commémoratifs de la guerre | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1924-25 | 8,821,359 | 1,377,328 | ..... | 479,159 | 446,896 | 195,313 | 11,320,055 |
| 1925-26 | 9,131,260 | 1,880,615 | 205,994 | 286,441 | 472,519 | 180,422 | 12,157,251 |
| Diminution | ..... | ..... | ..... | 192,718 | ..... | 14,891 | ..... |
| Augmentation | 309,901 | 503,287 | 205,994 | ..... | 25,623 | ..... | 837,196 |

*Crédits-revenu—Services généraux de la milice et de l'aéronautique*

| Année | Revenu | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Services de la milice | Services de l'aéronautique | Stations radiotélégraphiques des T. du N.-O. | Démobilisation des années antérieures | Intérêt sur les comptes du Gouvernement Impérial | Total |
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| 1924-25 | 303,754 | 9,169 | ..... | 8,147 | 442,389 | 763,459 |
| 1925-26 | 303,263 | 14,254 | 22,226 | 54,958 | ..... | 394,701 |
| Diminution | 491 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 442,389 | 368,758 |
| Augmentation | ..... | 5,085 | 22,226 | 46,811 | ..... | ..... |

*Etat financier*

Les états de la dépense et du revenu énumérés ci-après sont compris dans l'appendice " A ": —

(1) Compte des crédits, 1925-26.
(2) Revenu, 1925-26.
(3) Tableau de comparaison des dépenses et des revenus pour 1925-26 avec les dépenses et les revenus des dix années précédentes.
(4) Déboursé au compte des réclamations de guerre, 1925-26.

*Réclamations pour frais de transport*

Deux mille sept cent quatre-vingt quatre réclamations pour transport, s'élevant à $540,562.19, furent vérifiées et payées au cours de l'année sous revue; le montant en souffrance depuis le 31 mars 1926 s'élève à $3,642.13.

La vérification des comptes de transport révéla que certains d'entre eux étaient majorés; il en résultat donc une économie de $10,239.37 au cours de l'année.

On effectua le règlement de:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 16 réclamations pour pertes et avaries en transit | $5,043 64 |
| 201 demandes de remboursement pour des parties de billets non employés | 8,605 28 |

*Comptes recouvrables*

Au cours de l'année, on a recouvré les sommes suivantes dépensées pour le compte du gouvernement impérial et perçu le montant de certains comptes pour du matériel distribué ou pour services rendus aux divers départements du Gouvernement canadien, sociétés, associations, etc.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gouvernement impérial | $360,510 40 |
| Départements du Gouvernement canadien, sociétés, etc. | 158,480 46 |

La dépense encourue en rapport avec la Commission impériale des tombes de guerre (dépense faite au Canada), la commission canadienne des monuments commémoratifs des champs de bataille, ainsi que la dépense encourue pour la grève du Cap Breton, ont été entrées en détail ainsi que tous les renseignements nécessaires, tel que requis.

*Matériel de surplus*

La somme de $78,634.99 a été reçue et déposée au crédit du receveur général pour la vente de matériel de surplus de la milice et de l'aéronautique durant l'exercice 1925-26. De plus, l'excédent du matériel, au montant approximatif de $40,000 fut transféré aux autres départements du gouvernement sans remboursement.

*Coût et statistique*

Une analyse complète de toutes les dépenses encourues pour les fins de l'instruction militaire fut faite durant l'année qui nous occupe, afin de fournir toutes les données financières et autres nécessaires pour la mise à exécution du programme d'instruction militaire et pour l'usage général du département.

Ce système fut adopté en 1923-24 et les résultats ont été des plus satisfaisants, et les parties intéressées en ont bénéficié.

Ci-après sont compris quelques renseignements sur le coût et la statistique: —

1. Nombre d'hommes exercés: —
   (*a*) Au quartier général local.
   (*b*) Aux camps.
   (*c*) Aux écoles de camp de district.

(*d*) Aux écoles de camp centrales
(*e*) Aux écoles royales ou permanentes.
(*f*) Par unités.
(*g*) Par districts.
(*h*) Par armes du service.

2. Nombre de jours pendant lesquels les hommes se sont exercés.
3. Dépense moyenne par jour par homme.

On fit aussi une analyse de la dépense au compte du Corps d'aviation royal canadien pour les fins du coût et de la statistique.

Cette analyse comprend le coût d'exploitation, le nombre d'envolées, le but des envolées, le nombre de milles parcourus, le temps qu'ont duré les envolées, le nombre de jours pendant lesquels les hommes ont suivi les exercices, la consommation de la gazoline et de l'huile, etc.

## RAPPORT DU SOUS-MINISTRE ADJOINT

Suivent les rapports relativement aux (1) employés civils, (2) à la division des impressions et de la papeterie et (3) au service des archives et de la correspondance.

### (1) EMPLOYÉS CIVILS

Les questions se rapportant à l'organisation ont été étudiées, durant l'année, conjointement avec la Commission du Service civil.

Le tableau suivant fait connaître le nombre d'employés permanents et temporaires dans le département de la Défense nationale à Ottawa et ailleurs au Canada, ainsi que les montants payés en appointements le 1er avril 1925, et le 31 mars 1926.

On remarquera que le nombre d'employés permanents a diminué de deux et il n'y eut aucune augmentation dans le nombre des employés temporaires à Ottawa.

Il y eut une augmentation de douze dans le nombre des employés permanents en dehors d'Ottawa. Dans la majorité des cas, cette augmentation est due à la permutation d'employés non permanents qui remplissaient des fonctions d'une nature permanente et qui, par conséquent, ont été nommés permanents.

Les nominations permanentes, non seulement placent ces personnes ainsi employées sur une base plus satisfaisante, mais permettent aussi à certains de ces employés, qui ont été employés depuis longtemps d'une manière temporaire, de participer aux avantages de la loi des pensions du Service civil, de 1924.

L'augmentation dans le nombre des employés temporaires en dehors d'Ottawa est due à des travaux de construction et de réparation de courte durée, qui ont nécessité l'emploi d'ouvriers temporaires. Le nombre de ces employés varie beaucoup durant l'année.

| — | Nombre des employés | | Montant des appointements | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1er avril 1925 | 31 mars 1926 | 1er avril 1925 | 31 mars 1926 |
| | | | $ c. | $ c. |
| *A Ottawa* | | | | |
| Permanents | 396 | 394 | 51,559 61 | 54,274 22 |
| Temporaires | 58 | 58 | 5,968 38 | 7,035 97 |
| *En dehors d'Ottawa—* | | | | |
| Permanents | 212 | 224 | 26,477 64 | 30,718 10 |
| Temporaires | 427 | 440 | 28,845 66 | 39,208 56 |
| | 1,093 | 1,116 | 112,851 29 | 131,236 85* |

* Incluse dans les appointements de mars 1926 se trouve la somme de $14,531.52 qui représente le montant des augmentations données en remplacement du boni payé autrefois.

Ceci ne comprend pas les 177 employés de l'arsenal fédéral de Québec, le 31 mars 1926, ni les 92 personnes employées aux chantiers maritimes d'Halifax et d'Equimalt, à la même date.

### (2) IMPRESSIONS ET PAPETERIE

Etat faisant connaître le travail et la dépense:—

| — | 1924–25 | 1925–26 | Augmentation ou diminution |
|---|---|---|---|
| Réquisitions pour impressions | 676 | 849 | + 731 |
| Réquisitions pour papeterie | 2,498 | 2,382 | − 116 |
| Vente de livres militaires | $ 1,619 49 | $ 1,149 11 | −$ 480 38 |
| Frais d'impressions | 33,947 18 | 22,666 43 | − 11,280 75 |
| Frais de papeterie | 17,044 45 | 11,165 66 | − 5,878 79 |
| Transport et messagerie | 4,034 47 | 3,978 88 | − 55·59 |

+Augmentation. −Diminution.

### (3) ARCHIVES DE LA DIVISION DE LA CORRESPONDANCE

Rapport statistique sur le travail du bureau central de la correspondance et de l'enregistrement pour l'exercice financier se terminant le 31 mars 1926:—

| — | 1924–25 | 1925–26 | Augmentation ou diminution |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dossiers transmis | 283,157 | 281,874 | −1,283 |
| Dossiers retournés ou transférés | 400,689 | 430,397 | 29,708 |
| Documents détachés reçus | 186,031 | 194,644 | 8,613 |
| Nouveaux dossiers | 7,983 | 7,811 | −172 |
| Total de dossiers manipulés | 877,860 | 914,726 | |

−Diminution.

## RAPPORT DU JUGE-AVOCAT GÉNÉRAL

Le nombre de conseils de guerre tenus durant l'année fut comme suit:—

| | C.M.R. | C.G.G. |
|---|---|---|
| Troupes permanentes | 49 | Nil |
| C.A.R.C. | 4 | " |
| | 53 | Nil |

Ceci constitue une augmentation de 16 conseils de guerre dans les troupes permanentes et de quatre dans le corps d'aviation royal canadien sur l'année précédente.

Les offenses commises ont été surtout pour désertion ou absence sans permission, et pertes par négligence d'effets d'habillement, d'équipement, etc. Quoique les offenses en elles-mêmes n'étaient pas d'une nature très sérieuse et que les punitions ont été suffisantes pour satisfaire aux exigences de la justice, cette augmentation de presque 50 pour cent est une question qui mérite d'être étudiée.

Les procédures en général ont été régulières, mais il existe certainement un manque de connaissances du code militaire dont nous parlerons à la fin de ce rapport.

La revision des ordonnances et règlements royaux pour l'usage de la milice canadienne, qui avait été entreprise par le juge-avocat général, fut terminée à la fin de décembre 1925. L'édition revisée a été soumise pour approbation et sera disponible à la fin de septembre de cette année. Le travail se rapportant à cette revision a été excessivement considérable.

Nombre d'autres règlements, comme ceux qui concernent les effets d'habillement, d'équipement, etc., ont été revisés durant l'année qui nous occupe, et ont nécessité beaucoup de travail de la part de ce bureau.

Durant l'année, un grand nombre de procédures ont été soumises à cette division pour obtenir une opinion ou un rapport, et de plus, des questions d'une nature importante à propos desquelles il avait été décidé de tenir un conseil d'enquête, ont été referées à cette branche pour obtenir une opinion sur la manière dont on devrait procéder. La pratique qui existe de référer d'abord les conseils d'enquête au juge-avocat général a donné de bons résultats, vu que ceci permettait au conseil intéressé de pouvoir procéder d'après des lignes clairement définies, et a eu pour résultat de mettre de côté un grand nombre de témoignages qui ne se rapportaient pas à la question et qui étaient ordinairement acceptés, quoique tout à fait inutiles et ne servaient qu'à embrouiller les autorités qui devaient s'occuper des verdicts et des recommandations de tels conseils.

Durant l'année qui nous occupe, il y eut une grande augmentation dans le nombre de questions qui ont été référées à cette division concernant le corps d'aviation. Ceci est dû, en grande partie, à la décision qu'a prise le corps d'aviation royal canadien de placer sur une base permanente ses règlements qui, antérieurement, étaient plutôt à l'état d'expérience.

Le nombre des rapports et soumissions présentés au Conseil privé et des règlements que cette branche était appelée à préparer ou rédiger, a été à peu près le même que l'année dernière.

Comme on l'a vu un peu plus haut, on a reconnu qu'il faudrait une connaissance plus approfondie du code militaire, et le juge-avocat général fut, par conséquent, autorisé à se rendre en Angleterre, au commencement de mars 1926, pour y être attaché au bureau du juge-avocat général du War Office, vu qu'on avait considéré que ceci, non seulement lui permettrait de se tenir au courant du système britannique le plus moderne d'administration, mais lui permettrait

aussi d'obtenir des renseignements définis sur les méthodes d'instruction suivies dans l'armée britannique. Les renseignements que cet officier obtiendra du War Office serviront de base pour préparer un programme d'instruction, lequel, nous l'espérons, pourra être mis en vigueur dans un avenir rapproché. Sous ce rapport, on verra que les officiers des troupes permanentes sont obligés de subir les mêmes examens de promotion que tous les officiers du même grade par tout l'Empire britannique, et à moins que l'instruction au Canada ne soit semblable à celle donnée en Angleterre, les officiers canadiens en souffriront nécessairement.

Durant l'année qui nous occupe, cette division a préparé le nombre ordinaire de contrats ou de baux.

Le juge-avocat général, faisant partie de la Commission des réclamations et des pensions, est appelé très souvent à donner son opinion sur des questions se rapportant aux pensions, en vertu de la Loi des pensions militaires, et sur diverses réclamations qui sont référées à ladite commission. Il fait aussi partie de plusieurs autres commissions ou comités du département dont les fonctions demandent une somme considérable de travail additionnel.

## RAPPORT DU DIRECTEUR DES CONTRATS

Durant l'année qui nous occupe, la division des contrats a continué de s'occuper de l'achat et de l'inspection du matériel, pour les services de la milice, de la marine et de l'aviation.

Les articles achetés étaient de variétés diverses, dont voici une liste partielle:

Uniformes pour les services de la milice, de la marine et de l'aéronautique.
Draps, serges, tissus, coutil, etc., qui servent à la confection des uniformes.
Accessoires électriques.
Aéronefs et accessoires pour faire des envolées.
Appareils de télégraphie ordinaire et de télégraphie sans fil.
Matériel d'armement et de torpille.
Matières premières pour l'arsenal fédéral.
Approvisionnement et équipement pour le collège militaire royal.
Automobiles, camions, etc., pour la section du transport mécanique.
Instruments pour les chirurgiens et les dentistes.
Provisions, combustible et fourrage.
Fourniture nécessaire pour les casernes et l'hôpital.

Des contrats ont aussi été donnés pour les divers services en général, comme l'enlèvement de la neige, le nettoyage des cheminées et des fournaises, la buanderie, etc., etc., aux divers endroits du Canada, ainsi que pour l'examen et la mise en bon état des aéronefs.

En sus de l'achat des divers articles et de la préparation des contrats, une des fonctions de cette branche consiste dans l'examen et l'inspection de ces articles avant qu'ils soient acceptés et payés. Dans le cas des provisions, du combustible et du fourrage, l'inspection se fait sous la direction du commandant du district militaire pour lequel ces articles ont été achetés.

Règle générale, les articles achetés doivent être conformes aux demandes du département ainsi qu'aux modèles approuvés, dont le département dispose par milliers.

La règle qui consiste à acheter des articles fabriqués au Canada, à même le matériel canadien, a toujours été suivie lorsqu'il était possible de le faire; dans les autres cas, la préférence était donnée aux articles de fabrication anglaise.

# APPENDICE A

ETAT N° 1—Compte des crédits 1925-26, Services de la milice et de l'aéronautique

| Crédits | Montant des crédits | Dépenses | Crédits non employés | Excédent du crédit | Observations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | |
| *Services de la milice—* | | | | | |
| Administration, crédit n° 96 | 301,000 00 | 295,539 69 | 5,460 31 | | |
| Services des cadets, crédit n° 97 | 400,000 00 | 410,195 43 | ..... | 10,195 43 | Le département avait l'intention d'alléger ce crédit par le transfert de certaine dépense représentant une partie de la solde du personnel relativement à l'emploi de ce dernier dans d'autres services; l'auditeur général décida cependant que le transfert ne devait pas avoir lieu. Il était trop tard alors pour empêcher de dépasser le montant à son crédit. |
| Dépenses casuelles, crédit n° 98 | 30,000 00 | 29,179 45 | 820 55 | | |
| Travaux et services du génie, crédit n° 99, 413-4-5 | 566,000 00 | 565,554 47 | 445 53 | | |
| Matériel général, crédit n° 100 | 390,000 00 | 378,032 71 | 11,967 29 | | Les réclamations pour du matériel acheté en Angleterre furent, dans certains cas, reçues trop tard pour être payées à même le crédit de 1925-26. |
| Etablissements manufacturiers, crédit n° 101 | 420,000 00 | 419,656 72 | 343 28 | | |
| Milice active non permanente, crédit n° 102 | 1,710,000 00 | 1,676,336 20 | 33,663 80 | | Le montant non employé est moins de 2% du crédit qui a été estimé le plus près possible. |
| Troupe permanente, crédit n° 103 | 4,800,000 00 | 4,775,600 95 | 24,399 05 | | Le montant non employé est seulement de ½% du crédit total qui n'aurait pu, par conséquent, être estimé à des chiffres plus près. |
| Collège militaire royal, crédit n° 104 | 365,000 00 | 366,705 04 | ..... | 1,705 04 | Cet excédent est dû à un malentendu dans les instructions envoyées au Collège militaire royal durant la dernière partie de mars. |
| Levés topographiques, crédit n° 105 | 35,000 00 | 34,222 66 | 777 34 | | |
| Transport, crédit n° 106 | 160,000 00 | 162,317 91 | ..... | 2,317 91 | Il y a 13 différentes sources de dépenses pour lesquelles des paiements sont faits à même ce crédit, et lorsque tous les paiements ont été mis ensemble, on s'est aperçu alors que le montant voté avait été dépassé, mais il était trop tard vu que les chèques avaient été mallés. |
| Total des crédits de la milice | 9,177,000 00 | 9,113,341 23 | 77,877 15 | 14,218 38 | |
| *Services de l'aéronautique—* | | | | | |
| Entretien, opérations, etc., crédit n° 108 | 1,140,000 00 | 1,139,847 86 | 152 14 | | |
| Acquisition d'aéronef, etc., crédit n° 109 | 740,850 00 | 740,766 95 | 83 05 | | |
| Total des crédits de l'aéronautique | 1,880,850 00 | 1,880,614 81 | 235 19 | | |
| *Services généraux:* | | | | | |
| Appointements du Gouvernement civil, crédits n^os^ 26 et 392 | 686,701 22 | 685,139 67 | 1,561 55 | | |
| Dépenses imprévues du Gouvernement civil, crédit n° 26 | 50,000 00 | 41,935 61 | 8,064 39 | ..... | Une réclamation pour le coût d'une machine à additionner et les comptes de papeterie se montant en tout à $5,000 furent reçus trop tard pour être payés à même le crédit de 1925-26. |
| Pensions civiles, crédit n° 110 | 1,835 42 | 1,835 42 | ..... | | |
| Construction d'une poudrière à Halifax, N.-E., crédit n° 418 | 50,000 00 | 49,961 41 | 38 59 | | |
| Total des services généraux | 788,536 64 | 778,872 11 | 9,664 53 | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Autres services—* | | | | | |
| Commission impériale des tombes de guerre, crédit n° 320 | 475,000 00 | 472,519 36 | 2,480 64 | | |
| Monuments canadiens des champs de bataille, crédit n° 334 | 200,000 00 | 180,422 22 | 19,577 78 | | |
| Règlement des réclamations de guerre, (Milice), crédit n° 375 | 00,000 00 | 286,441 15 | 113,558 85 | ..... | Plusieurs montants compris dans le budget pour les allocations de famille, la gratification du service de guerre, etc., ne purent être payés durant l'année financière à cause des difficultés rencontrées relativement à la résidence des dépendants des soldats qui demeurent dans des districts éloignés de la Russie et d'autres pays. |
| Postes radiotélégraphiques, T.N.O. (Services radiotélégraphiques), crédits n^os 277 et 466 | 150, 00 00 | 146,829 86 | 3,170 14 | | |
| Visite du Earl Haig's, crédit n° 485 | 10,000 00 | 7,367 05 | 3,632 95 | | |
| Site de la salle d'armes de l'université McGill, crédit 412 | 16,918 90 | 16,918 90 | | | |
| Octroi de sympathie à la veuve de W. Gauvin, crédit n° 419 | 500 00 | 500 00 | | | |
| Octroi pour compléter la tour de Stoney Creek, crédit n° 480 | 500 00 | 500 00 | | | |
| Total des autres services | 1,252,918 90 | 1,111,498 54 | 141,420 36 | | |
| Total des crédits de la milice, de l'aéronautique, des services généraux et autres | 13,099,305 54 | 12,884,326 69 | 229,197 23 | 14,218 38 | |

| | |
|---|---|
| *Dépenses prévues par la loi:* | |
| Gratifications diverses, Loi du S.C. | $ 866 67 |
| Aide aux autorités civiles | 126,367 82 |
| Total des dépenses prévues par la loi | 127,234 49 |
| *Dépenses non prévues ci-dessus:* | |
| Augmentations des appointements et revisions—Partie du crédit n° 396 | 1,618 41 |
| Reclassification des appointements, service extérieur—Partie du crédit n° 492 | 81,461 31 |
| Site de la caserne de Toronto | 494 48 |
| Total | 83,574 20 |
| Grand total des dépenses (excepté le service naval) | $13,095,135 38 |

Pour les dépenses du service naval, voir le rapport séparé de ce service.

## Etat N° 2—Revenu 1925-26

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Services de la milice—* | | |
| Publicités | $ 15 00 | |
| Dommages aux casernes | 60 92 | |
| Commission sur les téléphones publics | 5 38 | |
| Licenciement par achat | 5,588 50 | |
| Subsides de chemins de fer | 60 90 | |
| Remboursement des dépenses des années précédentes | 7,089 65 | |
| Location d'effets de campement, etc | 7,505 68 | |
| Location des propriétés militaires | 13,342 81 | |
| Vente de munitions du matériel et d'effets d'habillement | 1,029 30 | |
| Vente de livres et de cartes | 1,413 89 | |
| Vente de chevaux réformés | 2,837 90 | |
| Vente de matériel de rebut | 58,679 22 | |
| Vente de propriété du gouvernement | 21,754 64 | |
| Vente de médailles et de rubans (perdus et renouvelés) | 4 48 | |
| Privilèges de la coupe du bois | 27 00 | |
| | | 119,415 27 |
| Loi des pensions 1901 (Réductions) | | 131,098 76 |
| Collège M.R.—Frais de scolarité des cadets | | 52,644 94 |
| Amendes et confiscations | | 80 00 |
| Intérêt de la banque | | 22 87 |
| Prime d'escompte et de change | | 61 |
| | | 303,262 45 |
| *Territoires du Nord-Ouest—* | | |
| Postes radiotélégraphiques (recettes) | | 22,226 18 |
| *Services de l'aréonautique—* | | |
| Licences de ports aéronautiques | 100 00 | |
| Navigabilité | 95 00 | |
| Frais d'immatriculation | 95 00 | |
| Locations | 599 50 | |
| Divers (Remboursement des dépenses des années précédentes et vente de diverses natures) | 13,354 31 | |
| | | 14,243 81 |
| Prime, d'escompte et de change | | 10 41 |
| | | 14,254 22 |

Note.—Pour le revenu du service naval voir le rapport séparé de ce service.

ETAT N° 3—Tableaux de comparaison des dépenses et des revenus (services de la milice et de l'aéronautique) pour les dix années 1916-17 à 1925-26

| — | 1916-17 | 1917-18 | 1918-19 | 1919-20 | 1920-21 | 1921-22 | 1922-23 | 1923-24 | 1924-25 | 1925-26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DÉPENSES | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| *Services de la milice—* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Crédits principaux— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Administration | 297,233 | 295,033 | 297,567 | 360,818 | 368,883 | 356,275 | 316,731 | 319,518 | 299,415 | 295,540 |
| Services des cadets | 80,311 | 90,771 | 68,770 | 74,414 | 230,288 | 409,348 | 336,933 | 450,000 | 367,829 | 410,195 |
| Dépenses casuelles | 247,837 | 85,182 | 9,981 | 13,803 | 49,073 | 41,151 | 39,743 | 27,025 | 23,844 | 29,179 |
| Travaux et services du génie | 365,521 | 331,855 | 274,258 | 294,407 | 539,546 | 582,112 | 525,666 | 529,815 | 499,545 | 565,554 |
| Matériel général | 117,993 | 2,212 | ..... | ..... | 436,450 | 525,959 | 484,134 | 482,622 | 335,448 | 378,033 |
| Etablissements manufacturiers | 50,833 | 20,129 | 15,586 | ..... | 689,322 | 696,276 | 437,107 | 445,033 | 415,820 | 419,657 |
| Milice active non permanente | 504,905 | 495,208 | 365,250 | 471,022 | 1,155,727 | 1,902,630 | 1,678,544 | 1,690,207 | 1,551,257 | 1,676,336 |
| Troupe permanente | 2,396,183 | 2,927,228 | 1,947,304 | 3,088,691 | 5,705,736 | 5,882,938 | 5,425,105 | 5,125,605 | 4,769,339 | 4,775,601 |
| Collège militaire royal | 163,772 | 174,838 | 216,185 | 244,239 | 351,031 | 377,450 | 341,284 | 374,141 | 364,944 | 366,705 |
| Levé topographique | 31,274 | 31,406 | 31,082 | 40,522 | 45,125 | 39,956 | 42,330 | 43,399 | 34,614 | 34,223 |
| Transport | 43,923 | 41,306 | 16,698 | 24,854 | 315,443 | 199,815 | 168,247 | 180,706 | 157,688 | 162,318 |
| Total des principaux crédits | 4,299,785 | 3,865,168 | 3,242,681 | 4,612,770 | 9,886,624 | 11,013,910 | 9,795,824 | 9,668,071 | 8,819,743 | 9,113,341 |
| Crédits divers, etc.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guerre, démobilisation et règlement des réclamations de guerre (Milice) | 298,291,031 | 316,669,785 | 377,120,138 | 323,360,987 | 16,229,764 | 7,916,360 | 4,273,445 | 678,320 | 479,159 | 286,441 |
| Monuments commémoratifs canadiens des champs de bataille | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,797 | 164,756 | 137,421 | 180,736 | 108,773 | 195,313 | 180,422 |
| Commission impériale des tombes de guerre | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 378,966 | 522,115 | 378,442 | 371,785 | 446,896 | 472,519 |
| Postes radiotélégraphiques T.N.O. (Services radiotélégraphiques) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 146,830 *Voir* Serv. généraux |
| Pensions civiles | ..... | 1,562 | 966 | 1,254 | 1,115 | 1,115 | 1,115 | 1,115 | 1,115 | |
| Divers crédits spéciaux, etc | ..... | *21,108 | *10,082 | *17,803 | *6,130 | *1,914 | *467 | *6,155 | *500 | 17,919 |
| Revenu consolidé—Loi de compensation des ouvriers | ..... | ..... | 1,148 | 1,411 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Aide aux autorités civiles | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 593 | 61,430 | 86,615 | 8,623 | 126,368 |
| Caserne de Toronto, compte spécial | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 144 | ..... | 78 | ..... | 177 | 494 |
| Total des crédits divers, etc | 298,291,031 | 316,692,455 | 377,132,334 | 323,389,252 | 16,780,875 | 8,579,518 | 4,895,713 | 1,252,763 | 1,131,783 | 1,230,993 |
| Gouvernement civil— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Appointements | 173,798 | 183,448 | 189,578 | 202,459 | 212,732 | 551,991 | 540,757 | *Voir* Services généraux. | | |
| Dépenses casuelles | 19,488 | 3,199 | 18,255 | 18,996 | 19,837 | 25,968 | 15,991 | | | |
| Total du Gouvernement civil (Milice) | 193,286 | 186,647 | 207,833 | 221,455 | 232,569 | 577,959 | 556,748 | | | |
| Grand total, services de la milice | 302,784,102 | 320,744,270 | 380,582,848 | 328,223,477 | 26,900,068 | 20,171,387 | 15,248,285 | 10,920,834 | 9,951,526 | 10,344,334 |

*Réduit par le montant payé pour les pensions civiles, ce qui apparaît séparément dans ce rapport.

ETAT N° 3—Tableaux de comparaison des dépenses et des revenus (services de le milice et de l'aéronautique) pour les dix années 1916-17 à 1925-26—*Fin*

| — | 1916-17 | 1917-18 | 1918-19 | 1919-20 | 1920-21 | 1921-22 | 1922-23 | 1923-24 | 1924-25 | 1925-26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Services de l'aéronautique—* | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Principaux crédits— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Corps d'aviation royal canadien—Opération, entretien, exercice, réparations, aviation civile, etc. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 109,464 | 1,583,910 | 1,555,607 | | 999,390 | 1,102,206 | 1,139,848 |
| Acquisition d'aéronef et d'équipement technique, services terrestres | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,004,983 | 249,788 | 275,122 | 740,767 |
| Gouvernement civil— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Appointements | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 34,369 | 74,612 | | See General Services. | | |
| Dépenses casuelles | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38,077 | 29,623 | | | | |
| Total des crédits de l'aéronautique | ..... | ..... | ..... | 109,464 | 1,656,356 | 1,659,842 | 1,004,983 | 1,249,178 | 1,377,328 | 1,880,615 |
| Crédits divers— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Démobilisation | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 351,372 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Recherche aéronautique | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Grand total des dépenses des services de l'aéronautique | ..... | ..... | ..... | 104,464 | 2,007,728 | 1,659,842 | 1,009,983 | 1,249,178 | 1,377,328 | 1,880,615 |
| *Services généraux—* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Divers— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pensions civiles | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,835 |
| Construction d'une poudrière, etc., à Halifax, N.-E. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31,980 | 49,961 |
| Divers crédits spéciaux, etc. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23,612 | 7,367 |
| Gouvernement civil— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Appointements (Pour les services fusionnés la milice, de la marine et de l'aéronautique) | | | | | | | | 666,213 | 648,773 | 685,140 |
| Dépenses casuelles (Pour les services fusionnés la milice, de la marine et de l'aéronautique) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 41,894 | 49,860 | 41,936 |
| Total des dépenses des services généraux | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 708,107 | 754,225 | 786,239 |
| REVENU | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Services de la milice—* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Revenu de la milice | 90,164 | 18,228 | 35,955 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Revenus casuels | 11,949 | 2,072 | 3,795 | 87,867 | 86,815 | 141,012 | 183,372 | 105,944 | 112,045 | 119,415 |
| Collège militaire royal | 41,646 | 39,177 | 54,428 | 53,599 | 70,107 | 67,315 | 61,999 | 66,105 | 63,975 | 52,645 |
| Loi des Pensions 1901 | 25,495 | 26,877 | 23,841 | 47,979 | 120,387 | 112,412 | 121,244 | 124,654 | 127,095 | 131,099 |
| Amendes et confiscations | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,375 | ..... | ..... | 100 | 81 | 40 | 80 |
| Intérêt de la Banque | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23 |
| Primes, escompte et change | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Revenu total des services de la milice | 169,254 | 86,354 | 118,019 | 194,820 | 277,309 | 320,739 | 466,715 | 296,784 | 303,755 | 303,263 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Territoires du Nord-Ouest—* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Postes radiotélégraphiques (recettes) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22,226 |
| *Services de l'aéronautique—* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brevets de pilotes | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46 | 78 | 21 | 8 | 2 | 4 | ..... |
| Permis de ports aéronautiques | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 350 | 90 | 40 | 80 | 40 | 100 |
| Navigabilité | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 455 | 65 | 80 | 70 | 165 | 95 |
| Frais d'immatriculation | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 275 | 75 | 125 | 120 | 135 | 95 |
| Location | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 842 | 4,817 | 2,299 | 1,019 | 556 | 600 |
| Divers (Remboursements des dépenses des années précédentes et ventes de diverse nature) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,657 | 30,673 | 24,517 | 10,196 | 8,268 | 13,354 |
| Primes, escompte et change | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 43 | 23 | 4 | 45 | ..... | 10 |
| Revenu total des services de l'aéronautique | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46 | 6,700 | 35,764 | 27,073 | 11,532 | 9,168 | 14,254 |

## ETAT N° 4—Règlement des réclamations de guerre (milice)

### ÉTAT DES DÉBOURSÉS POUR L'EXERCICE SE TERMINANT LE 31 MARS 1926

| Nature des dépenses | Montant |
|---|---|
| | $ c. |
| Solde et indemnités | 7,970 04 |
| Allocation de famille | 35,927 50 |
| Gratification pour services de guerre | 30,531 62 |
| Successions de soldats défunts | 2,065 03 |
| Services des magasins militaires | 80,414 23 |
| Transport | 16,750 20 |
| Appointements des employés civils | 24,251 75 |
| Télégrammes, téléphones (y compris l'abonnement) câblogrammes et affranchissement de matière postale | 2,548 87 |
| Impression et papeterie | 3,594 63 |
| Dépenses autorisées | 4,458 38 |
| Section historique | 27,204 37 |
| Musée médical du McGill | 300 00 |
| Tombes de guerre canadiennes et monuments | 18,857 32 |
| Médailles | 593 39 |
| Emplacement du camp Borden | 4,084 94 |
| Remboursement au gouvernement britannique pour l'hospitalisation du corps royal d'aviation des montants qui avaient été surchargés les années précédentes | 25,732 03 |
| Divers | 1,156 87 |
| Total pour l'année | 286,441 15 |
| Dépenses pour services de guerre antérieurs au 1er avril 1925 | 1,558,809,755 28 |
| | 1,559,096,196 43 |

# APPENDICE "B"

Suivent les états pour le dernier exercice faisant voir:

1. Les déboursés, par garnison, au compte de la solde et des allocations de la milice active permanente.

2. Les déboursés, par garnison, au compte de la solde et des allocations du Corps d'aviation royal canadien.

ETAT N° 1.—Indiquant la dépense déterminée, par garnison, pour la solde et les allocations de la milice active permanente pour l'exercice 1925-26

| Garnison | Effectif tous grades, 31 mars 1925 | Effectif tous grades, 31 mars 1926 | Solde et allocations des officiers et des sous-officiers à brevet | Solde et allocations des sous-officiers et hommes | Total de la solde et des allocations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| London, Ont. | 172 | 177 | 85,339 75 | 133,218 82 | 218,558 57 |
| Toronto, Ont. | 440 | 428 | 206,727 41 | 259,769 48 | 466,496 89 |
| Kingston, Ont. | 386 | 381 | 197,038 55 | 241,318 33 | 438,356 88 |
| Ottawa Ont. | 324 | 297 | 315,361 13 | 244,762 52 | 560,123 65 |
| Montréal, P.Q. | 232 | 236 | 117,392 53 | 154,239 53 | 271,632 06 |
| Québec, P.Q. | 252 | 252 | 105,167 23 | 177,111 01 | 282,278 24 |
| Halifax, N.-E. | 511 | 536 | 289,889 87 | 300,630 96 | 590,520 83 |
| St. Jean, N.-B. | 51 | 50 | 46,528 55 | 39,718 05 | 86,246 60 |
| Winnipeg, Man. | 450 | 469 | 195,419 20 | 254,829 82 | 450,249 02 |
| Victoria, C.-B. | 246 | 251 | 153,767 79 | 169,092 63 | 322,860 42 |
| Regina, Sask. | 45 | 46 | 36,046 75 | 41,403 35 | 77,450 10 |
| Calgary, Alta. | 156 | 153 | 89,918 99 | 100,674 66 | 190,593 65 |
| Total | 3,265 | †3,276 | 1,838,597 75 | 2,116,769 16 | 3,955,366 91 |
| Moins | *63 | | | | |
| | 3,202 | | | | |

* Personnel du C.S.R.C. payé à même les crédits de C. d'A.R.C. et des T.N.O. (Services radiotélégraphiques).

† Ne comprend pas les 91 officiers et les 131 autres grades payés à même les crédits de l'administration, du Collège militaire royal, des relevés topographiques, des services des cadets, du C. d'A.R.C., des T.N.O. et autres.

ETAT N° 2.—Indiquant la dépense déterminée, par garnison, pour la solde et les allocations du corps d'aviation royal canadien, pour l'exercice 1925-26.

| Garnison | Effectif tous grades, 31 mars 1925 | Effectif tous grades, 31 mars 1926 | Solde et allocations des officiers et des sous-officiers à brevet | Solde et allocations des sous-officiers et hommes | Total de la solde et des allocations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Camp Borden, Ont. | 168 | 141 | 67,184 27 | 127,347 83 | 194,532 10 |
| Ottawa, Ont. | 85 | 125 | 105,207 41 | 104,976 59 | 210,184 00 |
| Halifax, N.-E. | 2 | 1 | 1,855 70 | 8,610 31 | 10,466 01 |
| Winnipeg, Man. | 57 | 92 | *1,074 00 | 74,626 77 | 121,179 90 |
| | | | 45,479 13 | | |
| Victoria, C.-B. | 37 | 27 | 18,277 61 | 30,779 02 | 49,056 63 |
| Calgary, Alta. | 30 | 32 | 27,707 28 | 31,953 64 | 59,660 92 |
| Total | 379 | 418 | 266,785 40 | 378,294 16 | 645,079 56 |
| Personnel du C. des S.R.C. payé à même les fonds du C. d'A.R.C. | ..... | 38 | 10,277 59 | 23,834 02 | 34,111 61 |
| Total | ..... | ..... | 277,062 99 | 402,128 18 | 679,191 17 |

* Un médecin non permanent attaché au C. d'A.R.C.

# APPENDICE "C"

## RAPPORT DU SURINTENDANT DE L'ARSENAL FÉDÉRAL DE QUÉBEC, 1925-26

### FONCTIONNAIRES

*Moyenne du nombre de fonctionnaires en service pendant l'année, 205.*

### ÉTATS FINANCIERS

1. Crédits et déboursés.
2. Etat des argents reçus et déposés au crédit du Receveur général.
3. Détail des déboursés.
4. Etat de l'actif et du passif.
5. Compte du capital.
6. Etat de la production et du coût.
7. Bilan.

### CRÉDITS ET DÉBOURSÉS, 1925-1926

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total des crédits apportés | $ 373,000 00 | | |
| Solde tombée en déchéance | 1,543 74 | | |
| Déboursés bruts à Québec | | $ 371,456 26 | |
| Déboursés bruts à Ottawa | | 20,099 52 | |
| | | 391,555 78 | |
| Moins crédits portés aux déboursés de l'année courante: | | | |
| Crédits divers | 2,847 28 | | |
| Remboursements divers | 7,021 30 | | |
| Vente de matériel de rebut | 5,879 99 | | |
| | | 15,748 57 | |
| Déepnses nettes portées au compte du crédit de l'arsenal fédéral, établissements manufacturiers | | | $ 365,462 84 |
| Dépenses nettes portées par l'officier du génie de district, D.M. n° 5, au compte du crédit de l'arsenal fédéral, établissements manufacturiers | | | 5,342 90 |
| Dépenses nettes portées par l'officiers du génie de district, D.M. n° 5, au compte du crédit des cibles de Little River | | | 2,771 14 |
| Dépenses nettes portées au compte du crédit de l'augmentation au lieu de l'indemnité de vie chère, Crédit n° 492 | | | 2,230 33 |
| | | $ 375,807 21 | $ 375,807 21 |

## ÉTAT DES ARGENTS REÇUS ET DÉPOSÉS AU CRÉDIT DU RECEVEUR GÉNÉRAL, 1925–1926

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Menue monnaie | $ 50 00 | | |
| Balance non dépensée, O. du G., D.M. n° 5 | 385 00 | | |
| Balance non dépensée des frais de voyage | 11 79 | | |
| Réparations à la clôture, cité de Québec | 4 42 | | |
| Taxe sur la vente de la gazoline, Trésorier Provincial | 4 00 | | |
| Surpaye, Compagnie du Téléphone Bell | 1 00 | | |
| Surpaye, salaire de W. Perry | 16 00 | | |
| Surpaye, gages de T. Poulin | 20 | | |
| Surpaye, réduction de la pension du major A. Thériault | 8 67 | | |
| Retour de récipients vides, Nichols Chemical Co., Limited | 310 19 | | |
| Retour de récipients vides, Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co. Limited | 70 00 | | |
| Emery Wheels, O.C., C. d'A.R.C. | 6 29 | | |
| Transport, Canadian National Railways | 9 96 | | |
| Transport, ajustement | 10 46 | | |
| Vente de parties constituantes, cartouches ·303″, Canadian Explosive Limited | 323 24 | | |
| Vente de métal de rebut | 39,477 09 | | |
| Vente de poudre, Hand Fireworks Co | 72 56 | | |
| Coût de l'emballage du matériel adressé à la Hand Fireworks Co. | 92 57 | | |
| Coût de l'emballage du matériel de rebut pour Meyer Brenner & Co. | 17 00 | | |
| Munitions, etc., Ministère de la Défense nationale | 2,704 62 | | |
| Matériel pour bandoulières, Mackenzie Mg. Co., Limited | 4,353 56 | | |
| Fusils de pointage | 1,890 00 | | |
| | | $ 49,818 62 | |
| Crédit porté au compte des dépenses de l'année courante | | 15,748 57 | |
| Crédit porté au compte des recettes imprévues | | 34,070 05 | |
| Crédit porté au compte des établissements manufacturiers, arsenal fédéral, Québec | | | $ 15,363 57 |
| Crédit porté au compte du crédit de l'officier du génie, D.M. n° 5, établissements manufacturiers | | | 385 00 |
| Crédit porté au compte des recettes imprévues | | | 34,070 05 |
| | | $ 49,818 62 | $ 49,818 62 |

## DÉTAIL DES DÉBOURSÉS, 1925–26

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gages | $ 170,995 86 | |
| Salaire | 53,912 64 | |
| Cordite | 53,958 17 | |
| Cuivre | 17,074 22 | |
| Combustible | 16,513 38 | |
| Nouvelle machinerie | 10,062 46 | |
| Autres matériaux (y compris les huiles, la quincaillerie, les acides, le matériel de fabrique et des composés chimiques) | 16,882 45 | |
| Services du génie | 8,114 04 | |
| Bandoulières | 6,445 52 | |
| Energie motrice et éclairage | 5,909 02 | |
| Transport, excepté le camionnage | 4,486 32 | |
| Bois de construction | 4,467 31 | |
| Camionnage | 3,456 75 | |
| Plomb | 2,751 53 | |
| Droits de douane | 1,983 17 | |
| Eau | 1,800 00 | |
| Acier ou outil et petits outils | 1,366 62 | |
| Impressions et papeterie | 1,258 55 | |
| Moules de fonderie | 1,206 36 | |
| Equipement | 1,039 18 | |
| Poudre à canon, G. 12 | 952 02 | |
| Baguettes en aluminium | 804 23 | |
| Téléphones, télégrammes et frais de port | 747 15 | |
| Courroie | 734 44 | |
| Gazoline | 461 50 | |
| Soda caustique | 423 50 | |
| Accessoires électriques | 379 37 | |
| Alcool | 367 02 | |
| Frais de transport | 354 19 | |
| Soie | 154 05 | |
| Divers | 264 43 | |
| | | $ 389,325 45 |
| Augmentation à la place de l'indemnité de vie chère | | 2,230 33 |
| | | $ 391,555 78 |

## ÉTAT DE L'ACTIF ET DU PASSIF AU 31 MARS 1926

| | Actif | Passif |
|---|---|---|
| Matériel en magasin | $ 245,446 43 | |
| Inventaire d'objets dont la fabrication est commencée et d'objets dont la fabrication est terminée | 134,227 36 | |
| Terrain | 299,000 00 | |
| Bâtisses | 299,281 94 | |
| Machinerie | 193,125 01 | |
| Equipement, général | 10,600 34 | |
| Courroie | 1,520 01 | |
| Jauges du I.M.R. | 7,500 00 | |
| Outils et jauges | 40,238 59 | |
| Meubles et accessoires de bureau | 1,734 56 | |
| Comptes payables | | $ 40,132 18 |
| Surplus, ministère de la Défense nationale | | 1,192,542 06 |
| | $ 1,232,674 24 | $ 1,232,674 24 |

## COMPTE DU CAPITAL, 1925–1926

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Compte de balance du capital net au 1er avril 1925: | | |
| Terrains | $ 299,000 00 | |
| Bâtisses | 290,792 63 | |
| Machines | 190,689 89 | |
| Courroies | 1,457 57 | |
| Equipement en général | 11,727 88 | |
| Meubles et accessoires de bureau | 1,796 95 | |
| Outils et jauges | 38,198 58 | |
| Jauges du I.M.R. | 7,500 00 | |
| | | $ 841,163 50 |
| Augmentation en 1925–1926: | | |
| Sur bâtisses | 17,259 71 | |
| machines | 22,543 76 | |
| courroies | 740 86 | |
| équipement en général | 2,220 71 | |
| outils et jauges | 9,018 93 | |
| meubles et accessoires de bureau | 25 95 | |
| | | 51,809 92 |
| | | $ 892,973 42 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dépréciation en 1925–26: | | |
| Bâtisses | $ 8,770 40 | |
| Machines | 19,508 64 | |
| Courroies | 678 42 | |
| Equipement en général | 3,348 25 | |
| Meubles et accessoires de bureau | 88 34 | |
| Outils et jauges | 6,978 92 | |
| | | $ 39,372 97 |
| Rebut de 2 presses hydrauliques | | 600 00 |
| Par balance de compte du capital net, 31 mars 1926: | | |
| Terrains | | 299,000 00 |
| Bâtisses | | 299,281 94 |
| Machines | | 193,125 01 |
| Courroies | | 1,520 01 |
| Equipement en général | | 10,600 34 |
| Meubles et accessoires de bureau | | 1,734 56 |
| Outils et jauges | | 40,238 59 |
| Jauges du I.M.R. | | 7,500 00 |
| | | $ 892,973 42 |

## ÉTAT DE LA PRODUCTION ET DU COÛT, 1925–1926

| — | Production | | | Coût net | Indemnité de vie chère | Taux plus indemnité de vie chère | Par | Coût brut |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Quantité | Taux | Par | | | | | |
| *Livraison d'articles dont la fabrication est terminée* | | $ c. | | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | | $ c. |
| Caisse de munition d'inf. ou de cartouches de signaleurs H. 1 Marque I | 3,000 | 4·03612 | chacune | 12,108 36 | 69 85 | 4·0594 | chacune | 12,178 21 |
| Cartouches d'inf. à balle, ·303″, Marque VII | 2,597,047 | 76·61949 | 1,000 | 198,984 42 | 1,147 00 | 77·0611 | 1,000 | 200,131 42 |
| Cartouches d'inf. à balle, ·303″ Marque VII, S.T.F | 150,000 | 79·742 | 1,000 | 11,961 19 | 69 00 | 80·20066 | 1,000 | 12,030 19 |
| Cartouches d'inf. à balle, ·303″ Marque VII, P.R.A | 272,000 | 79·742 | 1,000 | 21,689 87 | 125 20 | 80·20066 | 1,000 | 21,815 07 |
| Cartouches d'inf. avec indicateur de trajectoire, ·303″ N.C. (Z) S.P.G. (VII. G.) | 20,442 | 142·394 | 1,000 | 2,910 82 | 16 78 | 143·2149 | " | 2,927 60 |
| Cartouches, Q.F. à blanc, 12-pr. 12-cwt. remplies Marque II avec amorce | 500 | 3·61246 | chacune | 1,806 23 | 10 43 | 3·6333 | chacune | 1,816 66 |
| Cartouches, Q.F. 18-pr. cordite, charge réduite, H.E. Stream line shell (dernier modèle) | 550 | 28·288 | " | 15,558 45 | 89 90 | 28·4515 | " | 15,648 35 |
| Cartouches, Q.F. 4·5″ obus, à blanc | 500 | 2·9954 | " | 1,497 70 | 8 64 | 3·0126 | " | 1,506 34 |
| Cartouches, remplies, C.E. ou C.E.C. 15-pr., 1 liv. 4 onc. à blanc | 2,500 | 0·8385 | " | 2,096 43 | 12 10 | 0·8434 | " | 2,108 53 |
| Cartouches, Q.F. 18-pr. cordite, charge réduite, shrapnel | 1,080 | 2·6634 | " | 2,876 50 | 16 60 | 2·6789 | " | 2,893 10 |
| Cartouches, à blanc Q.F. 4·5″ obus 15-onc. 12 drs. Marque I | 72 | 5·2051 | " | 374 77 | 2 16 | 5·2351 | " | 376 93 |
| Etuis, cartouche Q.F., 18-pr. Marque 111 | 14,648 | 5·72563 | " | 83,869 07 | 483 19 | 5·7586 | " | 84,352 26 |
| Chargeurs, cartouche Q.F. 18-pr | 550 | 0·15088 | " | 82 98 | 0 48 | 0·15174 | " | 83 46 |
| Disques, marqueurs, cible (bronze) | 5,000 | 36·378 | 1,000 | 181 89 | 1 05 | 36·588 | 1,000 | 182 94 |
| Cartouches, percutantes avec amorce, Q.F. cartouche n° 1, Marque II | 608 | 1·4317 | chacune | 870 51 | 5 02 | 1·44 | chacune | 875 53 |
| Cartouches, percutantes, avec amorce, pour cartouches Marque II Q.F. 3-pr. & 6-pr | 515 | 1·0112 | " | 520 80 | 3 01 | 1·0171 | " | 523 81 |
| Caisses de soldats | 3 | 15·513 | " | 46 54 | 0 27 | 15·6033 | " | 46 81 |
| Tubes, à friction, cuivre, solides, sans adapteurs de balle, tête et tige | 30 | 2·5656 | " | 76 97 | 0 44 | 2·58 | " | 77 41 |
| RÉPARATIONS ET SERVICES DIVERS | | | | | | | | |
| Caisses, de munition, d'inf. ou de cartouches de signaleurs H. 1 Marque I | 2,500 | 3·2789 | chacune | 8,197 44 | 47 30 | 3·2979 | chacune | 8,244 74 |
| Caisses, de munitions, Q.F. 18-pr | 2,053 | 1·8428 | " | 3,783 30 | 21 82 | 1·8534 | " | 3,805 12 |
| Caisses de muuitions, Q.F. 12-pr. 12 cwt | 50 | 10·2296 | " | 511 48 | 2 95 | 10·2886 | " | 514 43 |
| Caisses, de munitions, 4·5″ obus | 58 | 5·7389 | " | 332 86 | 1 92 | 5·772 | " | 334 78 |
| Cassage des cartouches à balles, d'inf., revolver ·455″ Marque II | 81,494 | 14·973 | 1,000 | 1,220 27 | 7 04 | 15·0601 | 1,000 | 1,227 31 |
| Caisses, à poudre, doublées en métal | 28 | 3·579 | chacune | 100 21 | 0 58 | 3·5996 | chacune | 100 79 |
| Chargeurs, cartouche, ·303″ jaugeage, rectifiés et nettoyés | 600,000 | 12·1056 | 1,000 | 7,262 19 | 41 90 | 12·17348 | 1,000 | 7,304 09 |
| Inspection des munitions 18-pr.:— | | | | | | | | |
| Cassage des cartouches 18-pr.; transport, nettoyage et inspection visuelle | 26,498 | 0·16964 | chacune | 4,495 30 | 25 90 | 0·17062 | chacune | 4,521 20 |
| Assemblage et emballage des munitions 18-pr | 4,500 | 0·27715 | " | 1,247 20 | 7 19 | 0·27875 | " | 1,254 39 |
| Inspection et rectification des cartouches ·303″ pour C.I.A | 48,860 | 2·0968 | 1,000 | 102 45 | 0 59 | 2·1088 | 1,000 | 103 04 |
| Divers services pour l'inspecteur en charge des munitions | ..... | ..... | ..... | 487 84 | 2 81 | ..... | ..... | 490 65 |
| Diverses rép. pour les magasins militaires, D.M. n° 5 (Véhicules, etc.) | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,596 49 | 9 21 | ..... | ..... | 1,605 70 |
| | | | | 386,850 53 | 2,230 33 | | | 389,080 86 |

BILAN 1925–1926

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Inventaire du travail commencé et des articles terminés au 31 mars 1925 | $ 201,835 94 | |
| Inventaire du matériel en magasin au 31 mars 1925 | 201,913 65 | |
| Valeur de l'actif au 31 mars 1925 | 841,163 50 | |
| Dépense nette de l'arsenal fédéral, 1925–26 | 367,693 17 | |
| Agrandissement et renouvellement pour le génie, D.M. n° 5, 1925–26 | 5,342 90 | |
| Réparations et entretien des cibles de Little River par le génie du D.M. n° 5, 1925–26 | 2,771 14 | |
| Comptes payables au 31 mars 1926 | 40,132 18 | |
| Machine transférée de l'arsenal de Lindsay dont le paiement n'a pas été fait | 1,148 11 | |
| Inventaire du travail commencé et des articles terminés au 31 mars 1926 | | $ 134,227 36 |
| Inventaire du matériel en magasin, 31 mars 1926 | | 245,446 43 |
| Valeur de l'actif au 31 mars 1926 | | 853,000 45 |
| Articles terminés et livrés durant l'année d'après l'état de la production | | 389,080 86 |
| Bandoulières fournies à l'inspecteur en chef des municions | | 2,143 43 |
| Valeur de la poudre détruite, par autorisation, Q.G. 72–13–21 | | 613 61 |
| Travail effectué relativement aux cibles de Little River, Services du génie | | 2,771 14 |
| Remboursements aux recettes imprévues, 1925–26 | | 34,070 05 |
| Comptes payables au 31 mars 1925 | | 647 32 |
| | $ 1,662,000 59 | $ 1,662,000 59 |

# INDEX

PAGE
Adjudant général, rapport de l'.... 58
Allocations—troupes permanentes.... 101
Approvisionnement et transport—rapport du directeur.... 78
Annuaire de la milice.... 63
Archives, division des.... 65
Arpentage, division de l'.... 7
Arsenal fédéral de Québec.... 82
Rapport du surintendant (Appendice «C»).... 102
Artillerie.... 30
Aviation—(Corps d'aviation royal canadien).... 5–47

Bâtiments (salles d'armes)—réparations.... 72
Bibliothèque départementale.... 7

Cadets, services des.... 40
Camps d'instruction, unités aux.... 13
Certificats émis (officiers).... 26
Certificats émis (sous-officiers à brevet, sous-officiers et hommes).... 28
Certificats émis (corps de formation des officiers canadiens).... 25
Champs de tir.... 73
Chef de l'état-major, rapport du.... 5
Collège militaire royal canadien.... 65
Comptable en chef—rapport du.... 87
Comptes—crédits.... 94
Comptes recouvrables.... 88
Contrats, rapports du directeur des.... 93
Corps de formation des officiers canadiens—émission de brevets.... 25
Cours d'instruction, à l'étranger.... 19
Cours d'instruction, Canada.... 20
Cours spéciaux et cours d'aptitudes.... 22
Crédits, comptes des.... 94

Dépenses—observations générales.... 87
Crédits pour le règlement des réclamations de guerre.... 100
Compte des crédits.... 94
Etat comparatif.... 97
Solde et allocations des troupes permanentes.... 101
Directeur des contrats, rapport du.... 93

Ecole de mousqueterie.... 30
Ecoles d'instruction.... 23
Edifices militaires—entretien.... 73
Etat financier (Appendice «A»).... 94
Etat financier (Appendice «B»).... 101
Exercice avec armes portatives.... 30
Fonctionnaires civils.... 90
Force permanente.
Effectifs.... 58
Instruction.... 11
Solde et allocations.... 101

Impressions et papeterie—dépense casuelle.... 91
Inspecteur des services d'armurerie, Québec.... 83
Instruction militaire et devoirs de l'état-major.... 11
Instruction militaire—
Forces permanentes.... 11
Milice active.... 13

Juge-avocat général, rapport du.... 92

Milice active (non permanente)—
Commissions et brevets.... 62
Instruction (unités aux camps d'instruction, aux écoles de camps ou aux quartiers généraux locaux).... 13
Nominations.... 62
Services de la solde.... 64
Milice active (permanente)—
*Voir* «force permanente»
Mousqueterie.... 30

PAGE
Nominations à la milice active..... 62

Opérations militaires et service de renseignements..... 6
Opérations radiotélégraphiques, C.S.R.C..... 32

Politique militaire et organisation pour la défense..... 5

Quartier-maître général, rapport du..... 69

Recettes de la milice..... 87
Réparations aux édifices, champs de tir, etc..... 72

Salles d'armes, réparations aux..... 73
Section historique..... 41
Services de la solde, rapport du directeur..... 64
Services de l'équipement et des magasins militaires.....70–81
Services des magasins militaires..... 81
Services de santé de l'armée canadienne..... 63
Services du génie..... 71
Services du personnel..... 62
Signaux, services des..... 32
Sociétés de tir..... 31
Sous-ministre adjoint, rapport du..... 90
Successions des soldats..... 65

Tombes, enregistrement des (T.E.C.)..... 65

# RAPPORT

DU

# MINISTÈRE DE LA DÉFENSE NATIONALE

## (SERVICE NAVAL)

## CANADA

POUR L'EXERCICE FINANCIER CLOS LE 31 MARS

## 1926

50-8-26.
H.Q. N.S. 65-1-16

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
1927

OTTAWA, le 2 août 1926.

*A Son Excellence le très honorable Lord Byng de Vimy, général, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., Gouverneur général et commandant en chef du Dominion du Canada.*

PLAISE À VOTRE EXCELLENCE,

J'ai l'honneur de soumettre, pour le renseignement de Votre Excellence et du Parlement du Canada, le quatrième rapport annuel du ministère de la Défense nationale (Service naval), pour l'année financière 1925-26.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, de Votre Excellence,

Le très humble serviteur,

H. GUTHRIE,
*Ministre de la Défense nationale.*

OTTAWA, le 2 avril 1926.

A l'honorable ministre de la Défense nationale,
Ottawa, Ont.

MONSIEUR,—J'ai l'honneur de vous soumettre le rapport annuel du ministère de la Défense nationale (Service naval), pour l'exercice financier clos le 31 mars 1926.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, monsieur,

Votre dévoué serviteur,

G. J. DESBARATS,
*Sous-ministre.*

# RAPPORT

DU

# MINISTÈRE DE LA DÉFENSE NATIONALE (SERVICE NAVAL) CANADA

POUR L'EXERCICE FINANCIER CLOS LE 31 MARS 1926

OTTAWA, le 2 avril 1926.

Monsieur G. J. DESBARATS, C.M.G., M.E.I.C.,
Sous-ministre, ministère de la Défense nationale,
Ottawa, Ont.

MONSIEUR,—J'ai l'honneur de vous soumettre mon rapport sur l'administration du Service naval du Canada pour l'année financière se terminant le 31 mars 1926. Ce rapport se divise en huit sections, savoir:—

1. Navires canadiens de Sa Majesté.
2. Etablissements de la marine royale canadienne.
3. Chantiers maritimes canadiens de Sa Majesté.
4. Services des renseignements de la marine.
5. Personnel de la marine royale canadienne.
6. Matériel.
7. Observations générales.
8. Etat financier.

## 1. NAVIRES CANADIENS DE SA MAJESTÉ

Les navires suivants, qui appartiennent à la marine royale canadienne, furent en armement durant l'année:

*Côte de l'Atlantique—*
H.M.C.S. *Patriot.*
Dragueurs de mines H.M.C. *Festubert* et *Ypres.*

*Côte du Pacifique—*
H.M.C.S. *Patrician.*
Dragueurs de mines H.M.C. *Armentières* et *Thiepval.*
Les sous-marins *C.H. 14* et *C.H. 15* sont en réserve sur la côte orientale.

### H.M.C.S. "PATRIOT"

Durant l'année, le H.M.C.S. *Patriot,* qui est stationné à Halifax, N.-E., compléta quatre croisières, comme suit:—

Croisière d'exercice à Montréal.
Croisière d'exercice en canonnage aux lacs Bras d'Or.
Croisière d'exercice à St-Jean, N.-B.
Croisière d'hiver aux Bermudes.

La croisière à Montréal et retour se fit du 12 juin au 23 juillet. Durant cette croisière, le *Patriot* visita Montréal (16-26 juin); Québec (26 juin-1er juillet); Charlottetown (4-15 juillet); Summerside (18-19 juillet); Pictou (19-23 juillet).

Pendant que le navire faisait escale à Montréal et à Québec, les officiers et les matelots de ces villes qui faisaient partie de la R.C.N.V.R., et qui n'avaient jamais servi à bord d'un contre-torpilleur, suivirent les exercices en canonnage et en torpillage, tandis que les autres prirent part aux exercices en matelotage à bord du navire.

A Charlottetown, les matelots de la R.C.N.V.R. suivirent les exercices à bord. Le navire demeura à cet endroit durant la semaine de la célébration du "Old Home Week", et le *Patriot* fournit un char allégorique qui représentait le H.M.S. *Victory* dans la procession et qui obtint le premier prix. Les membres de l'équipage prirent part au concours athlétique, ce qui leur fournit une excellente occasion de faire des exercices de culture physique.

Le 11 juillet, le *Patriot* se joignit au H.M.S. *Calcutta,* vaisseau amiral de l'escadre de l'Amérique du Nord et des Indes Orientales, et fut inspecté le 14 juillet par le directeur du Service naval. Il demeura avec le *Calcutta* jusqu'au 18 juillet.

Durant les croisières entre les divers ports, les différentes classes de matelots s'exercèrent à la manœuvre et à la navigation. On fit aussi des exercices de manœuvre pour les postes de combat et de collision. Le navire retourna à Halifax le 23 juillet.

La croisière annuelle d'exercices en canonnage commença le 18 août pour durer jusqu'au 27 du même mois. Ces exercices se font annuellement aux lacs Bras d'Or, et ceux qui ont été faits durant l'année 1925 furent beaucoup plus importants que ceux des années précédentes, et les résultats satisfaisants indiquent clairement la nature de ces exercices.

Durant l'exercice en canonnage, les cibles étaient remorquées par un des dragueurs de mines de Sa Majesté. Ces cibles furent laissées à Bras d'Or aux soins d'un gardien et on pourra s'en servir pour les exercices de 1926 sans être obligé de les remorquer à de longues distances.

La croisière d'exercice à St-Jean eut lieu du 5 septembre au 5 octobre, et les ports suivants furent visités:—Canso (5-8-sept.); Chester (11-14 sept.); Lunenburg (15-17 sept.); Shelbourne (17-21 sept.); Yarmouth (21-26 sept.); St-Jean (26 sept.-5 octo.)

A Canso, le *Patriot,* avec le ministre de la Défense nationale à bord, représenta la marine royale canadienne au dévoilement d'un monument commémoratif de la guerre. Durant toute la croisière, des matelots de la R.C.N.V.R. s'exercèrent avec l'équipage du *Patriot* et pendant que le navire était à Saint-Jean, les matelots de la R.C.N.V.R. de la compagnie de Saint-Jean s'exercèrent à bord.

Les officiers et les hommes ont grandement bénéficié de ces croisières faites aux villes du littoral, qui leur fournissaient l'occasion de se familiariser avec les abords des ports et d'étudier la navigation sous certains de ses aspects qui sont de prime importance en cas de danger ou d'urgence.

Dans toutes les croisières il y eut des exercices en canonnage, en torpillage, en navigation, en matelotage, en signaux et en ce qui regarde les fonctions des mécaniciens. Pendant l'escale du *Patriot* dans le port, le public était admis à bord, et un grand nombre de personnes en profitèrent pour le visiter. Les officiers et les matelots furent reçus avec cordialité dans tous les ports où des amusements avaient lieu pour divertir la compagnie du navire.

La croisière d'hiver aux Bermudes dura du 28 décembre 1925 au 28 mars 1926. Pendant que ce navire était aux Bermudes, les facilités d'entraînement des navires de la 8e escadre des croiseurs légers furent, avec l'approbation du commandant en chef de la station de l'Amérique du Nord et des Indes Occidentales, utilisées pour exercer les matelots et les hommes de la chambre des machines. Un chauffeur de première classe se qualifia comme mécanicien auxiliaire, et un certain nombre de gabiers subirent avec succès les examens nécessaires pour devenir matelots brevetés.

Pendant qu'il se trouvait aux Bermudes, le *Patriot* fit une croisière d'une semaine en compagnie des navires de la 8e escadre des croiseurs légers. Durant cette croisière, on fit des exercices de tactique et de torpillage, et l'équipage du *Patriot* s'exerça en matelotage. On fit aussi des exercices généraux de tir avec les carabines d'un pouce ainsi que sur les épreuves de direction.

Pendant qu'il était à Halifax, le navire fut placé à la disposition des matelots de la réserve et de la marine royale canadienne pour des fins d'instruction navale.

## H.M.C.S. *Festubert*

Le *Festubert* fut stationné à Halifax pour servir de vaisseau-école pendant toute l'année. Durant la saison des exercices de la R.C.N.V.R., le navire fit six courtes croisières, dont chacune dura de deux à quatre jours. Les matelots de la R.C.N.V.R., durant ces croisières, s'exercèrent en matelotage, en navigation, au tir à la carabine d'un pouce, et au dragage des mines.

Le 7 mai, le navire se rendit à Liverpool, à la demande du ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries, pour démolir la goélette *Cap d'Or* qui avait coulé, alors qu'elle était à l'ancre et était une menace pour la navigation. Le *Festubert* démolit l'épave au moyen d'explosifs, sauf une petite partie qui resta à l'ancre. L'épave fut remorquée à terre, après quoi le navire retourna à Halifax.

Durant les mois d'hiver, le navire demeura à Halifax à la disposition des officiers et des hommes de la R.C.N.R. qui suivaient les exercices annuels à la base d'Halifax.

## H.M.C.S. *Ypres*

Le navire *Ypres*, qui est stationné à Halifax, N.-E., compléta quatre croisières durant l'année, comme suit:

Liverpool et retour (juin 24-30).
Liverpool et retour (juin 30-juillet 3).
Baddeck et retour (août 6-31).
Liscomb et retour (septembre 1-2).

La première croisière à Liverpool fut faite à la demande du ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries, dans le but de compléter la démolition de la goélette *Cap D'Or*. Ce travail commença le 25 juin, mais, à cause de la mauvaise température, ne put être terminé avant le 27 juin, alors que l'épave fut complètement démolie.

La deuxième croisière à Liverpool était dans le but d'exercer les matelots de la R. C. N. V. R. Une partie des matelots de la R. C. N. V. R. s'embarqua et suivit les exercices de la manœuvre pendant toute la croisière. A Liverpool, le personnel du navire prit part à la célébration de la fête de la Confédération. L'*Ypres* visita Chester le 2 juillet et retourna à Halifax le lendemain.

La croisière à Baddeck avait pour but d'exercer les matelots de la R. C. N. V. R. en même temps que de coopérer avec le *Patriot* durant les exercices en canonnage. Pendant ces exercices, l'*Ypres* remorquait les cibles et la compagnie du navire s'exerçait en navigation, en manœuvre et dans le tir avec les fusils d'un pouce. Pendant ces exercices en canonnage, un groupe de matelots de la R. C. N. V. R. suivit l'instruction à bord. Quand les exercices en canonnage furent terminés, le 27 août, l'*Ypres* demeura à Bras d'Or, pour permettre aux matelots de la R. C. N. V. R. de continuer leur instruction navale jusqu'au 30 août.

La croisière à Liscomb dura deux jours, pendant lesquels un groupe de matelots de la R. C. N. V. R. s'exerça dans le matelotage et la navigation.

Quand l'*Ypres* n'était pas en croisière, il stationnait à Halifax pour l'instruction navale de la R. C. N. V. R. et de la R. C. N. R. Les matelots suivirent des exercices de la manœuvre et du dragage des mines, et le navire fit quelques courtes croisières dans le havre d'Halifax et le bassin de Bedford pour y compléter des exercices de dragage de mines.

## H.M.C.S. *Patrician*

Le navire *Patrician* qui est stationné à Esquimalt, C.-B., compléta les croisières suivantes durant l'année:

1. Croisière du printemps.
2. Croisière annuelle d'exercice en canonnage.
3. Croisière d'instruction conjointement avec le navire de Sa Majesté le *Capetown*.
4. Croisière à Vancouver et New-Westminster.
5. Croisière à Port Alberni.

La croisière du printemps dura du 2 au 27 juin, et les ports suivants furent visités: Seattle (2-6 juin); Comox (6-10 juin); Drew Harbour (10-13 juin), Phillip's Arm (13-17 juin); Alert Bay (17-20 juin); Safety Cove (20-23 juin); Carter Bay (23-24 juin); Lowe Inlet (24-26 juin).

Durant la croisière, le personnel suivit l'instruction relative au matelotage, à la navigation, aux évolutions, au branle-bas, aux épreuves des hausses sur tous les canons, à l'exercice général, au canonnage, aux signaux, à la télégraphie sans fil, aux vibrateurs et à toutes les fonctions se rapportant au sémaphore. Les matelots firent aussi des exercices concernant la manœuvre des bateaux à voile et à rame, et les matelots de la chambre des machines prirent part à l'instruction en machinerie.

A l'arrivée du bateau à Seattle, celui-ci fut l'objet d'une réception par un comité de bienvenue composé du maire et des membres de la chambre de commerce. Le commandant de la marine à Seattle, le gouverneur du port et le consul anglais firent aussi visite au commandant du *Patrician* qui leur rendit cette visite.

Pendant l'escale à Seattle, le 3 juin, et à Safety Cove, le 20 juin, on hissa le grand pavois à l'occasion de l'anniversaire de la naissance et du couronnement du Roi.

Du 10 au 24 juin, le *Patrician* se trouvait avec le *Thiepval*, ce dernier apportant sa coopération dans les exercices en canonnage, en remorquant les cibles et en faisant des exercices de tactique conjoints.

Durant la croisière de Lowe Inlet à Esquimalt, pour permettre de marcher toute la nuit sans danger de se heurter contre les billots et les corps flottants, le *Patrician* poussa au large de l'île Vancouver.

Cette croisière fut d'un grand avantage pour l'équipage qui put se familiariser avec les endroits visités. La manœuvre du navire ainsi que les exercices et l'instruction navale en général furent réellement profitables.

La croisière d'exercices annuels en canonnage se termina entre le 2 et le 22 août.

Les exercices préliminaires préparatoires au tir à charge entière furent suivis à Comox du 3 au 7 août. Ces exercices comprenaient le tir au canon et au fusil de pointage.

Du 8 au 12 août, les exercices en canonnage, comprenant le tir avec fusil de pointage de 1 pouce, avec canon de 12-pounder et avec canon à charge entière de 4 pouces, furent complétés. Durant ces exercices, le navire *Armentières* remorquait les cibles. Les exercices eurent lieu dans le détroit de Baynes et la baie Tribune.

Du 13 au 18 août, on fit l'exercice en torpillage. Cet exercice comprenait l'instruction donnée aux matelots torpilleurs, après quoi on pratiqua le lancement des torpilles dans le détroit de Baynes.

Après avoir terminé les exercices en torpillage, le *Patrician,* en compagnie de l'*Armentières,* fit une croisière dans les environs de l'île Yellow où des exercices à charge entière furent complétés. Le 19 août, par suite des feux de forêt dont la fumée empêchait de voir au loin, le navire se trouva dans l'impossibilité de compléter son programme d'exercices en canonnage. On reprit ces exercices qui se terminèrent le 21 août, après quoi l'*Armentières* retourna à Esquimalt, et le *Patrician* rejoignit le *Capetown* à Comox.

Le 25 août, les navires se rendirent à Vancouver où le *Patrician* fit escale jusqu'au 29 août, alors qu'il retourna à Esquimalt. Pendant son séjour à Vancouver, le maire fit une visite officielle à l'équipage qui rendit cette visite, et les officiers furent les hôtes de l'Association des officiers de la marine.

A Comox, des équipes débarquèrent pour s'occuper des tombes des marins.

Le 4 septembre, le *Patrician* rejoignit le *Capetown* au large des rochers de Race, et les deux navires se rendirent ensemble à San-Francisco. Durant le voyage, des exercices conjoints eurent lieu, y compris des exercices d'inclinaison et d'attaque de nuit.

A leur arrivée à San-Francisco, des réceptions officielles eurent lieu.

Le jubilé de diamant de la Californie avait alors lieu, et les équipes du *Capetown* et du *Patrician* prirent part à cette célébration; et les officiers furent les hôtes des comités du jubilé à plusieurs des cérémonies.

Le commandant du *Capetown* complimenta le personnel du *Patrician* sur sa belle tenue durant les parades.

Au départ du *Patrician* et du *Capetown* de San Francisco, le 16 septembre, la lettre suivante fut reçue des comités conjoints du jubilé de diamant: —

San Francisco, Cal.,

15 septembre 1925.

Au commandant du *Patrician,*
San Francisco.

Cher lieutenant.—A la conclusion du jubilé de diamant commémorant le 75e anniversaire de l'entrée de la Californie dans l'union des Etats-Unis, et à l'occasion du départ du *Patrician* de nos ports, nous, qui représentons le comité des citoyens, désirons vous souhaiter ainsi qu'à vos officiers et à vos matelots, un "Bon Voyage", et vous exprimer personnellement ainsi qu'à votre équipage, l'appréciation du peuple de la Californie et de la cité de San Francisco, à l'occasion de votre visite et de la part que vous avez bien voulu prendre à notre célébration en représentant d'une manière officielle Sa Majesté le Roi ainsi que le gouvernement et le peuple du Canada.

Nous vous remercions sincèrement, ainsi que vos officiers et vos hommes, pour votre hospitalité et la courtoisie que vous avez témoignée à nos citoyens, et nous vous prions de vouloir bien transmettre à Sa Majesté ainsi qu'au gouvernement et au peuple du Canada que vous avez su représenter d'une manière si digne ici, les félicitations cordiales et les vœux de bonheur du peuple de la Californie et de la cité de San Francisco.

(Signé) James Rolph, Jr.,
*Maire de San Francisco.*

Angelo J. F. Rossi,
*Président du comité des citoyens.*

M. J. Helow,
*Président du comité de réception.*

Marshall Hale,
*Président du comité de la participation des étrangers aux fêtes.*

Durant la croisière de San-Francisco à San-Pedro, le *Capetown* et le *Patrician* firent des exercices de tactique conjoints, y compris les attaques de jour et de nuit. Le *Patrician* coopéra aussi avec le *Capetown* durant ses exercices de

tir plongeant. Durant la nuit, les deux navires firent des exercices avec projecteurs. Les navires arrivèrent à San Pedro le 18 septembre pour y demeurer jusqu'au 23. A San-Pedro, des visites officielles furent reçues et rendues par les commandants des deux navires, et les organisations civiques de San-Pedro donnèrent des réceptions en leur honneur.

Le *Capetown* et le *Patrician* partirent de San-Pedro le 23 septembre. En se séparant, le message suivant fut reçu du commandant du *Capetown*: " Au revoir et bonne chance. Nous avons été heureux de vous avoir avec nous et la conduite de votre équipage vous fait honneur ".

Le *Patrician* arriva à San-Diego le 23 septembre où des visites officielles furent faites et reçues par les autorités civiques, et les commandants des navires américains qui se trouvaient dans le port. Le commandant du *Patrician* était aussi présent à une réception donnée en l'honneur de l'assistant secrétaire de la marine des Etats-Unis.

Le *Patrician* partit de San-Diego le 30 septembre pour Portland, Oregon, où des visites officielles furent faites au maire et au consul anglais.

Le 9 octobre, le navire partit pour Esquimalt. La brume épaisse rencontrée en route ne permit pas de faire de la vitesse.

La croisière du *Patrician* fut d'une valeur inappréciable pour les officiers et les hommes qui profitèrent de cette occasion de se familiariser avec la navigation des eaux visitées. L'exercice en matelotage fut aussi très utile et l'expérience acquise en faisant des exercices simultanés avec le *Capetown* fut d'une aide importante dans l'instruction navale des jeunes matelots qui faisaient partie de l'équipage du *Patrician*.

Au retour à Esquimalt, le *Patrician* fit des exercices dans le port jusqu'au 19 janvier 1926, alors qu'il partit pour Vancouver où le maire et les conseillers vinrent à bord, constitués en un comité de bienvenue. Pendant l'escale du *Patrician* à Vancouver, son commandant fit l'inspection des quartiers généraux de la R.C.N.V.R.

Le 29 janvier, le *Patrician* partit pour New-Westminster où l'équipage et les officiers furent reçus par les associations civiques et locales de l'armée et de la marine. Le navire retourna à Esquimalt le 26 janvier.

Durant les visites du *Patrician* à Vancouver et à New-Westminster, le public était admis à bord, et 3,300 personnes en profitèrent pour le visiter. la croisière à New-Westminster était la première faite par le *Patrician* et on prit des notes minutieuses sur le chenal. On a constaté que ce chenal diffère considérablement de la carte, à cause de la variation constante dans la profondeur, et on dut avoir recours aux services d'un pilote local.

Du 26 janvier au 9 février, le *Patrician* eut sa base à Esquimalt, après quoi il se dirigea sur Port-Alberni, où le public fut admis à bord, et l'équipage fut reçu par les autorités civiques. Le 12 février, le navire retourna à Esquimalt. Durant la croisière de retour, on fit des expériences en vitesse et l'on put obtenir un maximum de 33 nœuds à l'heure.

Durant toute la croisière, on donna des cours réguliers d'instruction en navigation, en cannonage, en torpillage, en signaux et en télégraphie sans fil. Les difficultés qui existent dans la navigation sur la côte orientale permirent de donner une instruction excellente en ce qui touche la manœuvre, et l'on put, de cette manière, obtenir une plus grande connaissance du littoral.

La conduite de l'équipage, pendant toute l'année, fut excellente et la santé des matelots a été bonne.

Les officiers et les hommes de la R.C.N.V.R. et de la R.C.N.R. firent des exercices à bord, en canonnage, en torpillage et en ce qui regarde la chambre des machines pendant l'escale dans le havre et durant les croisières.

## H.M.C.S. *ARMENTIÈRES*

Le navire *Armentières* qui est stationné à Esquimalt, C.-B., compléta les croisières suivantes durant l'année: —

Croisière d'instruction, mai 1-3.
Patrouilles douanières, juillet 11-23.
Exercices en canonnage, août 9-22.
Patrouilles douanières, septembre 1-2.

Durant la croisière d'instruction du 1er au 3 mai, l'*Armentières* arrêta à Lady-Smith. Une classe de matelots de la R.C.N.V.R. fit des exercices à bord en matelotage, en navigation et en manœuvre.

Le 11 juillet, le navire partit en croisière pour faire la patrouille douanière, et visita la baie de Barkley, la crique Friendly, le bras de Tulpana, le bras de Muchalat, l'île Gore, le passage de King, le bras de Kendrick, l'île Junction, l'entrée de Quatsina, la crique Whaler, le chenal Eastern, le chenal Middle, l'entrée Effingham, Port-Alberni, Bamfield, le havre de Clo-oose et le chenal de Sechart.

A l'île Junction, le 14 juillet, une goélette à la mine suspecte fut accostée, et l'on découvrit que cette goélette était le *Dyn Wyn,* de Portland, Oregon, qui faisait une excursion de plaisir.

A la crique Whaler, le 16 juillet, on eut une entrevue avec les officiers de la douane. Une message radiotélégraphique fut reçu à l'effet que le *Chakawanna* avait quitté Bamfield pour se diriger sur Port-Renfrew sans obtenir son congé, et l'*Armentières* se mit à sa poursuite.

Dans le chenal de Middle, le 20 juillet, le navire poursuivit une goélette auxiliaire que l'on accosta. Cette goélette était l'*Annie Tuck,* un bateau de pêcheurs de la baie Barkley. Le navire se rendit alors à Port Alberni, où une entrevue eut lieu avec les autorités de la douane, après quoi il retourna à Bamfield.

Sur réception d'un signal que l'*Etta Mack* se trouvait dans les environs de Clo-oose, l'*Armentières* se rendit à cet endroit pour examiner sa cargaison. Le temps était à la brume, et la visibilité était mauvaise. A environ deux milles de Clo-oose, on aperçut un canot à essence et on apprit à Clo-oose, en s'informant auprès d'un bateau de pêcheurs, que le bateau en question s'était dirigé sur la rivière Nitinat, et comme l'*Armentières* n'avait pas de chaloupe, on dut abandonner toute poursuite. L'officier de douane à bord fit des perquisitions auprès des pêcheurs de l'endroit, après quoi le navire retourna à Bamfield.

A son arrivée, le commandant reçut un rapport concernant un navire d'aspect louche amarré dans une petite crique d'une des îles près du chenal de Sechart. L'*Armentières* se rendit dans les environs et y envoya ses chaloupes à 10.30 le soir du 21 juillet. La nuit était tellement sombre qu'on ne pouvait distinguer un vaisseau à trois cents pieds de distance.

A 11.40 p.m., le canot retourna et on fit rapport que le *Chakawana* avait été saisi avec une grosse cargaison de liqueurs à bord. Le matin suivant, l'*Armentières* rencontra le *Chakawana* et l'escorta jusqu'à Bamfield, où une partie de la cargaison de liqueurs fut transférée vu que le bateau contrebandier était surchargé.

L'*Armentières* se mit alors en route pour Victoria avec le *Chakawana* à sa remorque. A son arrivée, la partie de la cargaison qui était à bord fut transférée à bord du contrebandier, lequel fut livré aux autorités de la douane. L'*Armentières* retourna alors à Esquimalt.

Le 9 août, il remplaça le *Thiepval* pour faire les exercices en canonnage conjointement avec le *Patrician.* Après avoir complété ces exercices, il retourna à Ladysmith et à Nanaïmo avec une classe de matelots de la R.C.N.V.R. à bord, et il retourna ensuite à Esquimalt le 22 août.

Le 1er septembre, il reprit son service de patrouille douanière. Le jour suivant, il frappa un rocher qui n'était pas indiqué sur la carte, à l'entrée de Pipestem dans la baie de Barkley. On fit tous les efforts possibles pour remettre le navire à flot. On jeta une ligne à terre afin de pouvoir le retirer et quelques-uns de ses compartiments furent submergés dans un effort que l'on faisait pour soulever la partie qui était échouée, mais sans succès.

Le sauvetage du navire fut donné à la Pacific Salvage Company. L'on prit cinquante-quatre jours à faire ce travail, et l'*Armentières* fut alors placé dans la cale-sèche d'Esquimalt pour être remis en bon état.

Un conseil d'enquête eut lieu relativement à l'échouage du navire, et on en vint à la conclusion qu'aucun blâme ne pouvait être attaché à l'équipage, que toutes les précautions voulues avaient été prises dans les circonstances.

L'*Armentières* resta en cale-sèche pour y subir les réparations voulues durant le reste de l'année.

Pendant son séjour à Esquimalt, entre les croisières, jusqu'en septembre, ce navire servit aux exercices des matelots de la R.C.N.R. et de la R.C.N.V.R.

## "H.M. C.S. "Thiepval".

Le navire *Thiepval* qui est stationné à Esquimalt, C.-B., compléta les sept croisières suivantes durant l'année:—

Croisières d'instruction, juin 6-27.
Patrouille douanière, durant le mois de juillet.
Exercices en canonnage, août 4-11.
Opérations militaires et navales simultanées, août 24-28.
Entrée de Pipestem, septembre 3-6.
Patrouille de sauvetage, 14 décembre au 7 janvier et février 4-28.

La croisière d'instruction du 6 au 27 juin se fit en compagnie du *Patrician.* On trouvera les détails de cette croisière dans le rapport sur le *Patrician.*

Durant le mois de juillet, le *Thiepval* alterna avec l'*Armentières* dans les opérations de patrouille douanière. Ce travail fut entrepris à la demande du ministère des Douanes pour venir en aide aux officiers de douane, pour la prévention de la contrebande. Les matelots de la R.C.N.V.R. firent des exercices à bord en matelotage, en navigation, et en ce qui touche la chambre des machines, durant ces croisières.

Le 4 août, le navire se joignit au *Patrician* à Comox pour les exercices annuels de tir au canon. Durant ces exercices le *Thiepval* remorquait les cibles et les membres de l'équipage s'exerçaient à la manœuvre et aux signaux. Lorsque l'*Armentières* lui donna son congé le 11 août, le *Thiepval* retourna à Esquimalt et se prépara pour les opérations simultanées de l'armée et de la marine.

Ces opérations comprenaient les exercices annuels militaires de défense côtière; ils durèrent du 24 au 28 août.

Du 14 décembre au 7 janvier, ce navire faisait partie de la patrouille de sauvetage; cette patrouille fut entreprise à la demande du ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries, et elle comprenait les régions en dehors de Bamfield, Ucluelet, Estevan et Alberni. En sus de la surveillance étroite qu'il fit relativement aux navires en détresse, le *Thiepval* fut d'une aide précieuse à plusieurs habitants de l'endroit qui étaient dangereusement malades et qui furent transportés à l'hôpital d'Alberni. Lorsqu'il fut relevé par le *Givenchy,* le 7 janvier, le *Thiepval* retourna à Esquimalt pour y demeurer jusqu'au 4 février, alors qu'il reprit son service de patrouille de sauvetage.

Le 9 février, il porta secours à la goélette *Chapaltepec* qui était désemparée à un mille au sud des rochers Sea Lion, au large du village Clo-oose, et s'en allait à la dérive dans la direction des rochers. Un câble fut lancé sur l'avant de la goélette, mais l'équipage du *Chapaltepec* ne réussit pas à l'attraper| Le câble

fut alors retiré et passé à la goélette de main à main. La grosse mer et le roulis des deux navires firent briser le câble de remorque, et on dut mettre un morceau de fer au centre du câble pour l'empêcher de se rompre de nouveau. Le remorquage fut très difficile, et on ne put obtenir une vitesse de plus de deux nœuds à l'heure. Au port de Renfrew, le bateau de sauvetage *Queen* prit la goélette à sa remorque jusqu'à Victoria, et le *Thiepval* retourna à Bamfield pour y faire la patrouille jusqu'au 28 février, alors qu'il retourna à Esquimalt.

Pendant qu'il était à Esquimalt, le navire, entre les croisières, servit à l'instruction navale des matelots de la R.C.N.V.R. et de la R.C.N.R.

## 2. CASERNES DE LA M.R.C.

Les casernes de la marine royale canadienne sont maintenues à Halifax et à Esquimalt, comme dépôts pour les navires canadiens de Sa Majesté qui ont leur base à ces ports, et pour servir de bases d'instruction au personnel de la R.C.N., de la R.C.N.R. et de la R.C.N.V.R.

Tous les détails touchant les équipements d'instruction navale étaient compris dans le rapport annuel du ministère de la Défense nationale, service naval, pour l'exercice qui se terminait le 31 mars 1925.

L'instruction des matelots de la marine royale canadienne dans les casernes se divise comme suit:—

Nouvelles recrues,
Mousses,
Matelots de ponts,
Signaleurs,
Radiotélégraphistes,
Matelots de la chambre des machines.

Les nouvelles recrues faisant partie des classes des mousses et des matelots de pont s'exercèrent en canonnage, en torpillage, en matelotage, en draguage des mines, en signaux et dans la manœuvre des chaloupes.

Les classes des signaleurs suivirent l'instruction se rapportant aux sémaphores, aux vibrateurs, aux livres de signaux, à l'instruction pratique et à la radiotélégraphie.

Les classes des radiotélégraphistes suivirent l'instruction relative aux vibrateurs, aux signaux optiques, à la théorie, à l'instruction pratique et aux livres des signaleurs. Les matelots de la chambre des machines suivirent l'instruction relative à la manœuvre des chaloupes et aux fonctions se rattachant à la chambre des machines.

### CASERNES DE LA MARINE ROYALE CANADIENNE, HALIFAX

Au retour du navire canadien de Sa Majesté le *Patriot*, des Bermudes, en mars 1925, on organisa une classe de huit matelots de pont pour faire des exercices en torpillage; le cours se termina le 8 avril.

Une classe d'instruction pour tous les matelots signaleurs et radiotélégraphistes de la division de l'est fut aussi formée pour faire des exercices pendant toute l'année.

Tous les effectifs firent des exercices de peloton et de draguage des mines pendant 1¼ heure par semaine. Ces exercices durèrent jusqu'à ce que les matelots de la R.C.N.V.R. se présentèrent pour l'instruction. Les instructions relatives au draguage des mines comprenaient le cours pratique donné aux équipes des dragueurs de mines, un matin passant la drague le long de la jetée comme exercice, et deux jours en mers durant lequel temps on pratiquait deux fois par jour le passage de la drague, le draguage à petite distance et le glissement des dragues.

Durant le mois d'avril, une classe de natation fut formée au Y.M.C.A. et cinq matelots apprirent à nager dans les bains de cette institution.

Le 20 avril on organisa une nouvelle classe composée de quatre matelots de pont et d'un mousse. Le cours se termina vers la fin de mai.

Durant les mois d'été, il n'y eut pas d'instruction pour les matelots de la R.C.N. en canonnage, en torpillage ou en matelotage aux casernes de la R.C.N. vu que tous les navires canadiens de Sa Majesté étaient en plein armement et que les instructeurs des casernes étaient requis continuellement pour faire suivre des exercices aux officiers et aux hommes de la R.C.N.V.R. Cependant on organisa, vers la fin de septembre, un cours en canonnage et en torpillage pour dix matelots qui suivirent des exercices jusqu'au milieu de novembre.

Une nouvelle classe composée de deux matelots de pont, de deux mousses, de deux mécaniciens et de trois chauffeurs fut aussi organisée au commencement de novembre, et les exercices se continuèrent jusqu'au 4 décembre.

En décembre, des matelots artisans eurent une démonstration spéciale sur la manière de se servir du casque employé pour la protection contre la fumée.

Tous les matelots de pont disponibles furent transférés à bord du navire canadien de Sa Majesté le *Patriot*, pour faire des exercices aux Bermudes, du 1er janvier et 31 mars, et l'instruction aux casernes de la R.C.N. ne fut donnée qu'aux nouvelles recrues et aux matelots en approbation faisant partie de la division des télégraphistes et des signaleurs.

Des cours furent donnés pendant toute l'année, et les matelots des casernes prirent part à ces cours pour se préparer aux examens appelés "Educational Test Part 1 Examinations". Les matelots doivent satisfaire à ces examens avant de pouvoir obtenir une promotion.

Les casernes firent inscrire des équipes dans la société de tir de la garnison, et l'équipe de la R.C.N. obtint la première place dans le concours.

De 14 à 20 matelots prirent aussi part aux exercices de tir de Bedford tous les dimanches après-midi durant l'été.

Des équipes firent aussi partie des ligues de football, de baseball et de crosse.

Deux terrains de tennis furent construits à l'arsenal maritime.

Durant l'année les officiers et les matelots suivants de la R.C.N.V.R. et de la R.C.N. suivirent l'instruction navale aux casernes de la R.C.N.

OFFICIERS

| — | Exercices annuels | Service volontaire |
|---|---|---|
| R.C.N.V.R. | 14 | 3 |
| R.C.N.R. | 17 | |

HOMMES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| R.C.N.V.R. | 335 | 105 |
| R.C.N.R. | 73 | 14 |

CASERNES DE LA R.C.N., ESQUIMALT

Le 1er avril, une classe de gabiers composée de neuf matelots et une classe de signaleurs composée de quatre signaleurs et de deux radiotélégraphistes, prenaient part au cours d'instruction. L'instruction des signaleurs et des radiotélégraphistes se continua pendant toute l'année, tandis que le cours de la classe des gabiers se termina au commencement de mai.

Le 15 avril, on forma une nouvelle classe d'instruction composée de trois matelots qui suivirent des exercices jusqu'au milieu de mai, alors que le cours se termina.

Une autre nouvelle classe fut formée le 15 novembre; elle se composait de six matelots qui terminèrent leur cours au commencement de décembre.

En janvier 1926, une classe de matelots de pont, se composant de neuf matelots, suivit des exercices et le cours se termina en février.

En plus de l'instruction technique, un cours sous la direction d'un instituteur civil fut donné aux casernes de la R.C.N. pendant toute l'année, et les matelots qui désiraient obtenir de l'avancement suivirent ce cours.

Des cours supplémentaires après les heures régulières furent aussi donnés pendant toute l'année à ceux qui désiraient y prendre part. Un grand nombre de matelots profitèrent de cette occasion pour suivre des exercices spéciaux en vue de se préparer à obtenir une promotion.

Pendant toute l'année, les matelots portèrent beaucoup d'intérêt aux sports et des équipes de la caserne de la R.C.N. firent partie des ligues de football, de basketball et de hockey de l'endroit. Le fait de prendre part à ces récréations athlétiques est d'un grand avantage pour les matelots, en ce qui regarde leur développement physique.

Les matelots de la chambre des machines suivirent aussi des exercices pendant toute l'année, dans la caserne, relativement au travail général qui se rattache à leurs fonctions. L'instruction pratique, à la suite des cours théoriques suivis à la caserne, fut donnée à bord des navires canadiens de Sa Majesté.

Durant les mois d'hiver, les matelots de la R.C.N.R. prirent part à des exercices à la caserne de la R.C.N. et suivirent leur instruction annuelle durant les mois d'été.

Durant l'année, les officiers et les matelots suivants de la R.C.N.R. et de la R.C.N.V.R. prirent part à l'instruction navale:—

OFFICIERS

| — | Exercices annuels | Service volontaire |
|---|---|---|
| R.C.N.R. | 4 | |
| R.C.N.V.R. | 21 | |

HOMMES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| R.C.N.R. | 20 | 1 |
| R.C.N.V.R. | 271 | 70 |

## 3. ARSENAUX MARITIMES

### CHANTIER MARITIME D'HALIFAX, N.-E.

Les navires *Patriot, Festubert* et *Ypres* furent inspectés et radoubés à la base de réparation au cours de l'année, et les autres travaux se rapportant à des navires consistèrent dans la surveillance des réparations et dans l'exécution des contrats de réparations des vaisseaux des services de la milice ainsi que des réparations aux navires des services du gouvernement et aux navires de la patrouille des glaces des Etats-Unis.

Le chantier maritime, à part ce travail, s'occupa aussi des autres besoins de l'Amirauté et des autres départements du gouvernement.

Tous les édifices, routes et quais du chantier, etc., ainsi que les services essentiels, tels que l'eau, le drainage, l'éclairage, etc., qui ont été maintenus durant l'année, et toutes les facilités et l'équipement de réparations, y compris les grues, les chaudières, les machines et l'outillage, ont été tenus en bonne condition, et les torpilles étaient réglées et examinées régulièrement.

En plus des services du chantier, on s'est occupé de tous les besoins de la poudrière à l'île Georges et au fort Clarence, particulièrement en ce qui regarde la protection contre le feu.

La condition générale du chantier est bonne, si l'on tient compte de l'âge du matériel de cet établissement.

En dépit de l'accroissement considérable du travail, le personnel technique ne fut pas augmenté. Il a été assez facile de se procurer la main-d'œuvre qu'on y emploie temporairement seulement. Le travail se fait régulièrement et sans encombre, et les outils et les machines sont bien entretenus et prêts à fonctionner à court délai.

### CHANTIER MARITIME D'ESQUIMALT, C.-B.

La base de réparations de ce chantier a été quelque peu handicappée dans ses travaux, par suite de l'incendie qui détruisit le principal chantier et l'atelier de réparations des torpilles. Cependant, il ne s'ensuivit aucun retard dans les travaux et les réparations importantes faites au *Patrician,* et qui consistaient surtout à soulever la principale machine à turbines, furent terminées à temps. L'inspection annuelle du *Thiepval* se fit aussi d'une manière satisfaisante, et l'on fit beaucoup de travaux préliminaires en ce qui concerne les réparations de l'*Armentières* à la suite de son sauvetage.

Les travaux pour les autres services du gouvernement, et qui comprennent l'inspection périodique des navires locaux du ministère de la Santé, ont été exécutés d'une manière satisfaisante.

L'entretien général des établissements des chantiers maritimes et des casernes a été satisfaisant. Tous les terrains, édifices, quais, etc., sont en bonne condition, et les divers services, tels que l'eau, l'éclairage, etc., ont fonctionné d'une manière économique.

Toutes les machines et l'outillage, ainsi que l'établissement et l'équipement de réparations sont en bon ordre, et la base de réparations est prête à fonctionner à court délai.

Le personnel technique est très restreint, et on se procure la main-d'œuvre au fur et à mesure que les besoins se font sentir.

## 4. SERVICE DES RENSEIGNEMENTS DE LA MARINE

La division du service des renseignements de la marine canadienne a continué ses opérations comme partie du système de renseignements universels de l'amirauté, et ce avec satisfaction.

Cette division a travaillé en collaboration avec les services de la milice et de l'aéronautique ainsi qu'avec ceux de la Marine et des Pêcheries, des Travaux publics, de la Douane et des Chemins de fer et des Canaux, dans le but de compiler les renseignements nécessaires pour préparer un rapport concernant les opérations sur le littoral.

Ces renseignements sont à peu près complétés et on s'attend à ce que ce rapport soit placé entre les mains des imprimeurs au commencement de l'année.

## 5. PERSONNEL DE LA MARINE ROYALE CANADIENNE

Le personnel autorisé du service naval canadien est comme suit:—

| | Officiers | Hommes |
|---|---|---|
| Marine royale canadienne | 70 | 446 |
| Réserve des volontaires de la marine royale canadienne | 70 | 930 |
| Réserve de la marine royale canadienne | 70 | 430 |

MARINE ROYALE CANADIENNE

Le personnel de la marine royale canadienne est distribué dans tout le service comme suit:—

| Navire ou établissement— | Officiers | Hommes |
|---|---|---|
| Quartier général | 10 | .. |
| H.M.C.S. *Stadacona* (Halifax) | 12 | 106 |
| H.M.C.S. *Patriot* (Halifax) | 5 | 79 |
| H.M.C.S. *Festubert* (Halifax) | 1 | 19 |
| H.M.C.S. *Ypres* (Halifax) | 1 | 19 |
| H.M.C.S. *Naden* (Esquimalt) | 12 | 106 |
| H.M.C.S. *Patrician* (Esquimalt) | 5 | 79 |
| H.M.C.S. *Armentières* (Esquimalt) | 1 | 19 |
| H.M.C.S. *Thiepval* (Esquimalt) | 1 | 19 |
| En service dans la marine royale | 22 | .. |
| Total | 70 | 446 |

Les officiers et les hommes dont se compose la marine royale canadienne sont, en majeure partie, de jeunes Canadiens.

Durant l'année, 18 anciens matelots de la marine impériale, qui s'étaient enrôlés pour une période de cinq ans dans la marine royale canadienne, en vertu des conditions qui régissent le service spécial, terminèrent leur engagement et furent licenciés sur terre. Ils furent remplacés par des matelots canadiens qui avaient fait un service continu.

On a continué, comme par le passé, à envoyer en Angleterre des matelots recrutés au Canada, et ayant fait un service continu, pour y suivre des cours de spécialistes. Durant l'année, les matelots ci-après mentionnés suivirent des cours en Angleterre pour remplir les positions suivantes:—

Second-maître canonnier torpilleur—Un matelot breveté et un quartier-maître.
Second-maître canonnier—Une matelot breveté et deux quartiers-maîtres.
Matelot canonnier—Six gabiers et un matelot breveté.
Pointeur, IIe classe—Deux matelots brevetés et deux gabiers.
Premier torpilleur—Huit gabiers.
Scaphandrier—Un matelot breveté et un gabier.
Torpilleur—Seize gabiers.
Pointeur de la plaque de repérage—Un quartier-maître et un matelot breveté.
Patron torpilleur—Un quartier-maître.
Ecrivain de lieutenant torpilleur—Un gabier.
Cours de mécanique électrique—Un mécanicien électricien, classe IV et un mécanicien électricien, classe III.
Cours d'artillerie—Un artificier, classe IV.
Cours d'instruction générale de neuf mois—Trois mécaniciens.
Cours d'instruction mécanique—Cinq chauffeurs.

Vingt officiers de la marine royale canadienne ont reçu l'instruction navale à bord des navires et dans les établissements de la marine royale. Sur ce nombre, sept suivent des cours d'aptitude en vue d'obtenir le grade de lieutenant; un officier suit le cours de mécanicien; un, le cours de torpillage; un, le cours de signaux et un autre, le cours de canonnage. Les autres neuf officiers sont placés à bord des navires de la marine royale.

Ces officiers, une fois leur cours terminé, seront en position d'occuper des postes comme spécialistes à bord des navires de la marine royale canadienne.

C'est grâce aux facilités mises à la disposition du département par l'amirauté britannique, que les officiers et les matelots purent être envoyés en Angleterre pour y suivre des cours ou être affectés aux navires de Sa Majesté.

### RÉSERVE DES VOLONTAIRES DE LA MARINE ROYALE CANADIENNE

Dans le cours de l'année, 35 officiers et 606 matelots de la R.C.N.V.R. suivirent les exercices annuels aux établissements d'instruction navale à Halifax et à Esquimalt. Trois officiers et 175 matelots firent une période d'instruction volontaire.

### DEMI-COMPAGNIE D'HALIFAX

La demi-compagnie d'Halifax de la R.C.N.V.R. fut organisée dans le cours de l'année. L'effectif recruté le 31 mars 1926 se composait de deux officiers et de trente-quatre matelots.

Durant l'année, deux officiers et quarante matelots suivirent l'instruction navale. Un officier et quatorze matelots firent du service volontaire en sus de leur instruction navale. Six matelots furent renvoyés parce qu'ils n'assistaient pas aux exercices de la compagnie ou qu'ils avaient quitté le district.

Chaque homme prit part à une moyenne de vingt exercices, durant l'année. au quartier général.

### DEMI-COMPAGNIE DE CHARLOTTETOWN

La demi-compagnie de Charlottetown, R.C.N.V.R., avait, à la fin de l'exercice financier, un effectif de deux officiers et quarante matelots. Deux officiers et trente-cinq matelots suivirent l'instruction navale et dix-huit matelots firent du service volontaire.

Chaque homme prit part à une moyenne de vingt-quatre exercices, durant l'année, au quartier général.

### COMPAGNIE DE SAINT-JEAN

L'effectif recruté de la compagnie de St-Jean, R.C.N.V.R., à la fin de l'exercice financier, se composait de trois officiers et soixante-dix matelots. Trois officiers et quarante-quatre matelots prirent part à l'instruction navale et vingt matelots firent du service volontaire.

Chaque homme prit part à une moyenne de vingt-neuf exercices, durant l'année, au quartier général.

### DEMI-COMPAGNIE DE QUÉBEC

L'effectif recruté de la demi-compagnie de Québec, R.C.N.V.R., à la fin de l'exercice financier, était de trois officiers et trente matelots. Un officier et vingt-neuf matelots prirent part à l'instruction et neuf matelots firent du service volontaire.

Chaque homme prit part à une moyenne de trente-deux exercices, durant l'année, au quartier général.

### DEMI-COMPAGNIE ANGLAISE DE MONTRÉAL

L'effectif recruté de la demi-compagnie anglaise de Montréal, à la fin de l'exercice financier, se composait de quatre officiers et de quarante-cinq matelots. Un officier et trente-trois matelots prirent part à l'instruction navale et quatre matelots firent du service volontaire.

Chaque homme prit part à une moyenne de vingt-trois exercices, durant l'année, au quartier général.

### DEMI-COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE DE MONTRÉAL

L'effectif recruté de la demi-compagnie française de Montréal, à la fin de l'exercice financier, se composait de deux officiers et quarante matelots. Deux

officiers et trente-deux matelots prirent part à l'instruction navale et dix matelots firent du service volontaire.

Durant l'année, chaque homme prit part à une moyenne de vingt-huit exercices au quartier général.

DEMI-COMPAGNIE D'OTTAWA

L'effectif recruté de la demi-compagnie d'Ottawa, R.C.N.V.R. à la fin de l'exercice financier, se composait de cinq officiers et quarante-quatre matelots. Trois officiers et trente-trois matelots prirent part à l'instruction navale et quatre matelots firent du service volontaire.

Durant l'année, chaque homme prit part à une moyenne de quarante exercices au quartier général.

DEMI-COMPAGNIE DE TORONTO

L'effectif recruté de la demi-compagnie de Toronto, R.C.N.V.R., à la fin de l'exercice financier, se composait de quatre officiers et cinquante-trois matelots. Quarante-six matelots prirent part à l'instruction navale, et un officier et dix-huit matelots firent du service volontaire.

Durant l'année, chaque homme prit part à une moyenne de quarante-huit exercices au quartier général.

DEMI-COMPAGNIE DE HAMILTON

L'effectif recruté de la demi-compagnie de Hamilton, R.C.N.V.R., à la fin de l'exercice financier, se composait de trois officiers et cinquante matelots. Quarante-trois matelots prirent part à l'instruction navale, et un officier et huit matelots firent du service volontaire.

Durant l'année, chaque homme prit part à une moyenne de quarante-six exercices au quartier général.

COMPAGNIE DE WINNIPEG

L'effectif recruté de la compagnie de Winnipeg R.C.N.V.R., à la fin de l'exercice financier, se composait de neuf officiers et de cent neuf matelots. Huit officiers et cent un matelots prirent part à l'instruction navale et trente matelots firent du service volontaire.

Durant l'année, chaque homme prit part à une moyenne de vingt-deux exercices au quartier général.

DEMI-COMPAGNIE DE REGINA

L'effectif recruté de la demi-compagnie de Regina, R.C.N.V.R., à la fin de l'exercice financier, se composait de cinq officiers et cinquante-cinq matelots. Quatre officiers et quarante matelots prirent part à l'instruction navale et sept matelots firent du service volontaire.

Durant l'année, chaque homme prit part à une moyenne de vingt exercices au quartier général.

Durant l'année, le quartier général de la compagnie fut transporté de l'édifice Bannister à celui de la *Saskatchewan Mortgage & Trust Corporation Limited.* Le nouveau local est beaucoup plus convenable pour la demi-compagnie, et on s'attend à ce que les matelots prennent plus d'intérêt à l'avenir aux exercices du quartier général.

DEMI-COMPAGNIE DE SASKATOON

L'effectif recruté de la demi-compagnie de Saskatoon, R.C.N.V.R., à la fin de l'exercice financier, se composait de trois officiers et quarante-cinq matelots.

Trente-six matelots prirent part à l'instruction navale et huit firent du service volontaire.

Durant l'année, chaque homme prit part à une moyenne de vingt-huit exercices au quartier général.

### DEMI-COMPAGNIE D'EDMONTON

L'effectif recruté de la demi-compagnie d'Edmonton, R.C.N.V.R., à la fin de l'exercice financier, se composait de trois officiers et quarante-sept matelots. Deux officiers et vingt-neuf matelots prirent part à l'instruction navale, et dix matelots firent du service volontaire.

Durant l'année, chaque homme prit part à une moyenne de trente-trois exercices au quartier général.

### DEMI-COMPAGNIE DE CALGARY

L'effectif recruté de la demi-compagnie de Calgary, R.C.N.V.R., à la fin de l'exercice financier, se composait de quatre officiers et cinquante-trois matelots. Deux officiers et vingt-six matelots prirent part à l'instruction navale et six matelots firent du service volontaire.

Durant l'année, chaque homme prit part à une moyenne de vingt-cinq exercices au quartier général.

### DEMI-COMPAGNIE DE VANCOUVER

L'effectif recruté de la demi-compagnie de Vancouver, R.C.N.V.R., à la fin de l'exercice financier, se composait de deux officiers et quarante-quatre matelots. Deux officiers et vingt-six matelots prirent part à l'instruction navale et sept matelots firent du service volontaire.

Durant l'année, chaque homme prit part à une moyenne de trente-six exercices au quartier général.

### DEMI-COMPAGNIE DE PRINCE RUPERT

L'effectif recruté de la demi-compagnie de Prince Rupert, R.C.N.V.R., à la fin de l'exercice financier, se composait de trois officiers et trente-deux matelots. Trois officiers et treize matelots prirent part à l'instruction navale et deux matelots firent du service volontaire.

Durant l'année, chaque homme prit part à une moyenne de trente-deux exercices au quartier général.

### NOTES GÉNÉRALES

Une équipe de servants de la pièce de la demi-compagnie de Toronto, R.C.N.V.R., fit des exercices à Halifax, pour se préparer à donner une exhibition de la manœuvre du canon à l'exposition centrale canadienne de Toronto, durant l'automne de 1925.

Cette démonstration eut un grand succès et fut considérée comme une des principales attractions de l'exposition. La précision et la célérité avec lesquelles on fit cet exercice du canon étaient vraiment remarquables, si l'on prend en considération le peu de temps dont l'équipe avait pu disposer pour s'y préparer.

Une semblable démonstration fut donnée à l'exposition d'Ottawa par une équipe de la demi-compagnie d'Ottawa de la R.C.N.V.R. Cette manœuvre eut un grand succès devant le public.

Chaque quartier général de compagnie forma un club athlétique et des équipes entrèrent dans les ligues de baseball, de football et de hockey de leurs villes respectives. Les activités des quartiers généraux ont augmenté, à un haut degré, l'intérêt que le public porte à la R.C.N.V.R., et le local de chaque quartier général est tel que la force navale y a trouvé d'excellentes facilités de s'améliorer.

L'intérêt accru du public a eu pour résultat qu'un grand nombre de demandes d'admission ont été reçues, et le département a pu recruter des jeunes gens d'une classe plus choisie et dont l'éducation et la condition physique étaient excellentes.

### RÉSERVE DE LA MARINE ROYALE CANADIENNE

On a cessé, durant l'année, d'accepter de nouvelles recrues pour la réserve de la marine royale canadienne.

L'effectif total recruté se compose de trente-six officiers et de cent dix hommes. Soixante-treize matelots de la R.C.N.R. prirent part aux exercices annuels à Halifax et quatorze firent du service volontaire. Vingt matelots suivirent les exercices annuels à Esquimalt et un matelot fit du service volontaire.

Dix-sept officiers prirent part aux exercices annuels à Halifax et quatre officiers à Esquimalt.

### RÉSERVE DE LA FLOTTE ROYALE

Conformément aux arrangements mentionnés dans le rapport annuel du Service naval pour l'exercice se terminant le 31 mars 1925, l'instruction des réservistes de la flotte royale fut continuée pendant toute l'année.

Il y a actuellement dix-huit réservistes de la classe "A" et quarante-six de la classe "B" de la flotte royale qui demeurent au Canada et qui prennent part aux exercices annuels.

Huit matelots de la classe "A" et trente-trois de la classe "B" prirent part aux exercices annuels. Le département prit les arrangements voulus pour les faire transporter de leurs demeures jusqu'aux établissements d'instruction navale à Halifax ou à Esquimalt, conformément aux règlements concernant la réserve de la flotte royale, et pour leur retour à la fin des exercices.

L'amirauté anglaise défraye le coût de ces exercices.

## 6. MATÉRIEL NAVAL

1. Par suite de la diminution graduelle des réserves considérables en mains à l'expiration de la grande guerre, et la nécessité d'une très stricte économie qui ne permettait l'achat d'approvisionnements qu'au fur et à mesure qu'il en était besoin, la division du matériel a dû faire face, durant l'année écoulée, à des difficultés de plus en plus nombreuses. Cette division a néanmoins été en état de fournir le matériel demandé, et en plus des services rendus aux navires et établissements du Service naval, elle a approvisionné et ravitaillé, contre remboursement, certains établissements étrangers.

2. Au cours de l'année, l'officier préposé à la vente du matériel de rebut a effectué la vente du mât de charge à charbon et de l'allège "Red Derrick Scow." La vente des navires impériaux, il y a quelques années, a occasionné un travail considérable durant l'exercice qui vient de se terminer.

3. Les règlements et instructions concernant le matériel naval, le ravitaillement, ainsi que les armes et les munitions, autrefois publiés dans les ordres de la marine, les ordres généraux, les règlements relatifs aux effets d'habillement, etc., ont été revisés et apparaissent au chapitre des "Consolidated Naval Orders, 1925."

4. Etant donné la diversité des deux classes de matériel dont est chargée cette division, le rapport du travail de l'année est donné en deux parties dont l'une comprend la section du matériel et du ravitaillement ainsi que les dépôts d'approvisionnement aux arsenaux maritimes, et l'autre, la section de la fourniture des armes et des munitions ainsi que des dépôts d'armes et de munitions à Halifax et à Esquimalt.

DIVISION DU MATÉRIEL ET DU RAVITAILLEMENT

Cette division est chargée de la fourniture, de la distribution et de la comptabilité des vivres et du matériel, ainsi que du ravitaillement du personnel de la marine.

Les navires du Service naval canadien, ainsi que les établissements de la marine, les vaisseaux de la marine impériale en visite au pays et, lorsque nécessaire, les navires des autres départements du gouvernement, ont été ravitaillés et équipés grâce aux dépôts d'approvisionnement, aux arsenaux maritimes d'Halifax et d'Esquimalt où sont maintenues des réserves confiées aux soins d'officiers expérimentés.

A l'expiration de l'exercice financier, la valeur du matériel à Halifax se chiffrait à $827,295.59, et à Esquimalt, à $444,291.91.

En plus du matériel actuellement en magasin aux dépôts d'approvisionnement, le directeur des contrats demanda et obtint à différents endroits, des soumissions pour la fourniture des provisions de bouche, du charbon, de la glace, ainsi que pour le blanchissage, le camionnage, etc., en vue d'accommoder les navires qui se trouvent dans les eaux adjacentes. Les navires du service impérial peuvent profiter des avantages que leur offrent ces contrats.

Au cours de l'année, on a dressé une nomenclature des articles de surplus ou hors d'usage, et cette liste a été remise à l'officier préposé à la vente du matériel de rebut. Cet officier a réussi à disposer de ces articles pour une valeur de $65,000.

La diminution nette de la valeur du matériel à Halifax et à Esquimalt s'est chiffrée, pour l'année, à $93,201.68.

Le tableau suivant donne un aperçu des transactions effectuées en 1925-26 aux deux arsenaux maritimes:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Chantier d'Halifax— | |
| Valeur des arrivages | $ 96,461 97 |
| Valeur des marchandises retournées | 76,396 79 |
| Valeur des distributions | 218,190 33 |
| Chantier d'Esquimalt— | |
| Valeur des arrivages | 92,769 39 |
| Valeur des marchandises retournées | 9,564 78 |
| Valeur des distributions | 127,131 63 |

Comme par les années passées, on a fait la vérification des comptes se rapportant au matériel et soumis par les chantiers maritimes ainsi que les navires et établissements canadiens de Sa Majesté. Ces comptes, où sont inscrites les recettes et les dépenses de toutes sortes, sont vérifiés au quartier général du Service naval en vue de contrôler la dépense et de s'assurer que tout le matériel, de quelque nature qu'il soit, est entré dans les livres. Dans le cas des comptes touchant le matériel des arsenaux maritimes, on a continué avec succès, au quartier général, le système de vérification concurrente.

On a encore adopté le système d'inventaire biennal par lequel le matériel des deux chantiers est inspecté dans le cours de deux ans. La différence trouvée entre les comptes se rapportant au matériel et les stocks actuellement en mains était fort peu importante, de sorte que les résultats de l'inventaire sont jugés satisfaisants. Pour le ravitaillement des équipages des navires et établissements canadiens de Sa Majesté, on a continué le système de ravitaillement général dont les principales caractéristiques consistent dans l'approvisionnement de marchandises achetées par contrat et la vérification particulière faite au quartier général du Service naval, en vue de s'assurer que toutes les provisions ont été employées et que les hommes reçoivent une ration convenable. La moyenne du coût de ravitaillement fut, pendant l'année sous revue, de 47½ cents par jour pour chaque homme.

Comme par le passé, cette section a maintes fois coopéré avec la division des contrats lors de l'acquisition de fournitures navales, en étudiant et réglant certaines questions techniques qui lui étaient soumises au sujet de ces achats. On a quelque peu modifié la coutume de prêter du matériel à des personnes étrangères au département, y compris les institutions de charité, etc., en louant maintenant ce matériel afin de compenser pour l'usure de ces articles.

Au cours de l'année, deux incendies désastreux survenant au chantier maritime et aux casernes d'Esquimalt, causèrent des dommages évalués respectivement à $3,490 et $12,376. Pendant l'incendie à l'arsenal maritime, le personnel de la division du matériel s'est dévoué pour combattre le feu et protéger le matériel des entrepôts avoisinants.

En juillet 1925, le directeur du matériel naval fit une tournée d'inspection au cours de laquelle il visita les quartiers généraux des compagnies de la réserve des volontaires de la marine royale canadienne (R.C.N.V.R.) fixés à Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton et Vancouver, ainsi que l'arsenal maritime et la caserne d'Esquimalt.

Les stocks en mains aux quartiers généraux des compagnies ont été examinés, et la comptabilité vérifiée avec des résultats satisfaisants. Au chantier maritime d'Esquimalt, on examina le travail des employés et on s'occupa de diverses questions ayant trait au matériel. Les résultats de cette inspection sont des plus satisfaisants, et tout le mérite en revient au personnel du matériel à Esquimalt.

On a adopté, au cours de l'année, une nouvelle politique en rapport avec le recouvrement des uniformes des matelots licenciés de la réserve des volontaires de la marine royale canadienne (R.C.N.V.R.). Jusqu'ici, la gendarmerie à cheval a toujours prêté main-forte, mais vu que le travail est très embrouillé, la gendarmerie a été incapable de nous continuer son aide. Les accusations pour cause de non remise du petit équipement sont portées devant les autorités policières civiles et jugées d'après le code criminel. Bien qu'aux premiers temps de l'organisation de la réserve des volontaires de la marine royale canadienne (R.C.N.V.R.), les pertes d'uniformes étaient relativement considérables, on éprouve aujourd'hui moins de difficulté à ce sujet, par suite des punitions infligées aux insoumis et qui ont servi d'exemple, et aussi par le fait que le personnel semble plus attaché à la réserve et moins susceptible de quitter le service.

### SECTION DE L'APPROVISIONNEMENT DES ARMES ET DES MUNITIONS

Cette division est chargée de la surveillance et du contrôle de toutes les questions relatives à la réception, la garde, la réparation, l'expérimentation l'examen, la distribution, la comptabilité et la vérification des approvisionnements d'armes et de munitions, y compris l'artillerie et le matériel d'artillerie, les torpilles, les accessoires de torpilles, les torpilles contre les mines (paravanes), les mines et les grenades sous-marines se rapportant aux services navals canadien et impérial à Halifax et à Esquimalt. Les dépôts d'approvisionnement d'armes et de munitions maintenus à Halifax et à Esquimalt comprennent les entrepôts où se trouvent toutes les facilités voulues pour le soin, la distribution et la réception des canons, des affûts de canons et des torpilles; il s'y trouve aussi des poudrières pour l'emmagasinage et la conservation des diverses sortes d'explosifs, ainsi que des ateliers pour la réparation du matériel d'artillerie qu'autorise la liste des changements dans le matériel de guerre.

Les poudrières d'Halifax sont situées ou Fort Clarence et à l'île Georges. A Esquimalt, les poudrières sont placées à Cole Island. On a commencé au bassin Bedford, à proximité d'Halifax, la construction des poudrières qui seront utilisées conjointement par le service naval et le service de la milice, et on s'attend à ce que l'érection de ces bâtisses soit suffisamment avancée pour pouvoir évacuer les poudrières temporaires du Fort Clarence.

Le stock d'armes et de munitions, tant à Halifax qu'à Esquimalt, est conservé en bon état et on l'a débarrassé de tout le matériel vieilli et hors d'usage pour le remplacer, lorsque le besoin s'en fera sentir, par des équipements et du matériel modernes et de fabrication plus récente. En vertu de l'entente conclue avec l'amirauté, cette dernière tient à la disposition du service naval canadien, des réserves suffisantes de munitions qu'elle livre, contre remboursement, aux navires canadiens de Sa Majesté lorsque ceux-ci en font la demande. En retour de ce service que nous rend l'amirauté, le service naval canadien consent à se charger de la garde des stocks impériaux qui comprennent le matériel distribué au service canadien comme au service impérial.

Les comptes se rapportant au matériel des deux dépôts, des navires et des établissements canadiens de Sa Majesté, furent tenus d'une manière satisfaisante, comme le prouve d'ailleurs la vérification qui en a été faite.

Le tableau ci-dessous représente la valeur du matériel reçu et distribué au cours de l'année pour le compte du service naval canadien, sans compter les transactions en rapport avec les stocks impériaux: —

| | |
|---|---|
| Dépôt d'approvisionnement d'armes et de munitions à Halifax— | |
| Arrivages | $ 19,328 50 |
| Marchandises retournées | 17,043 00 |
| Marchandises distribuées | 96,576 00 |
| Dépôt d'approvisionnement d'armes et de munitions à Esquimalt:— | |
| Arrivages | $ 16,954.50 |
| Marchandises retournées | 10,950.00 |
| Marchandises distribuées | 71,475.00 |

Etant donné le système d'inventaire en usage, le stock complet des armes et des munitions appartenant aux services impérial et canadien, est examiné chaque année. A la suite de la comparaison périodique des listes de stocks avec les balances des grands livres, des certificats sont émis.

Toute différence, sauf celle résultant d'une erreur dans la nomenclature ou d'une faute très évidente d'inattention, fait l'objet d'une investigation minutieuse afin de pouvoir réconcilier les chiffres. Ces inventaires ont donné d'excellents résultats.

Pendant l'année, un incendie s'est déclaré au chantier maritime d'Esquimalt dans l'atelier de réparation des torpilles, et bien que la plus grande partie de l'outillage et de l'équipement put être sauvée des flammes, le matériel le plus lourd, y compris sept torpilles de 21 pouces, fut malheureusement détruit ou fortement endommagé au point d'être mis hors d'usage. La valeur du matériel perdu pendant cet incendie se chiffre à $51,758.21.

Les casernes de la marine royale canadienne à Esquimalt subirent aussi de lourdes pertes à la suite d'un incendie au cours duquel diverses armes et des instruments pour le contrôle de tir, évalués à $6,554, furent détruits.

Les instructions concernant les dépôts d'approvisionnements d'armes et de munitions aux arsenaux maritimes, qui furent d'abord imprimées en 1921, sous forme de livre, furent revisées et réimprimées au cours de la dernière année pour permettre l'inclusion de certains changements ou modifications jugés nécessaires.

Le cours-revue institué en Angleterre, l'an dernier, pour le capitaine A. F. L. Atwood, O.B.E., R.N. (retraité), officier d'approvisionnement des armes et des munitions à Halifax, et le lieutenant E. Haines, M.B.E., R.N. (retraité), officier d'approvisionnement des armes et des munitions, au quartier général, fut compilé. Ce cours-revue embrasse les sujets suivants:—

Canonnage moderne.

Appareils de canonnage (direction du tir, conduite du tir, affûts de canons, etc.)

Examen, inspection et fabrication d'armes et d'explosifs navals.

Mouillage des mines.

Usage des grenades sous-marines.
Torpilles Whitehead et torpilles contre les mines (paravanes).
Système d'énergie électrique à faible puissance.
Appareils de protection contre les gaz.

ACHATS

La valeur globale du matériel d'armement et de ravitaillement acheté pour le compte du Service naval et livré directement aux services ainsi qu'aux dépôts d'approvisionnement d'armes et de munitions, aux arsenaux, s'est élevée, pendant l'année, à $225,514.36.

## 7. OBSERVATIONS GÉNÉRALES

Les officiers et les matelots du Service naval canadien ont joui d'une excellente santé durant l'année.

La conduite du personnel a été généralement sans reproche, surtout durant les croisières aux ports canadiens et américains.

Je désire exprimer mon appréciation pour la manière compétente dont les officiers et les matelots de la marine royale canadienne et des forces de réserve, ainsi que les fonctionnaires civils à Ottawa, aux chantiers maritimes, à Halifax et à Esquimalt, se sont acquittés de leurs fonctions au cours de l'année écoulée.

Votre bien dévoué,

WALTER HOSE,
*Commodore, R.C.N., directeur du Service naval.*

## 8. ÉTAT FINANCIER

L'état financier suivant accuse une dépense totale de $1,451,037.97 et un revenu de $17,353.21. Ce revenu provient de remboursements, loyers, locations d'allèges, vente de matériel et du mât de charge à charbon à Halifax.

ÉTAT DES COMPTES DE CRÉDIT POUR L'EXERCICE FINANCIER 1925–26

| Service | Crédit | Dépenses | Balance en main |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Service naval | 1,420,000 00 | 1,419,663 70 | 336 30 |
| Réparations des édifices et des quais aux casernements de la Marine royale canadienne et aux chantiers maritimes d'Halifax (Partie du crédit n° 427 transféré par le département des Travaux Publics | 3,500 00 | 3,031 62 | 468 38 |
| Réparations des édifices et des quais aux casernements de la Marine royale canadienne et au chantier maritime d'Esquimalt et remplacement des édifices et des équipements détruits par le feu à Esquimalt (Partie du crédit n° 443 transféré par le département des Travaux Publics) | 56,000 00 | 26,212 74 | 29,787 26 |
| Règlement des réclamations de guerre | 25,000 00 | 2,129 91 | 22,870 09 |
| | 1,504,500 00 | 1,451,037 97 | 53,462 03 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SERVICE NAVAL—Mandat du Gouverneur général n° 2058, (Sauvetage du navire *Armentières*) | | $ 40,000 00 |
| GOUVERNEMENT IMPERIAL (Compte spécial)— | | |
| Déboursés | $ 97,526 78 | |
| Reporté de 1924–25 | 17,494 52 | |
| | | $ 115,021 30 |
| MOINS—Remboursements et crédits | $ 68,287 58 | |
| Reporté à 1926–27 | 46,733 72 | |
| | | $ 115,021 30 |

ÉTAT DU REVENU POUR L'EXERCICE FINANCIER SE TERMINANT LE 31 MARS 1926

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Revenu casuel—* | | | |
| Remboursements des dépenses des années précédentes | | $ 441 61 | |
| Location: des résidences des arsenaux maritimes | $ 987 34 | | |
| de lopins de terre appartenant à la réserve navale | 39 80 | | |
| | | 1,027 14 | |
| Location d'allèges | | 990 00 | |
| Vente du matériel condamné et de surplus | | 5,916 33 | |
| Licenciements par achat | | 970 00 | |
| Location de l'équipement | | 4 25 | |
| Vente du mât de charge à charbon à Halifax | | 8,000 00 | |
| Intérêt à la banque | | 1 34 | |
| | | | $ 17,350 67 |
| Prime, escompte et change | | | 2 54 |
| | | | $ 17,353 21 |

COMPTE EN SUSPENS DONNANT LA VALEUR DU TRAVAIL EFFECTUÉ ET DU MATÉRIEL FOURNI POUR LE COMPTE DE TOUS LES DEPARTEMENTS DU GOUVERNEMENT CANADIEN DE L'AMIRAUTÉ ANGLAISE ET DES GOUVERNEMENTS ÉTRANGERS

| — | Dt | Ct | Balance transférée à 1926–27 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Amirauté anglaise | 109,144 50 | 68,287 58 | 40,856 92 |
| Ministère de la marine marchande anglaise | 5,876 80 | ..... | 5,876 80 |
| Ministère de la Marine et de Pêcheries | 13,454 58 | 11,796 91 | 1,657 67 |
| Ministère des Travaux Publics | 4,805 83 | 4,822 99 | (Crédit) (17 16) |
| Ministère de la Santé | 3,258 51 | 3,009 72 | 248 79 |
| Ministère de la Justice | 332 73 | 332 73 | |
| Gendarmerie à cheval royale canadienne | 1,033 43 | 989 12 | 44 31 |
| Ministère des Chemins de fer et des Canaux | 326 87 | 271 18 | 55 69 |
| Ministère des Douanes | 1,248 65 | 1,223 90 | 24 75 |
| Services de la Milice | 1,209 81 | 935 04 | 274 77 |
| Gouvernement de Terre-Neuve | 217 66 | 108 66 | 108 80 |
| Gouvernement des Etats-Unis | 81 46 | 82 72 | (Crédit) (1 26) |
| Ministère de l'Intérieur | 56 78 | 56 08 | |
| Divers | 48,199 86 | 53,516 98 | (5,317 12) |
| | 189,246 77 | 145,433 81 | 43,812 96 |

ÉTAT DES DÉBOURSÉS FAITS À MÊME LES CRÉDITS DU SERVICE NAVAL, POUR L'EXERCICE FINANCIER SE TERMINANT LE 31 MARS 1926

| Navire ou établissement | Solde et indemnités | Matériel et indemnités | Services de santé | Loi martiale | Recrutement et instruction des mousses | Réparation et entretien | Divers services réguliers | Solde casuelle | Total | Grand total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| H.M.C.S. *Patriot* | 89,855 08 | 43,403 31 | 2,703 68 | ..... | ..... | 57,880 58 | 1,758 13 | 5,515 60 | 201,116 38 | |
| Combustible | ..... | 48,181 90 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 48,181 90 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 249,298 28 |
| H.M.C.S. *Patrician* | 74,744 56 | 53,845 91 | 932 06 | ..... | ..... | 34,647 68 | 2,390 59 | 6,217 31 | 172,778 11 | |
| Combustible | ..... | 17,298 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17,298 22 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 190,076 33 |
| Dragueur de mines *Festubert* | 21,166 03 | 10,250 15 | 277 00 | ..... | ..... | 4,866 31 | 65 91 | 729 60 | ..... | 37,355 00 |
| " *Ypres* | 19,676 52 | 9,456 76 | 451 00 | ..... | ..... | 5,837 75 | 38 53 | 1,208 40 | ..... | 36,668 96 |
| " *Armentières* | 6,817 67 | 10,789 96 | 63 50 | ..... | ..... | 8,221 60 | 366 57 | 2,378 80 | ..... | 28,638 10 |
| " *Thiepval* | 14,946 00 | 11,275 51 | 163 35 | ..... | ..... | 5,273 25 | 83 03 | 524 40 | ..... | 32,265 54 |
| Quartiers généraux | 43,398 62 | 890 06 | 1,593 31 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,594 96 | 1,815 27 | ..... | 63,292 22 |
| Officiers et matelots canadiens Outre-mer | 24,689 05 | 4,693 78 | 873 61 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21,596 02 | ..... | ..... | 51,852 46 |
| Casernes— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Halifax | 127,773 52 | 61,698 98 | 4,633 59 | 44 45 | 5 00 | 17,624 12 | 10,457 34 | 11,823 40 | ..... | 234,060 40 |
| Esquimalt | 155,075 36 | 74,745 41 | 1,805 90 | ..... | 8 00 | 14,199 62 | 11,640 83 | 7,683 45 | ..... | 265,158 57 |
| Service des renseignements— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Halifax | 4,572 49 | 119 42 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 285 62 | 419 89 | ..... | ..... | 5,397 42 |
| Esquimalt | 5,089 04 | 188 38 | 5 00 | ..... | ..... | 13 76 | 573 21 | ..... | ..... | 5,869 39 |
| Compte général | 129 60 | 6,103 53 | ..... | ..... | 2 00 | 767 14 | 1,616 03 | ..... | ..... | 8,618 30 |
| Permutations dans les départements du Gouvernement | ..... | 60,976 66 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60,976 66 |
| Réserve de la Marine royale canadienne— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Halifax | 2,533 60 | 1,391 54 | 1 00 | ..... | ..... | 24 80 | 249 02 | 2,870 00 | 7,069 96 | |
| Lunenburg | 25 90 | 7 42 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 196 00 | 229 32 | |
| Charlottetown | 282 00 | 72 76 | 4 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 93 72 | 388 00 | 840 48 | |
| St. John, N.-B | 81 90 | 24 56 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 35 90 | 436 00 | 578 36 | |
| Québec | 1,765 35 | 401 60 | 1 00 | ..... | 136 26 | 49 65 | 798 36 | 2,629 00 | 5,781 22 | |
| Montréal | 711 75 | 216 43 | 8 25 | ..... | 10 73 | ..... | 368 22 | 1,357 00 | 2,672 38 | |
| Prince Rupert | 411 35 | 41 46 | ..... | ..... | 12 00 | ..... | 154 30 | 525 39 | 1,144 50 | |
| Vancouver | 1,107 80 | 610 19 | 3 25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24 35 | 1,251 00 | 2,996 59 | |
| Victoria | 869 90 | 104 83 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31 80 | 440 00 | 1,446 53 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 22,759 34 |
| Réserve des volontaires de la M.R.C.— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Charlottetown | 3,325 38 | 1,857 10 | 2 00 | ..... | 10 00 | 74 20 | 1,104 87 | ..... | 6,373 55 | |
| Halifax | 2,897 95 | 3,797 28 | 25 50 | ..... | 4 60 | 127 90 | 439 30 | ..... | 7,292 53 | |
| St. John, N.-B | 5,168 40 | 1,484 52 | 2 00 | ..... | ..... | 248 31 | 2,047 49 | ..... | 8,950 72 | |

ÉTAT DES DÉBOURSÉS FAITS À MÊME LES CRÉDITS DU SERVICE NAVAL, POUR L'EXERCICE FINANCIER SE TERMINANT LE 31 MARS 1926—*Fin*

| Navire ou établissement | Solde et indemnités | Matériel et indemnités | Services de santé | Loi martiale | Recrutement et instruction des mousses | Réparation et entretien | Divers services réguliers | Solde casuelle | Total | Grand total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Québec | 2,814 14 | 1,212 28 | 4 50 | | 14 36 | 129 81 | 1,837 80 | 615 60 | 6,628 49 | |
| Montréal "E" | 3,159 55 | 1,130 55 | | | | 102 80 | 2,390 61 | | 6,783 51 | |
| Montréal "F" | 3,067 70 | 2,892 61 | | | | 23 50 | 2,333 42 | | 8,317 23 | |
| Ottawa | 2,833 55 | 2,410 39 | | | | 124 62 | 1,556 96 | | 6,925 52 | |
| Toronto | 4,154 78 | 1,161 74 | | | | 153 93 | 3,111 67 | | 8,582 12 | |
| Hamilton | 3,818 73 | 1,467 32 | 147 25 | | 7 00 | 129 46 | 2,745 96 | | 8,315 72 | |
| Winnipeg | 8,458 00 | 3,975 92 | 5 00 | | 17 00 | 278 21 | 7,389 34 | | 20,123 47 | |
| Regina | 3,615 85 | 1,417 12 | 2 50 | | 23 00 | 68 81 | 3,432 83 | | 8,560 11 | |
| Saskatoon | 3,315 65 | 1,620 23 | 3 50 | | 9 00 | 273 80 | 2,817 09 | | 8,039 27 | |
| Edmonton | 3,100 55 | 1,275 90 | | | | | 2,226 49 | | 6,602 94 | |
| Calgary | 3,112 60 | 1,413 57 | 10 00 | | | 107 50 | 1,741 45 | | 6,385 12 | |
| Vancouver | 3,101 80 | 1,681 88 | 5 00 | | | 185 85 | 851 94 | | 5,826 47 | |
| Prince Rupert | 2,420 00 | 2,098 24 | 2 00 | | | 870 97 | 1,385 08 | | 6,776 29 | |
| Compte général | | (Crédit 331 29) | | | | | 223 96 | | (Crédit 107 33) | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 130,375 73 |
| Halifax:— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chantier maritime | | | | | | | 83 77 | | | 83 77 |
| Matériel | | (Crédit 121,955 55) | | | | | | | | (Crédit 121,955 55) |
| Dépôt d'approvisionnement— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dt Frais d'exploitation | | 38,978 85 | | | | 11,383 69 | 7,131 69 | | 57,494 23 | |
| Ct Pourcentages | | (Crédit 10,915 34) | | | | | | | (Crédit 10,915 34) | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 46,578 89 |
| Dépôt de réparation— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dt Frais d'exploitation | | | | | | 24,261 04 | 7,785 69 | | 32,046 73 | |
| Ct Pourcentages | | | | | | (Crédit 25,339 93) | (Crédit 103.26) | | (Crédit 25,443 19) | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 6,603 54 |
| Nouvelle machine | | | | | | 1,657 46 | | | | 1,657 46 |
| Flotte en général | | | | | | 6,128 26 | 4,547 37 | | | 10,675 63 |
| Dépôt d'armes— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Matériel | | (Crédit 42,807 98) | | | | | | | | (Crédit 42,807 98) |
| Dt Frais d'exploitation | 662 61 | 37,988 39 | | | | 13,092 53 | 1,151 77 | 722 00 | 53,617 30 | |
| Ct Pourcentages | | (Crédit 3,168 59) | | | | | | | (Crédit 3,168 59) | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 50,448 71 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cimetière de la marine | | | | | | 104 28 | | | | 104 28 |
| Navires en réserve | | | | | | 5,722 51 | 1,172 42 | | | 6,894 93 |
| Esquimalt— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arsenal maritime | | | 11 00 | | | | 46 33 | | | 57 33 |
| Matériel | | (Crédit 39,628 69) | | | | | | | | (Crédit 39,628 69) |
| Dépôt d'approvisionnement— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dt Frais d'exploitation | | 27,572 52 | | | | 7,302 11 | 3,504 08 | | 38,378 71 | |
| Ct Pourcentages | | (Crédit 8,171 30) | | | | | | | (Crédit 8,171 30) | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 30,207 41 |
| Dépôt de réparation— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dt Frais d'exploitation | | | | | | 13,266 76 | 4,635 08 | | 17,901 84 | |
| Ct Pourcentages | | | | | | (Crédit 21,094 56) | | | (Crédit 21,094 56) | (Crédit 3,192 72) |
| Nouvelle machine | | | | | | 762 69 | | | | 762 69 |
| Flotte en général | | | | | | 3,382 59 | 3,448 53 | | | 6,831 12 |
| Dépôt d'armes— | | | | | | | | | | |
| Matériel | | 32,308 64 | | | | | | | | 32,308 64 |
| Dt Frais d'exploitation | | 13,999 13 | | | | 2,719 51 | | | 16,718 64 | |
| Ct Pourcentages | | (Crédit 4,707 12) | | | | | | | (Crédit 4,707 12) | |
| | | | | | | | | | | 12,011 52 |
| Cimetière de la marine | | | | | | 211 05 | 2 32 | | | 213 37 |
| H.M.C.S. *Aurora* (matériel retourné) | | (Crédit 853 35) | | | | | | | | (Crédit 853 35) |
| | 654,750 33 | 365,993 70 | 13,739 75 | 44 45 | 258 95 | 196,151 54 | 139,398 76 | 49,326 22 | | 1,419,663 70 |

PUISSANCE DU CANADA

# RAPPORT DU MINISTÈRE

DU

# RÉTABLISSEMENT DES SOLDATS DANS LA VIE CIVILE

CANADA

POUR L'ANNÉE TERMINÉE LE 31 MARS

1926

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
1927

*A Son Excellence le Très Honorable Vicomte Willingdon, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., Gouverneur général et Commandant en Chef de la Puissance du Canada.*

PLAISE À VOTRE EXCELLENCE:—

Le soussigné a l'honneur de présenter à Votre Excellence le Rapport Annuel du Ministère du Rétablissement des Soldats dans la vie civile pour l'année terminée le 31 mars 1926.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, de Votre Excellence, le
Très obéissant serviteur,

J. H. KING,
*Ministre du Rétablissement des Soldats dans la vie civile.*

Le 30 novembre 1926.

## MINISTÈRE DU RÉTABLISSEMENT DES SOLDATS DANS LA VIE CIVILE

*Bureau-chef*: Immeuble Daly, Ottawa.

MINISTRE—L'honorable J. H. King, M.D.

SOUS-MINISTRE—N. F. Parkinson, M.Sc.

SOUS-MINISTRE ADJOINT ET SECRÉTAIRE.—E. H. Scammell, F.C.I.S.

DIRECTEUR DE L'ADMINISTRATION.—E. Flexman, D.S.O.

DIRECTEUR DES SERVICES MÉDICAUX—Dr W. C. Arnold.

REPRÉSENTANT D'OUTRE-MER—C. G. Arthur, D.S.O.

*Bureaux de districts:*

Unité "A", Province de Québec:
Bureau-chef, Immeuble Ames-Holden, Montréal, P.Q.
Succursale, Immeuble Merger, Québec, P.Q. (Clinique médicale seulement.)

Unité "B", Nouvelle-Ecosse, Nouveau-Brunswick et Ile du Prince-Edouard:
Bureau-chef, Hôpital Camp Hill, Halifax, N.-E.
Succursale, "The Cottage", Hôpital Lancaster, Saint-Jean, N.-B.

Unité "C", Ontario-Est:
Bureau-chef, 3e étage, Immeuble Daly, Ottawa, Ont.
Succursale: Hôtel des Postes, Kingston, Ont.

Unités "D" et "F", Ontario-Centre et Ouest:
Bureau-chef, hôpital de la rue Christie, Toronto, Ont.
Succursale, Immeuble Sanford, 43 rue Catherine-Sud, Hamilton, Ont.
Succursale, Immeuble Brener, 184 Rue Horton, London, Ont.
Succursale, Immeuble "Exchange", Windsor, Ont.

Unité "G", Manitoba:
Bureau-chef, Edifice Commercial, 169-175 rue St. Boniface, Winnipeg, Man.
Succursale, Entrepôt de la Douane et de l'Accise, Port-Arthur, Ont.

Unité "H", Saskatchewan:
Bureau-chef, Edifice Veteran, Regina, Sask.
Succursale, Immeuble Canada, Saskatoon, Sask.

Unité "I", Alberta:
Bureau-chef, 517 8e Avenue Ouest, Calgary, Alta.
Succursale, Poste Strathcona, Côté Sud, Edmonton, Alta.

Unité "J", Colombie Britannique:
Bureau-chef, Hôpital Shaughnessy, Vancouver, C.B.
Succursale, Hôtel des Postes, Victoria, C.-B.

*Bureau d'outre-mer*—Edifice Canadien, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W.1, Angleterre.

# TABLE DES MATIÈRES


| | Page |
|---|---|
| Achats et magasins | 39 |
| Administration, division de l' | 22 |
| Aumôniers, service des | 33 |
| Assurance des vétérans | 29 |
| Bureau d'outre-mer | 36 |
| Cliniques—patients externes | 11 |
| Disposition du surplus de matériel et de fournitures | 39 |
| Division des emplois | 24 |
| Division du génie | 36 |
| Division de l'outillage | 39–40 |
| Division des Relations étrangères | 13–34 |
| Division des pensions impériales | 35 |
| Division des appareils d'orthopédie et de prothèse | 31 |
| Division de la solde et des services personnels | 33 |
| Division de la comptabilité | 40 |
| Division des achats et des magasins | 39 |
| Division des archives et de l'enregistrement central | 37 |
| Emplois protégés | 24–27 |
| Entraînement professionnel | 22 |
| Entraînement professionnel dans le service civil | 22 |
| Hôpitaux du Ministère | 10 |
| Hôpitaux en général | 11 |
| Hôpitaux pour tuberculose | 17 |
| Paiement de la gratification du service de guerre | 33 |
| Pensions—administration des | 34 |
| Personnel | 55 |
| Prêts éducationnels | 23 |
| Soins et rééducation des aveugles | 23 |
| Secours de chômage | 28 |
| Section des enquêtes | 34 |
| Tableau statistique des pensions | 56 |
| Traitements aux cliniques | 13 |
| Admissions, renvois et décès | 12 |
| Adresses des bureaux du ministère | 4 |
| Appareils d'orthopédie et de prothèse | 31 |
| Approvisionnement du combustible | 37 |
| Archives et enregistrement central | 37 |
| Assurance des vétérans | 29 |
| Buanderie | 37 |
| Chômage, secours de | 28 |
| Comités de réhabilitation | 24–27 |
| Comptabilité—Division de la | 40 |
| Actif courant par provinces | 51 |
| Comptes recouvrables | 51 |
| Crédits pour les exercices 1919-26 | 53 |
| Crédits pour l'exercice 1925-26 | 44–45 |
| Distribution des prêts éducationnels | 51 |
| Déboursés nets pour les pensions 1916-1926 | 50 |
| Déboursés pour le rétablissement civil 1915-26 | 53 |
| Etats des déboursés et des recettes | 44–48 |
| Frais de transport et fret | 52 |
| Sommaire de l'état financier | 43–53 |
| Transferts aux ministères | 23 |
| Division de la solde et des services personnels | 33 |
| Division du génie | 36 |
| Emplois protégés | 27 |
| Enregistrement Central et Archives | 37 |
| Entraînement Professionnel dans le Service Civil | 22 |
| Entretien et réparations | 36 |
| Examens médicaux pour pensions | 13 |
| Exploitation des terres et jardins | 37 |

PAGE

Fonds des invalides ..... 55
Fournitures médicales ..... 21
Frais d'administration ..... 9
Hôpitaux pour maladies mentales. (Par provinces) ..... 19
Lettre d'introduction ..... 7
Loi des accidents du travail ..... 54
Loyers ..... 37
Magasins et achats ..... 39
Nombre de patients ..... 12
Outillage, l' ..... 39–40
Paiements de la gratification du service de guerre ..... 33
Pensionnaires indigents ..... 10
Pensions Impériales, Division des ..... 35
Personnel ..... 55
Personnel, division de l'administration ..... 22
Prêts éducationnels ..... 23
Protection contre les incendies ..... 37
Rééducation et soins aux aveugles ..... 23
Secours de chômage ..... 28
Section des enquêtes ..... 34
Sanatoria ..... 17
Section des relations étrangères ..... 34
Service Civil, entraînement dans le ..... 24
Services dentaires ..... 21
Service des aumôniers ..... 33
Service névropsychiatrique ..... 17

THÉRAPEUTIQUE, DIVISION DE LA ..... 10
- Admissions, renvois, décès et nombre de patients ..... 12
- Admissions aux hôpitaux, 1915-26 ..... 12
- Cliniques—patients externes ..... 11
- Entraînement professionnel ..... 22
- Examens médicaux pour pensions ..... 13
- Hôpitaux du Ministère ..... 10
- Hôpitaux en général ..... 11
- Hôpitaux pour tuberculose ..... 17
- Sanatoria ..... 17
- Services dentaires ..... 21
- Service névropsychiatrique ..... 17
- Traitement aux cliniques, 1919-26 ..... 13
- Traitement de la tuberculose ..... 16
- Tuberculeux vivants ..... 17

Traitements aux Cliniques ..... 11
Transferts aux Ministères ..... 23
Transport par automobiles ..... 37
Vétérans, Assurance des ..... 29

## LETTRE D'INTRODUCTION

AU RAPPORT DU

# MINISTÈRE DU RÉTABLISSEMENT DES SOLDATS DANS LA VIE CIVILE

L'honorable J. H. King, M.D., M.P.,
Ministre du Rétablissement des Soldats dans Vie Civile,
Ottawa, Canada.

Monsieur,—Conformément à vos instructions, j'ai l'honneur de vous soumettre le rapport ci-joint des opérations du ministère du Rétablissement des Soldats dans la Vie Civile pour l'exercice financier 1925-1926.

Je suis encore en mesure de vous faire rapport qu'une surveillance attentive des détails d'administration a eu pour résultat une réduction sensible du coût de l'administration.

Tel que prévu dans les rapports antérieurs, en ce qui concerne le montant du travail accompli par le ministère, il y a eu peu ou pas de diminution; et tout semble indiquer que la somme du travail actuel devra, de toute nécessité, demeurer à peu près égale pour quelque temps encore.

Les Services Médicaux continuent de s'occuper de tous les cas sous leur contrôle, mais à cause d'un amendement à l'arrêté-en-conseil d'après lequel ce ministère fonctionne, arrêté-en-conseil passé d'accord avec une recommandation contenue dans le rapport final de la Commission Royale des Pensions et du Rétablissement, la question de décider si l'invalidité d'un individu est attribuable au service, lui donnant droit d'être traité par le ministère, est maintenant du ressort du Bureau des Commissaires des Pensions.

Il y a une réduction de 432 dans le nombre des patients sur l'effectif: les chiffres en date du 31 mars 1926 étant de 3,097. Sur ce nombre, 1,616 étaient traités dans les huit hôpitaux du ministère et le résidu dans d'autres institutions du Canada et ailleurs. Ce nombre comprend 1,374 cas de chirurgie et de médecine, 648 cas de tuberculose et 1,075 cas de psychiatrie. Bien que le total de l'effectif indique la diminution précitée, le nombre d'admissions comparées à celles de l'année précédente indique une réduction de 268 cas seulement, et le nombre des renvois une réduction de 104. Il est à remarquer que la mortalité est aussi légèrement réduite, le nombre des décès étant diminué de 37. Les services du personnel médical du ministère sont encore largement requis pour patients en dehors des hôpitaux et pour traitements aux cliniques; le nombre des patients vus pendant l'exercice financier étant de 134,248, donnant une moyenne de 2,581 par semaine. Vu l'augmentation du laps de temps permis par le Bureau des Commissaires des Pensions, entre les dates des re-examens, le nombre de ces examens a été réduit de 40,429 à 39,064, réduction de 1,365.

Les bras artificiels, jambes et autres accessoires émis par le ministère à ceux qui ont subi des amputations ou qui requièrent une prothèse spéciale, continuent de donner satisfaction à ceux qui les portent. Il est agréable de noter que le ministère a réussi à enseigner aux militaires de retour, beaucoup d'entre eux n'ayant aucune expérience dans ce genre d'ouvrage, la fabrication de ces appareils dont la qualité et la durée est très supérieure. On verra plus loin qu'il y a eu encore des réductions faites dans le coût de la manufacture de ces appareils, spécialement des bras et jambes artificiels. Ceci n'est pas dû à un rendement plus grand mais dû en partie au coût réduit des matières premières

et en partie à l'efficacité plus grande du personnel. Nous mentionnons les expériences tentées par le ministère avec les jambes en métal dit "duralumin". Nous espérons que sous peu nous pourrons fournir ces membres à tous les ex-militaires qui ont subi une amputation de la jambe.

Le ministère continue d'accorder un entraînement spécial lorsque c'est absolument nécessaire et d'accord avec les bureaux de Placement Provinciaux et Fédéral du Canada, à s'occuper de trouver de l'emploi pour les ex-militaires invalides, lorsque c'est possible. Le nombre d'hommes placés par l'entremise du Service d'Emploi a été de 9,902. Ajoutés à ce Service quatre Comités de Réhabilitation ont fonctionné à Toronto, Montréal, Edmonton et Vancouver. Les détails du travail excellent accompli par ces comités sont donnés dans le rapport.

Malheureusement il ne nous a pas été possible de cesser absolument d'émettre des secours, mais je suis heureux de mentionner que la situation pendant l'année qui nous occupe n'a pas été aussi mauvaise que pendant l'année précédente. Les secours émis se sont chiffrés à $337,401.73, indiquant tout de même une réduction de $68,926.17.

La demande pour les produits des ateliers Vetcraft où sont employés les hommes inaptes à un travail général, continue d'augmenter; et bien que ces ateliers fonctionnent à perte et probablement fonctionneront toujours ainsi, nous considérons que les résultats obtenus en valent néanmoins la peine. Deux cent quatre-vingt-sept hommes étaient employés en date du 31 mars 1926. Six de ces ateliers sont sous la direction du ministère et quatre opèrent sous la Société de la Croix-Rouge Canadienne, le ministère portant la majeure partie des pertes.

En ce qui regarde l'Assurance des soldats de retour, il nous fait plaisir de noter que le taux de mortalité indique une amélioration remarquable. A la fin de la première année des opérations de cette Division le taux de mortalité était de 22.84 par mille vies assurées, tandis qu'en 1925-1926 ces chiffres sont baissés à 8.21 par mille vies. Pour des raisons diverses un plus grand nombre de polices que de coutume ont été rachetées, mais en dépit de cela et des déchéances dues à des causes variées, il y avait 26,898 polices en vigueur en date du 31 mars 1926, représentant une Assurance de $59,447,419.66.

L'importance des arrangements faits par le ministère pour la compensation de pensionnaires classés à 20 pour 100 et plus, blessés lorsqu'ils sont dans un emploi industriel, est de plus en plus reconnue par les patrons qui se rendent compte de l'état privilégié dans lequel se trouvent ces employés. Par conséquent, les dépenses imputables à cette branche du ministère augmentent et augmenteront fort probablement tant que les arrangements actuels demeureront en vigueur.

Il y a eu une nouvelle réduction dans le personnel de ce ministère et par conséquent dans les dépenses au titre de salaire. La réduction pendant cette année financière a été de 291, de 2,448 à 2,157. Quatre-vingt-quinze et demie pour cent du personnel masculin est constitué d'ex-militaires.

Il me faut encore rapporter une augmentation dans les dépenses pour pensions, cette augmentation étant de $1,458,985.87, ou environ $25,000 de plus que l'an dernier. En dépit de cette augmentation des dépenses, le coût actuel aussi bien que le pourcentage du coût d'administration ont été réduits, le coût actuel d'un peu plus de $333,000. Pour l'année financière se terminant au 31 mars 1924, le coût d'administration s'est monté à 4.863 pour 100, pour 1925 à 3.816 pour 100, tandis que pour l'année qui nous occupe ce coût a été de 3.086 pour 100. Dans tous ces cas, les dépenses du Bureau des Commissaires des Pensions, d'après leur appropriation spéciale, sont incluses. Suit, un aperçu abrégé de la manière dont le ministère administre les fonds votés par le Gouvernement:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Paiements directs en espèces faits aux hommes et à leurs dépendants, consistant en pensions, soldes et allocations, secours, etc.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | $45,678,807 91 |
| Paiements pour soins aux hommes et à leurs dépendants et qui incluent le traitement à l'hôpital, les appareils d'orthopédie, le transport des patients et des pensionnaires, frais funéraires et emplois protégés sous le contrôle du ministère et la responsabilité de compensation des patrons.. .. | 4,839,702 28 |
| Paiements aux organisations non contrôlées par le Ministère, telles que le Last Post Fund, la Croix Rouge Canadienne pour les Emplois Protégés et le Bureau Fédéral d'Appel. | 263,323 71 |
| Déboursés de capital.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 8,675 29 |
| Déboursés recouvrables et revenus fortuits.. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,599,814 68 |
| Total des paiements excluant ceux d'administration.. .. | $52,390,323 87 |
| Frais d'administration qui comprennent les salaires, téléphones, télégrammes, transports, papeterie, loyers, lumière, chauffage, etc.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,613,134 71 |
| Total des déboursés.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | $54,003,458 58 |
| Primes d'Assurance perçues.. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. | 1,546,164 80 |
| | $55,549,623 38 |

Grâce à d'autres économies que nous effectuons, nous espérons que le coût de l'administration sera réduit au-dessous de trois pour cent.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, monsieur,

Votre obéissant serviteur,

N. F. PARKINSON,

*Sous-ministre.*

## RAPPORT DE LA DIVISION THÉRAPEUTIQUE SERVICES MÉDICAUX

Au 31 mars 1926, il y avait huit institutions sous le contrôle du Ministère. Les traitements étaient aussi accordés aux militaires dans un grand nombre d'hôpitaux provinciaux et civils de même que dans les institutions du Gouvernement Fédéral et d'autres maisons aux Etats-Unis et en Grande-Bretagne.

Le nombre total des patients internes et externes a été de 3,126, parmi lesquels 3,097 recevaient un traitement directement à charge du Ministère. De plus, il y avait 5 patients civils, 21 pensionnaires indigents pour lesquels le Ministère a fourni l'hospitalisation d'après l'autorité de l'arrêté-en-conseil P.C. 1653 et trois patients de passage auxquels on a fourni logement et subsistance pendant qu'ils subissaient leurs examens. Mais le tableau suivant indique la distribution générale et la classification de ces patients.

DISTRIBUTION

| Institutions | Patients internes | Patients externes | Total | Civils | Pensionnaires indigents | Logement et subsistance | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canada— | | | | | | | |
| Du Ministère | 1,575 | 12 | 1,587 | 5 | 21 | 3 | 1,616 |
| Autres institutions | 369 | ..... | 369 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 369 |
| Psychiatriques | 354 | 2 | 356 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 356 |
| Sanatoria anti-tuberculeux | 465 | 4 | 469 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 469 |
| Cliniques ext. | ..... | 23 | 23 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23 |
| Total | 2,763 | 41 | 2,804 | 5 | 21 | 3 | 2,833 |
| Grande-Bretagne | 94 | 8 | 102 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 102 |
| Etats-Unis | 182 | 9 | 191 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 191 |
| Grand Total | 3,039 | 58 | 3,097 | 5 | 21 | 3 | 3,126 |

CLASSIFICATION

| — | Canada | Grande Bretagne | Etats-Unis | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Générale (Médecine et Chirurgie) | 1,240 | 56 | 78 | 1,374 |
| Tuberculose (cas d'hôpitaux) | 548 | 14 | 86 | 648 |
| Psychiatrie | 1,016 | 32 | 27 | 1,075 |
| Total | 2,804 | 102 | 191 | 3,097 |

PATIENTS SUR L'EFFECTIF DANS LES HÔPITAUX DU MINISTÈRE

| Unité | Institution | Traitement | | | | P.C. 1653 | Logement et subsistance | Effectif total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Patients internes | Patients externes | Total | Civils | | | |
| A | Hôpital Ste-Anne, Ste-Anne de Bellevue | 376 | 1 | 377 | 4 | 6 | ..... | 387 |
| B | Hôpital Camp Hill, Halifax | 117 | 1 | 118 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 120 |
| D | Hôpital Christie St., Toronto | 344 | 3 | 347 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 353 |
| F | Hôpital Westminster, London | 431 | 2 | 433 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 433 |
| G | Hôpital Deer Lodge, Winnipeg | 55 | ..... | 55 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 59 |
| I | Hôpital Col. Belcher, Calgary | 52 | ..... | 52 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 54 |
| J | Hôpital Shaughnessy, Vancouver | 138 | 4 | 142 | ..... | 3 | 1 | 146 |
| K | Hôpital Lancaster, St-Jean | 62 | 1 | 63 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 64 |
| | Total | 1,575 | 12 | 1,587 | 5 | 21 | 3 | 1,616 |

## PATIENTS SUR L'EFFECTIF AU CANADA DANS DES HÔPITAUX AUTRES QUE CEUX DU MINISTÈRE

| Unité | Institution | Patients internes |
|---|---|---|
| "A" | Hôpital Général, Montréal, P.Q. | 4 |
| | Hôpital Mont Royal, Montréal, P.Q. | 4 |
| | Hôpital Royal Victoria, Montréal, P.Q. | 4 |
| | Hôpital St-Luc, Québec | 1 |
| "B" | Hôpital de la ville de Sydney, Sydney, N.-E. | 2 |
| "C" | St-Vincent de Paul, Brockville, Ont. | 1 |
| | Hôpital Général, Kingston, Ont. | 9 |
| | Hôtel-Dieu, Kingston, Ont. | 11 |
| | Hôpital Civique, Ottawa | 53 |
| "D" | Hôpital St. Joseph, Hamilton | 7 |
| | Hôpital général, Chutes Niagara | 1 |
| "F" | Hôpital Général, Guelph, Ont. | 1 |
| | Hôpital Victoria, London, Ont. | 37 |
| | Hôpital Grace, Windsor, Ont. | 1 |
| | Hôtel-Dieu, Windsor, Ont. | 4 |
| "G" | Hôpital Général, Brandon, Man. | 6 |
| | Hôpital Général, Port Arthur | 2 |
| | Hôpital St-Joseph, Port Arthur | 2 |
| | Hôpital Général, Winnipeg | 57 |
| | Hôpital Roi Edouard, Winnipeg | 1 |
| | Hôpital St-Boniface, Winnipeg | 61 |
| | Hôpital St. Roch, Winnipeg | 7 |
| "H" | Hôpital Providence, Moose Jaw | 1 |
| | Sainte Famille, Prince Albert | 2 |
| | Hôpital Victoria, Prince Albert | 1 |
| | Hôpital Général, Regina | 3 |
| | Soeurs Grises, Regina | 10 |
| | Hôpital de la ville, Saskatoon | 8 |
| | Hôpital St. Paul, Saskatoon | 5 |
| "I" | Hôpital Prov. Daysland | 3 |
| | Hôpital de l'Université, Edmonton | 38 |
| | Sanatorium Brett, Banff | 6 |
| "J" | Kings Daughters, Duncan | 1 |
| | Royal Inland, Kamloops | 1 |
| | Hôpital Général, Lac Kootenay | 2 |
| | Hôpital Général, Princeton, C.B. | 1 |
| | Hôpital Summerland, Summerland | 1 |
| | Hôpital Général, Trail, C.B. | 1 |
| | Hôpital Général, Vanvouver | 1 |
| | Royal Jubilee, Victoria | 7 |
| | Hôpital St-Joseph, Victoria | 1 |
| | Total | 369 |

## PATIENTS EXTERNES—CLASSE I

ETAT INDIQUANT LE NOMBRE DES PATIENTS SOIGNÉS AUX CLINIQUES

| Unité | Clinique | Nombre | Unité | Clinique | Nombre |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| "A" | Montréal | 2 | "I" | Calgary | 1 |
| "C" | Ottawa | 7 | "I" | Edmonton | 3 |
| "F" | London | 2 | "J" | Vancouver | 1 |
| "G" | Kenora | 1 | "J" | Victoria | 1 |
| "G" | Winnipeg | 3 | "K" | Campbellton | 1 |
| "H" | Saskatoon | 1 | | | |
| | | | | Total | 23 |

ADMISSIONS, RENVOIS, DÉCÈS ET EFFECTIF TOTAL DES PATIENTS EX-MILITAIRES

| | |
|---|---|
| Effectif total le 31 mars 1925 | 3,529 |
| Effectif total le 31 mars 1926 | 3,097 |

| Mois | Admissions | Renvois | Décès | Effectif |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1925— | | | | |
| Avril | 726 | 935 | 37 | 3,283 |
| Mai | 573 | 673 | 21 | 3,162 |
| Juin | 543 | 639 | 18 | 3,048 |
| Juillet | 681 | 727 | 30 | 2,972 |
| Août | 510 | 524 | 28 | 2,930 |
| Septembre | 631 | 711 | 26 | 2,824 |
| Octobre | 527 | 456 | 23 | 2,872 |
| Novembre | 677 | 498 | 27 | 3,024 |
| Décembre | 650 | 546 | 34 | 3,094 |
| 1926— | | | | |
| Janvier | 776 | 700 | 29 | 3,141 |
| Février | 694 | 634 | 29 | 3,172 |
| Mars | 722 | 777 | 20 | 3,097 |
| Total | 7,710 | 7,820 | 322 | ..... |

Les anciens membres suivants des Forces Impériales sont compris dans l'état qui précède:—

| — | Canada | Etats-Unis | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pris sur l'effectif pendant l'année financière | 492 | 193 | 685 |
| Renvoyés pendant l'année financière | 506 | 213 | 719 |

EFFECTIF SOUS TRAITEMENT PAR ANNÉES

Le rapport suivant indique le nombre de patients internes et externes à la fin de 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924 et des années financières se terminant le 31 mars 1925 et 1926:—

| Toutes les institutions—Année | Patients internes | Patients externes | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 31 décembre, 1921 | 5,053 | 287 | 5,340 |
| 31 décembre 1922 | 4,014 | 293 | 4,307 |
| 3 décembre 1923 | 3,619 | 125 | 3,744 |
| 31 décembre 1924 | 3,347 | 80 | 3,426 |
| 31 mars 1925 | 3,452 | 77 | 3,527 |
| 31 mars 1926 | 3,039 | 58 | 3,097 |

Les chiffres suivants donnent le nombre approximatif de patients admis aux hôpitaux par la Commission des Hôpitaux Militaires et le Ministère jusqu'au 31 mars 1926:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Du 1er juillet 1915 au 31 décembre 1916, par la Commission des Hôpitaux militaires | 22,742 |
| Du 1er janvier 1917 au 31 mars 1918 | 28,258 |
| Du 1er avril 1918 au 31 décembre 1919, par le Ministère | 36,625 |
| Du 1er janvier 1920 au 31 décembre 1920 | 23,591 |
| Du 1er janvier 1921 au 31 décembre 1921 | 13,890 |
| Du 1er janvier 1922 au 31 décembre 1922 | 10,015 |
| Du 1er janvier 1923 au 31 décembre 1923 | 8,516 |
| Du 1er janvier 1924 au 31 mars 1924 | 2,461 |
| Du 1er avril 1924 au 31 mars 1925 | 7,978 |
| Du 1er avril 1925 au 31 mars 1926 | 7,710 |
| Total | 161,786 |

TRAITEMENTS AUX CLINIQUES

| | |
|---|---|
| Du 1er mai 1919 au 31 décembre 1919 | 126,057 |
| Du 1er janvier 1920 au 31 décembre 1920 | 447,142 |
| Du 1er janvier 1921 au 31 décembre 1921 | 300,895 |
| Du 1er janvier 1922 au 31 décembre 1922 | 216,991 |
| Du 1er janvier 1923 au 31 décembre 1923 | 167,291 |
| Du 1er janvier 1924 au 31 mars 1924 | 42,156 |
| Du 1er avril 1924 au 31 mars 1925 | 142,047 |
| Du 1er avril 1925 au 31 mars 1926 | 134,248 |
| Total | 1,576,827 |

EXAMENS MÉDICAUX POUR PENSIONS

| Unité | F.E.C. | Impériaux | Autres | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | 2,720 | 201 | 20 | 2,941 |
| B | 2,236 | 42 | 11 | 2,289 |
| C | 2,310 | 56 | ..... | 2,366 |
| D | 6,764 | 782 | 37 | 7,583 |
| F | 2.361 | 308 | 4 | 2,673 |
| G | 3,852 | 350 | 40 | 4,242 |
| H | 2,087 | 212 | 16 | 2,315 |
| I | 2,663 | 237 | 17 | 2,917 |
| J | 3,986 | 421 | 31 | 4,438 |
| K | 1,051 | 20 | 7 | 1,078 |
| M | 1,540 | ..... | ..... | 1,540 |
| U | 2,782 | 1,885 | 15 | 4,682 |
| Total | 34,352 | 4,514 | 198 | 39,064 |

SOMMAIRE

| | |
|---|---|
| Canada | 32,842 |
| Iles Britanniques | 1,540 |
| Etats-Unis | 4,682 |
| | 39,064 |

## SECTION DES RELATIONS ÉTRANGÈRES

La Section des Relations Etrangères de la Division Médicale s'occupe des services suivants:—

1. Fait les arrangements nécessaires pour les examens de pension pour tous les anciens membres des Forces Expéditionnaires Canadiennes résidant en dehors du Canada.

2. S'occupe de pourvoir au traitement des anciens membres des Forces Expéditionnaires Canadiennes résidant à l'étranger dans des pays autres que ceux administrés par le Bureau Britannique du Ministère.

3. S'occupe de pourvoir au traitement et d'organiser les examens des anciens membres des Forces Australiennes, Néo-Zélandaises, Sud-Africaines, au Canada et aux Etats-Unis.

4. Pourvoit au traitement et aux examens des anciens membres des Forces de Terre-Neuve, résidant au Canada, ainsi qu'aux ex-militaires Français, Belges, Américains et autres ex-militaires des Armées Alliées au Canada.

Des arrangements réciproques ont été faits entre les différents gouvernements et le Ministère, et ces arrangements sont suivis à la satisfaction de tous.

Etant donné le grand nombre des anciens militaires des Forces Canadiennes résidant aux Etats-Unis, le Bureau des Vétérans des Etats-Unis a eu beaucoup à faire relativement aux arrangements pour examens et traitement de ces cas, et le Ministère désire exprimer sa haute appréciation pour les services efficaces que ce Bureau a rendu dans chaque cas.

Il y avait sur l'effectif du Ministère au 31 mars 1926, 191 patients qui étaient traités aux Etats-Unis, classés comme suit:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Général (médecine et chirurgie) | 78 |
| Tuberculose (cas d'hôpitaux) | 86 |
| Psychiatrie | 27 |

TABLEAU DES ANCIENS MEMBRES DES FORCES ALLIÉES TRAITÉS AU CANADA PENDANT L'ANNÉE FISCALE SE TERMINANT LE 31 MARS 1926

| Forces | Sur l'effectif 1-4-25 | Admissions | Renvois | Décès | Sur l'effectif 31-3-26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Australiennes | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Belges | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Françaises | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 |
| Terreneuviennes | 2 | 8 | 9 | ..... | 1 |
| Néo-Zélandaises | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Sud-Africaines | ..... | 3 | 2 | ..... | 1 |
| Américaines | 12 | 31 | 32 | 2 | 9 |
| Total | 18 | 47 | 49 | 2 | 14 |

TABLEAU DES RAPPORTS MÉDICAUX REÇUS

| — | | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925-26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ex-Canadiens | Royaume-Uni | 1,840 | 1,827 | 1,703 | 1,540 |
| | Etrangers | 83 | 121 | 91 | 74 |
| | Etats-Unis | 3,666 | 2,767 | 3,109 | 2,708 |
| | | 5,589 | 4,715 | 4,903 | 4,322 |
| Ex-Impériaux | Etats-Unis | 3,518 | 2,820 | 2,561 | 1,885 |
| | | 9,107 | 7,535 | 7,464 | 6,207 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ex-Australiens | Canada | 23 | |
| | Etats-Unis | 12 | |
| | | | 35 |
| Ex-Néo-Zélandais | Canada | 4 | |
| | Etats-Unis | 3 | |
| | | | 7 |
| Ex-Terreneuviens | Canada | | 58 |
| Ex-Américains | Canada | | 111 |
| | | | 6,418 |

## TUBERCULOSE

Le travail du Ministère dans sa lutte contre la tuberculose est suffisamment illustré par les tableaux qui suivent.

On peut constater d'après ces tableaux qu'il y a eu une diminution très considérable dans la moyenne des patients sous traitement et dans le nombre total des admissions pendant l'année y compris les admissions pour "traitement seulement". Le nombre moyen de patients sur l'effectif chaque mois pendant la dernière année était de 666, ce qui représente une diminution de 17.5 pour 100 sur l'année précédente.

A part les pavillons pour la tuberculose, annexés aux hôpitaux généraux ou psychiatriques, le Ministère ne dirige aucun Sanatorium. Les institutions provinciales et municipales sont en mesure de prendre soin de tous les ex-militaires qui requièrent un traitement et le tableau N° 6 indique le nombre des patients du M.R.S.C. dans chacune de ces institutions au 31 mars 1926.

Comme le nombre de ceux qui requièrent un traitement au Sanatorium décroit, particulièrement le nombre de ceux admis pour leur première période de traitement et d'entraînement, la nécessité de fréquentes visites à domicile devient proportionnellement moindre. Beaucoup de ces anciens patients ont depuis longtemps démontré qu'ils étaient capables de se soigner sans aide ou surveillance et par conséquent la surveillance de ces cas par le service des visites à domicile n'est plus indiquée. Des infirmières d'expérience sont cependant disponibles lorsqu'un individu requiert, d'après les ordres du Directeur régional médical ou de la clinique, une attention spéciale, mais aucun effort n'est maintenant fait pour visiter chaque ex-patient à des intervalles réguliers de trois ou de six mois.

Les modifications suivantes faites en 1925 à la Loi des Pensions ne semblent pas avoir eu d'effet appréciable sur les admissions ou la durée des traitements; il ne semble pas non plus que des changements dans le mode de procédure ou dans les recommandations pour traitement résultent de cette nouvelle législation. La nouvelle sous-section ajoutée à la Loi des Pensions se lit comme suit:—

"Des pensions pour une invalidité qui résulte de la tuberculose pulmonaire, alors que pendant le traitement d'un membre des forces la présence du bacille tuberculeux a été découverte dans les crachats ou qu'il a été établi que la maladie est modérément avancée et cliniquement active, sont concédées et maintenues comme suit:—

(*a*) "Dans le cas d'un membre des forces qui a servi sur un théâtre réel de la guerre et dont la maladie est attribuable au service militaire ou a été contractée ou aggravée pendant ledit service, et, dans le cas d'un membre des forces qui n'a pas servi sur un théâtre réel de la guerre, et dont la maladie a été contractée au cours dudit service pendant la guerre, une pension de cent pour cent est concédée à compter de la date à laquelle finit ce traitement, et elle est maintenue sans déduction pendant une période de deux ans, à moins qu'un nouveau traitement ne soit requis."

(*b*) "Dans le cas d'un membre des forces, qui n'a pas servi sur un théâtre réel de la guerre, et dont la maladie s'est aggravée au cours du service militaire pendant la guerre, une pension de quatre-vingt-dix pour cent est concédée à compter de la date à laquelle finit ce traitement, et elle est maintenue sans déduction pendant une période de deux ans, à moins qu'un nouveau traitement ne soit requis;"

"Toutefois, lorsque les deux ans sont expirés, nulle pension concédée relativement à la tuberculose pulmonaire n'est réduite de plus de vingt pour cent à une même époque, et cette réduction ne doit pas être effectuée à des intervalles moindres que six mois. De plus, les dispositions de l'alinéa (*b*) du présent paragraphe ne s'appliquent pas si la maladie s'est manifestée dans les trois mois qui ont suivi l'enrôlement."

TABLEAU N° 1.—NOMBRE D'EX-PATIENTS TUBERCULEUX ADMIS, DÉCÉDÉS, RENVOYÉS ET DEMEURÉS SUR L'EFFECTIF PENDANT L'ANNÉE FINANCIÈRE SE TERMINANT LE 31 MARS 1926

| Mois | Admis | Admis sur transfert | Décédés | Congédiés | Congédiés sur transfert | Effectif |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Effectif le 31 mars 1925 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 829 |
| 1925— | | | | | | |
| Avril | 125 | ..... | 20 | 137 | 9 | 788 |
| Mai | 77 | 1 | 8 | 127 | ..... | 731 |
| Juin | 77 | 5 | 7 | 134 | ..... | 672 |
| Juillet | 99 | ..... | 21 | 122 | ..... | 628 |
| Août | 81 | ..... | 10 | 67 | ..... | 632 |
| Septembre | 100 | ..... | 13 | 100 | ..... | 619 |
| Octobre | 81 | ..... | 9 | 56 | ..... | 635 |
| Novembre | 102 | ..... | 10 | 80 | ..... | 647 |
| Décembre | 99 | ..... | 13 | 75 | ..... | 658 |
| 1926— | | | | | | |
| Janvier | 114 | ..... | 10 | 97 | ..... | 665 |
| Février | 90 | ..... | 14 | 68 | ..... | 673 |
| Mars | 90 | ..... | 9 | 106 | ..... | 648 |
| Total | 1,135 | 6 | 144 | 1,169 | 9 | ..... |

Moyenne de l'effectif à la fin de chaque mois—666.

TABLEAU N° 2.—ANCIENS MILITAIRES PRIS SUR L'EFFECTIF POUR TRAITEMENT DE LA TUBERCULOSE PENDANT L'ANNÉE FINANCIÈRE; ANALYSÉ D'APRÈS LES PREMIÈRES ADMISSIONS ET LES RÉADMISSIONS

| Mois | Première admission | Ré-admission | Admissions totales |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1925— | | | |
| Avril | 27 | 89 | 116 |
| Mai | 27 | 51 | 78 |
| Juin | 32 | 50 | 82 |
| Juillet | 34 | 65 | 99 |
| Août | 18 | 63 | 81 |
| Septembre | 18 | 82 | 100 |
| Octobre | 13 | 68 | 81 |
| Novembre | 36 | 66 | 102 |
| Décembre | 21 | 78 | 99 |
| 1926— | | | |
| Janvier | 28 | 86 | 114 |
| Février | 26 | 64 | 90 |
| Mars | 12 | 78 | 90 |
| Total | 292 | 840 | *1,132 |
| Pourcentage | 25·80 | 74·20 | 100 |

| | |
|---|---|
| *Admis d'après le tableau n° 1 | 1,135 |
| Admis sur transfert d'après le tableau n° 1 | 6 |
| | 1,141 |
| Congédiés sur transfert d'après le tableau n° 1 | 9 |
| Total des admissions | 1,132 |

TABLEAU N° 3.—NOMBRE D'EX-MILITAIRES TUBERCULEUX, ADMIS, RENVOYÉS, DÉCÉDÉS ET DEMEURANT SOUS TRAITEMENT DURANT L'ANNÉE FINANCIÈRE

*Traitement seulement*

| Mois | Admis | Renvoyés | Décédés | Transférés pour un autre traitement | Effectif |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Effectif le 31 mars 1925 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 53 |
| 1925— | | | | | |
| Avril | 24 | 11 | 3 | 8 | 55 |
| Mai | 12 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 47 |
| Juin | 20 | 6 | ..... | 12 | 49 |
| Juillet | 19 | 9 | 3 | 13 | 43 |
| Août | 15 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 50 |
| Septembre | 21 | 18 | 4 | 14 | 35 |
| Octobre | 17 | 7 | ..... | 10 | 35 |
| Novembre | 14 | 10 | 1 | 6 | 32 |
| Décembre | 22 | 10 | ..... | 9 | 35 |
| 1926— | | | | | |
| Janvier | 14 | 15 | 2 | 3 | 29 |
| Février | 10 | 8 | 1 | ..... | 30 |
| Mars | 20 | 8 | 1 | 12 | 29 |
| Total | 208 | 112 | 21 | 99 | |

TABLEAU 4.—Ex-militaires sur l'effectif pour traitement contre la tuberculose, le 31 mars 1926. Détails basés sur les années de leur admission ou réadmission

| Année de l'admission | Première admission | Ré-admission | Totaux |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1918 (Après le 1er avril) | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| 1919 | 7 | ..... | 7 |
| 1920 | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| 1921 | 6 | 10 | 16 |
| 1922 | 18 | 7 | 25 |
| 1923 | 20 | 28 | 48 |
| 1924 | 40 | 65 | 105 |
| 1925 | 88 | 207 | 295 |
| 1926 | 29 | 111 | 140 |
| Total en traitement le 31 déc. 1926 | 217 | 431 | 648 |
| Pourcentage | 33·49 | 66·51 | 100 |

TABLEAU 5.—Rapport indiquant l'effectif total des patients dans les Sanatoria anti-tuberculeux jusqu'au 31 mars 1926

| Unité | Institution | Patients internes | Patients externes | Effectif total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| "A" | Sanatorium Lac Edouard, Lac Edouard, P.Q. | 4 | ..... | 4 |
| "B" | Sanatorium de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Kentville, N.-E. | 51 | ..... | 51 |
| "C" | Sanatorium Mowat, Kingston, Ont. | 78 | ..... | 78 |
| "D" | Sanatorium Calydor, Gravenhurst, Ont. | 15 | ..... | 15 |
| "D" | Hôpital Cottage Muskoka, Gravenhurst, Ont. | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| "D" | Sanatorium des Montagnes, Hamilton, Ont. | 35 | ..... | 35 |
| "F" | Sanatorium Freeport, Kitchener, Ont. | 3 | ..... | 3 |
| "F" | Sanatorium Byron, London, Ont. | 104 | 2 | 106 |
| "G" | Sanatorium Province du Manitoba, Ninette, Man. | 27 | ..... | 27 |
| "G" | Sanatorium Roi Edouard, Winnipeg, Man. | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| "H" | Sanatorium Saskatchewan, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask. | 37 | ..... | 37 |
| "H" | Sanatorium Saskatoon, Saskatoon, Sask. | 16 | ..... | 16 |
| "I" | Sanatorium Alberta Centrale, Robertson, Alta. | 17 | ..... | 17 |
| "J" | Sanatorium de la Colombie Anglaise, Tranquille, C.-A. | 34 | ..... | 34 |
| "K" | Sanatorium Jordon Memorial, River Glade, N.-B. | 21 | ..... | 21 |
| "K" | St. Jean, Hôpital du Comté, St. Jean Est | 21 | 2 | 23 |
| | Total | 465 | 4 | 469 |

TABLEAU N° 6.—Sommaire indiquant le nombre d'ex-militaires pris sur l'effectif pour traitement de la tuberculose antérieurement au 31 mars 1926 et le nombre de ceux encore vivants à cette date

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Au 31 mars 1926. | | |
| 1. Patients inscrits pour le traitement contre la tuberculose le 31 mars 1926 | | 11,345 |
| 2. Patients tuberculeux décédés jusqu'au 31 mars 1926 | 2,039 | |
| 3. Patients tuberculeux, pensionnaires non-inscrits pour le traitement, décédés au 31 mars 1926 | 560 | |
| 4. Nombre total des patients inscrits pour le traitement contre la tuberculose, soit des pensionnaires ou des patients réguliers, décédés au 31 mars 1926 | | 2,599 |
| 5. Nombre total des patients inscrits pour le traitement contre la tuberculose et qui étaient encore vivants le 31 mars 1926 | | 8,746 |

## SERVICE DE NEUROLOGIE ET DE PSYCHIATRIE

Le travail de la division névropsychiatrique du Ministère a continué pendant l'année fiscale d'occuper une position marquante, du moins en ce qui concerne les admissions et le total de l'effectif dans les hôpitaux.

Le nombre de patients souffrant de Névrose et de psychose, soit dans les hôpitaux ou les institutions, avait atteint, en date du 31 mars 1926, un total de

1,326, dû largement au nombre de cas mentaux sous traitement à cette date, soit 1,075. Ces derniers chiffres n'ont que très peu varié d'année en année pendant les derniers cinq ans.

Il est clair que ces patients n'ont pu tous être hospitalisés aux deux institutions du Ministère, Westminster et Ste-Anne de Bellevue. Depuis la fondation de ce Ministère et même antérieurement, les cas de psychiatrie d'ex-militaires ont été hospitalisés par les maisons provinciales. Les rapports annuels précédents n'incluaient pas les chiffres indiquant le travail fait par les hôpitaux provinciaux pour aliénés en ce qui regarde les patients du Ministère, mais comme nous attachons une importance considérable à cette partie du travail, nous avons préparé les tableaux couvrant l'année financière actuelle. Pendant l'année le Ministère a continué d'avoir sous sa juridiction des patients dans presque tous les hôpitaux psychiatriques des provinces du Dominion. Ces patients ont été visité régulièrement par des représentants du Ministère et une coopération des plus amicales s'est toujours maintenue entre les services provinciaux et fédéral.

On notera que dans ce rapport des tableaux ont été inclus, comme de coutume, exposant un sommaire des activités des deux hôpitaux du Ministère, Westminster et Ste-Anne de Bellevue. On a aussi ajouté un tableau couvrant les changements dans le nombre des patients neurologiques, d'après les unités. Dans ce tableau, certains chiffres pour les unités "D" et "G" ressortent tout particulièrement, le total des admissions se trouvant supérieur aux renvois et aux admissions de toutes les autres unités mises ensemble. Ceci s'explique par le fait qu'à Toronto et Winnipeg le Ministère continue de diriger des centres neurologiques actifs.

DIAGNOSTICS: PATIENTS INTERNES, PAR MOIS, DU 1er AVRIL 1925 AU 31 MARS 1926, HÔPITAL WESTMINSTER

| — | Avril | Mai | Juin | Juillet | Août | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Déc. | Janv. | Fév. | Mars |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Faiblesse mentale primaire | 29 | 31 | 31 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 26 | 27 | 24 | 25 | 24 |
| Epilepsie | 31 | 28 | 27 | 24 | 25 | 24 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 22 | 21 | 21 |
| Syphilis cérébro-spinale | 21 | 22 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 21 | 21 | 20 | 19 | 19 | 18 | 21 |
| Démence précoce | 290 | 291 | 294 | 292 | 294 | 291 | 289 | 297 | 299 | 296 | 299 | 298 |
| Névrose | 40 | 33 | 34 | 36 | 37 | 37 | 34 | 30 | 31 | 33 | 29 | 33 |
| Alcoolisme | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Narcomanie | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Cas chirurgicaux | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Autres cas | 30 | 28 | 27 | 30 | 30 | 29 | 24 | 31 | 28 | 31 | 33 | 35 |
| Totaux | 444 | 436 | 436 | 434 | 438 | 431 | 419 | 427 | 427 | 427 | 426 | 433 |

DIAGNOSTICS: PATIENTS INTERNES, PAR MOIS, DU 1er AVRIL 1925 AU 31 MARS 1926, HÔPITAL STE-ANNE

| — | Avril | Mai | Juin | Juillet | Août | Sept. | Oct. | Nov. | Déc. | Janv. | Fév. | Mars |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Faiblesse mentale primaire | 13 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 11 |
| Epilepsie | 7 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Syphilis cérébro-spinale | 9 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Démence précoce | 218 | 217 | 219 | 220 | 220 | 220 | 219 | 220 | 219 | 220 | 220 | 219 |
| Névrose | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Alcoolisme | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| Narcomanie | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Cas chirurgicaux | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Autres cas | 50 | 56 | 49 | 47 | 40 | 40 | 36 | 44 | 46 | 55 | 51 | 48 |
| Totaux | 305 | 312 | 304 | 306 | 299 | 300 | 294 | 304 | 302 | 311 | 307 | 304 |

## RENVOIS DES HÔPITAUX NEVROPSYCHIATRIQUES DU MINISTÈRE, DU 1er AVRIL 1925 AU 31 MARS 1926

| Mois | Westminster | | | | Ste-Anne | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Guéris ou améliorés | Non-améliorés | Décédés | Total | Guéris ou améliorés | Non-améliorés | Décédés | Total |
| Avril | 5 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 7 |
| Mai | 15 | 2 | 0 | 17 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 10 |
| Juin | 6 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 20 |
| Juillet | 9 | 3 | 0 | 12 | 13 | 12 | 0 | 25 |
| Août | 4 | 4 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 7 | 0 | 11 |
| Septembre | 6 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 5 |
| Octobre | 6 | 11 | 1 | 18 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 11 |
| Novembre | 7 | 5 | 0 | 12 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 6 |
| Décembre | 7 | 3 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 8 |
| Janvier | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| Février | 4 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 10 |
| Mars | 6 | 2 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 8 |
| Total | | 41 | 9 | 128 | 63 | 56 | 6 | 125 |

## ADMISSIONS DANS LES HÔPITAUX NEVROPSYCHIATRIQUES DU MINISTÈRE, DU 1er AVRIL 1925 AU 31 MARS 1926

| | Westminster | Ste-Anne |
|---|---|---|
| Admissions volontaires | 112 | 133 |
| Internements | 6 | 1 |
| Totaux | 118 | 134 |
| | Volontaires 95% | Volontaires 99% |

## POURCENTAGE DE TOUS LES CAS HOSPITALISÉS DU 1er AVRIL 1925 AU 31 MARS 1926

| — | Westminster | Ste-Anne |
|---|---|---|
| Avril | 78 | 67 |
| Mai | 81 | 66 |
| Juin | 73 | 67 |
| Juillet | 88 | 64 |
| Août | 88 | 66 |
| Septembre | 79 | 64 |
| Octobre | 78 | 67 |
| Novembre | 73 | 58 |
| Décembre | 73 | 59 |
| Janvier | 77 | 59 |
| Février | 77 | 73 |
| Mars | 77 | 88 |
| Moyenne | 78 | 66 |

## EFFECTIF TOTAL DES PATIENTS DANS LES INSTITUTIONS PSYCHIATRIQUES DES PROVINCES AU 31 MARS 1926

| Unité | Institutions | Patients internes | Patients externes | Effectif Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| "A" | Hôpital St-Jean de Dieu, Longue Pointe, P.Q. | 11 | ..... | 11 |
| "B" | Hôpital de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, Dartmouth, N.-E. | 35 | ..... | 35 |
| "B" | Hôpital Falconwood, Charlottetown, I.P.-E. | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| "C" | Hôpital Ontario, Brockville, Ont. | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| "C" | Hôpital Ontario, Kingston, Ont. | 8 | ..... | 8 |
| "D" | Hôpital Ontario, Mimico, Ont. | 3 | ..... | 3 |
| "D" | Hôpital Ontario, Toronto, Ont. | 5 | ..... | 5 |
| "D" | Hôpital Ontario, Whitby, Ont. | 10 | ..... | 10 |
| "F" | Hôpital Ontario, Guelph, Ont. | 5 | ..... | 5 |
| "F" | Hôpital Ontario, London, Ont. | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| "G" | Hôpital provincial des Maladies mentales, Selkirk, Man. | 64 | ..... | 64 |
| "G" | Hôpital psychopatique de Winnipeg, Winnipeg | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| "H" | Hôpital provincial des maladies mentales, Battleford, Sask | 51 | 1 | 52 |
| "H" | Hôpital provincial des maladies mentales, Weyburn, Sask. | 22 | ..... | 22 |
| "I" | Hôpital provincial des maladies mentales, Oliver, Alta. | 36 | ..... | 36 |
| "I" | Hôpital provincial des maladies mentales, Ponoka, Alta. | 10 | ..... | 10 |
| "J" | Hôpital provincial des maladies mentales, Essondale, C.A. | 73 | 1 | 74 |
| "J" | Hôpital Colquitz des maladies mentales, Saanich, C.A. | 12 | ..... | 12 |
| "K" | Hôpital prov. des maladies mentales, St-Jean Ouest, N.-B. | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| | Total | 354 | 2 | 356 |

## CHANGEMENTS DANS LE NOMBRE DES PATIENTS DU MINISTÈRE SUR L'EFFECTIF DES HÔPITAUX PROVINCIAUX NEVROPSYCHIATRIQUES

Du 1er avril 1925 au 31 mars 1926

| Hôpital provincial | Admissions | Renvois | Décès | Effectif |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| St-Jean, N.-B. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Dartmouth, N.-E. | 4 | 1 | 0 | 35 |
| Falconwood, I.P.-E. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| St-Jean de Dieu, Montréal, P.Q. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 |
| Brockville, Ont. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Hôpital d'Ontario, Kingston | 1 | 2 | 1 | 8 |
| London, Ont. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Hôpital d'Ontario, Guelph | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 |
| Mimico, Ont. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Whitby, Ont. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 |
| Toronto, Ont. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Selkirk, Man. | 6 | 1 | 1 | 64 |
| Salle psychiatrique, Hôpital Général, Winnipeg | 5 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| Brandon, Man. | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Battleford, Sask. | 4 | 1 | 0 | 52 |
| Weyburn, Sask. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 22 |
| Ponoka, Alta. | 4 | 4 | 0 | 10 |
| Oliver, Alta. | 3 | 2 | 0 | 36 |
| Essondale, C.A. | 9 | 6 | 3 | 68 |
| Saanich, C.A. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| New Westminster, C.A. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Totaux | 45 | 25 | 8 | 356 |

## SOMMAIRE DES CHANGEMENTS DANS LE NOMBRE DES PATIENTS NEUROLOGIQUES—PAR UNITÉ

Du 1er avril 1925 au 31 mars 1926

| Unité | Institutions autres que les hôpitaux provinciaux, Westminster et Ste-Anne | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Admissions | Renvois | Décès | Effectif 31-3-26 |
| "A" | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| "B" | 48 | 59 | 3 | 6 |
| "C" | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| "D" | 203 | 179 | 3 | 42 |
| "F" | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| "G" | 156 | 168 | 4 | 45 |
| "H" | 17 | 18 | 0 | 2 |
| "I" | 2 | 2 | 0 | 14 |
| "J" | 58 | 60 | 1 | 14 |
| "M" | 32 | 37 | 0 | 10 |
| "U" | 36 | 48 | 4 | 8 |
| Totaux | 554 | 575 | 15 | 143 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Effectif sous traitement dans les hôpitaux autres que dans les hôpitaux provinciaux de Westminster et Ste-Anne, le 31 mars 1926 | 143 |
| Effectif sous traitement dans les hôpitaux provinciaux, 31-3-26 | 356 |
| Effectif sous traitement à l'hôpital Westminster, 31-3-26 | 433 |
| Effectif sous traitement à l'hôpital Ste-Anne, 31-3-26 | 304 |
| Effectif sous traitement, cas de maladies mentales, "M" et "U", 31-3-26 | 59 |
| Effectif névropsychiatrique, Grand total | 1,295 |

## RAPPORT DE LA SECTION DES FOURNITURES MÉDICALES

Le Ministère a continué sa politique d'achats et de distribution centralisés des fournitures médicales et chirurgicales, en opérant un dépôt central à Toronto, auquel les diverses institutions s'adressent pour obtenir les approvisionnements nécessaires.

Tel qu'auparavant, la section des Fournitures Médicales au Bureau-Chef, sous le contrôle du Directeur des Services Médicaux, surveille les achats, les requisitions, la distribution et la consommation de tous les approvisionnements médicaux et chirurgicaux ainsi que le matériel du Rayon X et la fabrication des préparations gardées en magasins.

Suit un exposé sommaire de ces opérations pour l'année se terminant le 31 mars 1926:

| | |
|---|---|
| Valeur totale des fournitures en magasin le 31 mars 1925 | $17,956 21 |
| Valeur totale des marchandises reçues pendant l'année | 66,735 75 |
| Valeur totale des marchandises sorties des magasins pendant l'année | 67,194 79 |
| Valeur totale du stock en main le 31 décembre 1924 | 17,497 17 |

## SERVICES DENTAIRES

Le nombre des cliniques dentaires en opération sous le Ministère au 31 mars 1926, était de 12, le même nombre qu'à la fin de l'année précédente. Le personnel total employé par la Division dentaire a cependant été réduit de six employés et se compose maintenant de 23.

Suit un bref exposé des services dentaires rendus du 1er avril 1925 au 31 mars 1926.

### CLINIQUES DU MINISTÈRE

| | Canadiens | Impériaux | Autres soldats | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Terminés | 1,870 | 51 | 7 | 1,928 |
| Travaux | 31,334 | 843 | 101 | 32,278 |

### REPRÉSENTANTS DENTAIRES

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Terminés | 316 | 26 | ..... | 342 |
| Travaux | 2,625 | 157 | ..... | 2,782 |

### BUREAU DES VÉTÉRANS DES ÉTATS-UNIS

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Terminés | 98 | 46 | 1 | 145 |
| Travaux | 1,187 | 472 | 6 | 1,665 |

### TRAITEMENTS APRÈS LE LICENCIEMENT, TERMINÉS D'APRÈS L'ARRÊTÉ-EN-CONSEIL C.P. 963

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canada | 5 | Etats-Unis | 4 | Total | 9 |

### SOMMAIRE

| | |
|---|---|
| Nombre total de cas terminés, tous services, tous pays | 2,424 |
| Nombre total d'opérations, tous services, tous pays | 36,725 |

## DIVISION DE L'ADMINISTRATION

Aucun changement important n'a eu lieu pendant l'année dans l'organisation de cette Division, mais on a encore réussi à en réduire le coût d'administration.

Le Ministère des Pensions Anglaises a décidé d'ouvrir un bureau à Ottawa et les arrangements nécessaires ont été faits pour transférer à ce Bureau l'ouvrage antérieurement accompli par la Division des Pensions Impériales du Ministère, le 1er avril 1926.

Tel qu'indiqué dans le tableau ci-dessous, le personnel de la Division de l'Administration a été réduit pendant l'année courante de 125, le personnel général de cette Division de 101 et la Division d'orthopédie et de prothèse a été réduite de 24 employés. La raison de cette division du personnel telle qu'indiquée ci-dessous est que les salaires du personnel à l'emploi de la division d'orthopédie et de prothèse sont compris dans le coût de fabrication et ne sont pas montrés sur le tableau du coût d'administration générale.

PERSONNEL DE LA DIVISION DE L'ADMINISTRATION, 31 MARS 1926

| — | Personnel | Appointements |
|---|---|---|
| Division de l'administration, 31 mars 1925 | 893 | $1,116,116 |
| Réduction pendant l'année | 101 | * 13,510 |
| Division de l'administration, 31 mars 1926 | 792 | 1,102,606 |
| Division des appareils d'orthopédie et de prothèse, 31 mars 1925 | 111 | 199,198 |
| Réduction pendant l'année | 24 | 39,037 |
| Division des appareils d'orthopédie et de prothèse, 31 mars 1926 | 87 | 160,161 |
| Réduction totales de la division de l'Administration pour l'année fiscale 1925-26 | 125 | 52,547 |

## ENTRAÎNEMENT PROFESSIONNEL

Il a été nécessaire de continuer de donner un entraînement professionnel à un nombre limité d'ex-militaires pendant l'année fiscale, spécialement parce que l'augmentation de leur invalidité de guerre a empêché ces hommes de poursuivre leur occupation d'avant-guerre ou l'occupation pour laquelle ils avaient été antérieurement entraînés. Presque tout l'entraînement actuel est donné par des firmes suffisamment intéressées dans le sujet pour lui garantir une position à la fin de la période nécessaire d'entraînement, qui dans la plupart des cas ne nécessite pas plus qu'une couple de mois.

Nous avons profité des provisions de l'Arrêté-en-Conseil C.P. 2944 qui permet au Ministère d'obtenir des emplois permanents dans le Service Civil, pour les soldats invalides, en leur donnant une courte période d'entraînement dans l'emploi qu'ils doivent occuper. Cet arrangement a été d'une grande valeur en nous permettant de placer les invalides dans le Service Civil. Le nombre d'hommes ainsi placés n'est pas très grand mais c'est dû principalement au fait que les vacances ont été rares. La Commission du Service Civil coopère de toute manière afin de faire un succès de cette provision de l'arrêté-en-conseil.

Pendant les douze mois 111 ex-militaires ont été acceptés pour entraînement et au 31 mars, 55 de ce nombre étaient encore sur l'effectif. Sur ce total de 111, dix-neuf hommes recevaient de l'entraînement dans divers ministères du Gouvernement fédéral, d'après les provisions du C.P. 2944. De ce nombre 2 étaient encore sur l'effectif au 31 mars 1926.

*Ces chiffres représentent une réduction actuelle d'environ $104,000 vu que le bonus provisoire qui était antérieurement séparé du salaire est maintenant compris dans ce salaire.

EX-MILITAIRES ENTRAINÉS SOUS C.P. 2944 ET ABSORBÉS PAR LES MINISTÈRES

| — | Du 1er janvier 1921 au 31 mars 1925 | Année fiscale se terminant 31 mars 1925 | Totaux |
|---|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| Commission de l'Air | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Auditeur général | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Douane et accise | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Santé | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Immigration et colonisation | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Intérieur | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Marine et pêcheries | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Postes | 22 | 0 | 22 |
| Impressions et papeterie | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| Travaux publics | 40 | 2 | 42 |
| Commerce | 13 | 3 | 16 |
| Total | 106 | 17 | 123 |

## PRÊTS D'ENTRAÎNEMENT

Pendant l'année 16 demandes furent approuvées entraînant des déboursés s'élevant à $5,672.31. Des prêts additionnels s'élevant en tout à $158.68 furent émis à des hommes à qui on avait fait des prêts antérieurement. Le montant total des argents prêtés fut de $5,830.99. Du montant total des prêts, jusqu'à date, dix pour cent seulement est en suspens.

BILAN DES PRÊTS

| — | Au 31 mars 1925 | Année fiscale 1925-26 | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Remboursements en argent | 413,460 85 | 39,858 72 | 453,319 57 |
| Transférés aux ministères du gouvernement | 104,024 78 | 583 06 | 104,607 84 |
| Transférés au Ministère R.S.V.C | 2,107 81 | ..... | 2,107 81 |
| Balance le 31-3-26 | ..... | ..... | *61·030 15 |
| Total des argents prêtés | ..... | ..... | 621,065 37 |

*Pour distribuer suivant les provinces. Voir Etat de comptabilité N° 5, page 51.

## SOLDATS AVEUGLES

Grâce à une entente avec l'Institut Canadien pour les aveugles, des soins ultérieurs ont été donnés aux vétérans aveugles. L'institut avec ses services dans les différentes parties du Canada entreprend ce travail soit par l'entremise de ses représentants, soit en établissant, dans des cas individuels et selon la nécessité un contact personnel. Les formes de services rendus ont été énumérés dans les rapports annuels précédents.

Il y a toujours à Pearson Hall des salles exclusivement réservées à l'usage des soldats aveugles, et les aveugles de passage peuvent y être logés. Au mois de septembre 1925, il y a eu à Pearson Hall une assemblée des membres du Club Sir Arthur Pearson, pour les soldats et marins aveugles, suivie d'une réunion sociale. Tous les aveugles demeurant à une distance raisonnable y furent présents.

Des arrangements ont été faits pour la convocation d'une assemblée générale des Soldats Aveugles, en septembre 1926. L'assistance de ceux qui résident dans toutes les parties du Canada sera facilitée par des convois spéciaux et par des arrangements pour logement à Toronto.

Une réunion générale de cette sorte est plus que justifiable à cause des bénéfices qu'en retirent ceux qui sont présents. La bonne camaraderie, l'échange d'idées sur des questions d'intérêt mutuel, meilleure entente entre les hommes et ceux qui s'occupent de leur bien-être sont tous des facteurs qui tendront à réduire les réflections morbides de ceux qui pourraient y être disposés. Le Ministère paye le transport des personnes qui escortent les aveugles et des tarifs spéciaux sont généreusement accordés à cet effet par les chemins de fer.

Les soldats aveugles sont, presque tous sans exception, établis chez-eux ou chez des parents ou amis et suivent les métiers ou les emplois pour lesquels ils ont été entraînés. Dans un certain nombre de cas, l'occupation première a été abandonnée pour cause de mauvaise santé ou autres causes et dans d'autres cas des chances d'avancement ont causé le changement d'emploi.

Pendant l'année qui nous occupe, on a rapporté la mort de trois soldats aveugles. Ceci porte le total d'aveugles décédés à 13.

Des 153 soldats canadiens aveugles, 118 résident au Canada, 32 dans les Iles Britanniques, 1 en Belgique et 2 aux Etats-Unis. Au 31 mars 1926, le nombre des Canadiens qui recevaient une pension pour cécité ou perte d'un œil ou de deux yeux était de 1,228.

## SERVICE D'EMPLOIS

D'après les arrangements faits par l'entremise du Ministère du Travail avec le Bureau d'Emploi du Canada, on donne une attention spéciale aux placements d'invalides. On a rattaché le Service d'Emplois anciennement dirigé par ce Ministère avec celui du Bureau d'Emploi Fédéral et cet arrangement a été trouvé très satisfaisant.

TABLEAU DES DEMANDES DES PLACEMENTS D'EX-MILITAIRES INVALIDES, TEL QUE RAPPORTÉ PAR LE BUREAU D'EMPLOI DU CANADA PENDANT L'ANNÉE FINANCIÈRE SE TERMINANT LE 31 MARS 1926

| Demandes | Emplois | Annulations | Attendant un emploi au 31-3-26 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17,973 | 9,902 | 5,795 | 2,276 |

## EMPLOIS AU SERVICE CIVIL

Dans le but d'aider aux ex-militaires invalides à se placer au Service Civil Fédéral du Canada, une liaison étroite a été maintenue entre ce Ministère et la Commission du Service Civil et toute l'assistance possible a été donnée aux demandeurs afin de les aider à suivre les règlements du Service Civil concernant ces nominations.

## COMITÉS DE RÉHABILITATION

En plus du travail accompli au Service d'Emplois, des Comités spéciaux ont été organisés à Toronto, Montréal, Edmonton et Vancouver.

### EXTRAIT DU RAPPORT DU COMITÉ DE RÉHABILITATION DE TORONTO

*Enregistrement.*—Pendant les deux dernières années 1,576 ex-militaires partiellement invalides ont demandé du secours au comité vu qu'ils étaient sans emploi et qu'il était impossible de leur trouver du travail permanent. Une analyse de leurs enregistrements indique cependant que 996 parmi 1,000 cas ont été employés au moins une fois; ceci exclut l'ouvrage d'une nature temporaire et quelques-uns d'entre-eux avaient été engagés au moins quinze fois avant leur enregistrement chez-nous, mais n'avaient pû se maintenir en place.

Il est par conséquent évident qu'une attention spéciale doit être donnée à l'élimination des facteurs qui tendent à empêcher ces hommes de garder leur position; et une attention spéciale pourrait aussi être apportée dans la selection et le placement de ces hommes. Le seul fait que 63.3 pour cent de ces hommes que nous avons placés dans des emplois permanents pendant les deux dernières années sont encore à l'ouvrage, indique que ces hommes sont aptes à répondre aux méthodes scientifiques de placement. Suit une analyse de nos dossiers d'enregistrement par le tableau ci-dessous:

| | 31 mars 1926 | |
|---|---|---|
| Premiers enregistrements | 1,538 | |
| Autres enregistrement | 208 | |
| | | 1,746 |
| Placements par le comité | 492 | |
| Travaillant d'eux-mêmes | 118 | |
| Ne pouvant être localisés par poste recommandée, téléphone ou visite | 74 | |
| Ayant quitté la ville | 62 | |
| Ayant quitté le Canada | 35 | |
| Conmunications sans réponse | 11 | |
| Cas sérieux (Voir "Note") | 14 | |
| Décédés | 8 | |
| Sans invalidité | 8 | 822 |
| Résidu des enregistrement—Dossiers actifs | | 924 |

NOTE.—Cas sérieux—ceux pour lesquels il est très difficile de trouver un emploi convenable à cause de leur état physique ou mental actuel.

Ce tableau indique un résidu de 924 enregistrements sur nos dossiers actifs mais ce nombre aurait sans doute été augmenté si une publicité plus grande avait été donnée du travail du Comité.

*Invalidités.*—La sympathie du public va aux ex-militaires partiellement invalides dont l'invalidité est évidente mais on ne tente pas autant d'aider les hommes dont l'invalidité n'est pas aussi manifeste. Par conséquent nous constatons que la plus grande proportion des cas non réglés à nos dossiers appartiennent à cette dernière catégorie et nous rencontrons aussi plus de difficulté à placer avec succès les hommes appartenant à ce groupe.

*Emplois.*—Pendant les deux dernières années le comité a placé 544 individus dont 452 dans des emplois permanents et 92 temporairement. Pour réussir, la réhabilitation exige un emploi permanent et par conséquent le Comité n'a fait aucun effort pour placer ces hommes dans des positions transitoires. Dans les cas cependant où un ouvrage temporaire pouvait conduire à un emploi permanent et lorsque nous désirions vérifier l'habilité d'un individu ou ses aptitudes au travail, nous avons fait exception à cette politique.

*Dépenses.*—Dans le tableau suivant des dépenses, nous avons établi une comparaison entre les dépenses pour l'année se terminant le 31 mars 1925, avec l'année se terminant le 31 mars 1926.

| — | Du 1er juin 1924 au 31 mars 1925 | Du 1er avril 1925 au 31 mars 1926 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. |
| Boni | 427 60 | 70 95 |
| Salaires | 26,236 58 | 26,326 73 |
| Transport et dépenses de voyage (Y compris billets du passage) | 992 95 | 899 50 |
| Eclairage et chauffage | 299 89 | 488 63 |
| Papeterie et fournitures de bureau | 434 50 | 104 76 |
| Imprimerie | 291 77 | 148 24 |
| Téléphones, télégraphes, timbres | 248 95 | 317 52 |
| Dépenses diverses (comprenant publicité, collations du surintendant) | 347 23 | 195 72 |
| | 29,279 47 | 28,552 05 |
| Dépenses totales jusqu'à date | 57,831 52 | |

*Sommaire des résultats.*—Les dépenses brutes pour les deux dernières années, comprenant le coût d'organisation, d'administration et de bonis, ont été de $62,581.87 donnant un coût brut par placement de $115.

Le total des bonis se monte à $498.55, soit $24.93 par individu recevant un boni ou 91 sous par individu placé. Il est à remarquer que vingt hommes seulement ont eu besoin d'un boni pour les aider à s'adapter à leur travail.

### COMITÉ DE RÉHABILITATION DE MONTRÉAL

Par l'ordre en conseil P.C. 1525, en date du 5 septembre 1925, l'approbation a été donnée à certaines propositions faites par le Comité de Réhabilitation de Montréal, par lesquelles ce comité s'engageait d'aider spécialement les ex-militaires à se trouver des emplois permanents. Le personnel du Ministère qui était auparavant employé à ce travail est alors passé sous le contrôle du Comité. Un secrétaire qui avait eu une expérience spéciale dans ce genre de travail a été mis en charge des opérations. Les salaires du secrétaire et du personnel ainsi que les dépenses du comité sont payés par le Ministère.

Le Comité se compose d'un groupe d'hommes de profession et d'affaires éminents de la ville de Montréal sous la présidence du Général Sir Arthur W. Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. Le sous-comité administratif comprend les messieurs suivants: M. George Hodge, M. Joseph Laporte, M. J. J. M. Pagman, Lieut.-Colonel W. A. Grant, Lieut.-Colonel Robert Starke, M. H. M. Jaquays, M. A. D. Anderson, président, Lieut.-Col. Wilfred Bovey, O.B.E., Major E. Flexman, D.S.O., M. E. H. Scammell.

Les membres du Comité ont manifesté un intérêt personnel très grand dans le succès de ce comité et suppléent au travail accompli par les officiers salariés du comité et il en est résulté une augmentation dans le nombre des placements.

CLASSIFICATION DES PLACEMENTS FAITS PAR LE COMITÉ DE RÉHABILITATION DE MONTRÉAL

| — | Temporaires | Semi-permanents | Permanents |
|---|---|---|---|
| Septembre, 1925 | 64 | 11 | 18 |
| Octobre | 86 | 47 | 25 |
| Novembre | 132 | 25 | 29 |
| Décembre | 155 | 23 | 13 |
| Janvier 1926 | 124 | 16 | 25 |
| Février | 138 | 11 | 40 |
| Mars | 178 | 35 | 39 |
| Total | 877 | 168 | 189 |

Le nombre d'individus enregistrés comme sans emploi sur les livres du comité au 31 mars 1926, était de 564.

### COMITÉ DES CITOYENS DE LA VILLE D'EDMONTON

Le comité fait rapport comme suit:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Tracts émis | 1,178 |
| Lettres personnelles | 773 |
| Visites aux employeurs | 1,184 |

| | Mariés | Célibataires |
|---|---|---|
| Positions obtenues | 132 | 9 |
| Effectif au début | 132 | 6 |
| Effectif à la fin | Nul | Nul |

Tous les ex-militaires invalides et sans emploi aux dossiers du comité au début de son opération ont été placés. Au moins un vingtaine d'autres positions ont été trouvées pour des individus qui se sont adressés au comité en passant, et dont la plupart avaient été envoyés au comité par des organisations de charité et les clubs militaires de la ville. Il est bon de noter à ce sujet que les services de ce comité ont été requis largement par le public et on y fait souvent allusion lorsque les intérêts des ex-militaires sont discutés. Un contact direct a été maintenu avec le groupe des employeurs, tant par téléphones que par visites personnelles et il est admis ouvertement que ce comité a bien servi les ex-militaires en tant que Bureau d'Emplois.

La seule dépense que le Ministère a encourue relativement aux opérations du comité de Réhabilitation d'Edmonton a été le paiement d'un salaire de $150 par mois au secrétaire, pendant cinq mois, soit un total de $750.

## COMITÉ DES CITOYENS DE VANCOUVER

Ce comité a fait rapport que les avis dans les journaux ont donné beaucoup de publicité aux buts du comité et par conséquent le bureau a été continuellement rempli de postulants cherchant de l'emploi. La plupart de ces cas on dû être traités individuellement et avec une attention spéciale aux détails en tenant compte de leur emploi avant la guerre et de leurs emplois après la guerre. Ces renseignements étaient écrits par les demandeurs et mis sur filières pour usage futur. Ce système a fonctionné d'une façon très satisfaisante et au cas d'un appel pour des emplois, donne toute l'information nécessaire et est très utile lorsqu'il s'agit de faire rapport à l'employeur présomptif.

Un tract a été imprimé, donnant les buts et les objets du travail du comité d'une manière brève, et comprenait les noms des membres du comité et des organisations qui appuyaient le mouvement. Plusieurs copies de ce tract ont été envoyées aux membres du comité, avec une lettre leur indiquant quel travail avait été accompli, le fonctionnement du bureau et les résultats qui avaient déjà été obtenus. Nombre d'hommes ont été ainsi placés grâce aux efforts du comité des citoyens et à la publicité qui a été donnée au mouvement.

Les hommes qui se présentent au bureau subissent un examen serré relativement à leur abilité à remplir certaines occupations spécifiques. De cette façon cette information est d'un grand avantage et permet de fournir à l'individu une lettre de présentation aux patrons, gérants ou contre-maîtres des différentes firmes. On établit ainsi un lien entre l'individu et le patron que l'homme seul n'aurait pas réussi à créer.

Cinquante-deux hommes environ ont été placés. Vingt-cinq d'entre eux sont là comme permanents et le résidu occupe des emplois temporaires durant une couple de jours et quelquefois plus longtemps.

La seule dépense occasionnée au Ministère relativement à l'opération du Comité des Citoyens de Vancouver, a été le salaire du secrétaire, du 22 janvier au 31 mars à $150 par mois. Total, $348.39.

## EMPLOIS PROTÉGÉS

Le Ministère continue de diriger les ateliers Vetcraft où des pensionnaires canadiens qui sont inaptes aux emplois extérieurs sont éligibles, sujets à de certaines conditions. Les heures de travail sont plus ou moins régies par l'état physique du travailleur à qui on donne les soins nécessaires et qu'on encourage à apprécier ses responsabilités. Le but ultime est d'obtenir qu'il reprenne confiance en lui-même et par son abilité au travail de le rendre apte à occuper un emploi à l'extérieur.

Les ateliers Vetcraft opèrent à Toronto, Hamilton, London, Kingston, Halifax, Saint-Jean, Montréal, Winnipeg, Vancouver et Victoria. Les quatre derniers opèrent sous la direction de la Société de la Croix Rouge Canadienne sous la direction immédiate des Comités d'Ateliers d'après une entente uniforme

entre le Ministère et la Croix Rouge. Ceci pourvoit à ce que 85 pour 100 de toutes les dépenses au fonds du capital sera à charge du Ministère ainsi que 75 pour 100 des pertes jusqu'à un maximum de $30 par mois, par homme. Le 1er avril 1925, le Ministère a pris charge des opérations de l'atelier de Saint-Jean et le 21 novembre 1925, il a aussi été nécessaire de prendre le contrôle de celui d'Halifax. Les négociations sont en cours actuellement et le Ministère est à faire un inventaire en vue de prendre charge du fonctionnement de l'atelier de Winnipeg, actuellement sous la Croix Rouge.

Les ateliers de Toronto et d'Hamilton se sont spécialisés dans la fabrication des tables de cuisine en bois avec dessus en porcelaine, planches à laver, ustensiles de cuisine en bois et une ligne très complète de jouets en bois et d'ameublements d'enfants. Ces ateliers se sont créés une large clientèle et les ateliers de Winnipeg et d'Halifax fonctionnent maintenant d'après les mêmes données. A Saint-Jean l'atelier a été outillé pour la fabrication de boîtes non-assemblées et on s'efforce actuellement de développer le commerce d'exportation de ces produits aux marchés anglais et étrangers.

Les ateliers dirigés par la Croix Rouge se spécialisent plutôt dans l'ouvrage de réparation et de commandes spéciales.

Tous les coquelicots ainsi que les couronnes qui sont distribués et vendus au jour de l'Armistice, chaque année, sont fabriqués dans les ateliers Vetcraft et donnent un travail considérable à des hommes qui autrement seraient sans emploi. La demande annuelle est d'environ 1,250,000 petits coquelicots, 150,000 d'un plus grand modèle et 2,500 couronnes de genres divers.

Le nombre d'hommes sur l'effectif au 31 mars 1926 était de 287, distribués comme suit:—

| *Ateliers de la Croix Rouge* | | *Ateliers du Ministère (R.S.V.C.)* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Montréal | 28 | Halifax | 14 |
| Winnipeg | 28 | Kingston | 10 |
| Vancouver | 33 | Toronto | 96 |
| Victoria | 32 | Hamilton | 31 |
| | | London | 8 |
| | | Saint-Jean | 7 |

## SECOURS

Le nombre d'hommes auxquels on a accordé du secours pendant la saison de l'hiver 1925-26 a été de 3,121.

Les dépenses occasionnées par le secours pendant l'exercice financier ont été de $337,401.73, ce qui est une diminution d'environ $75,000 sur l'année précédente.

Ces secours ne sont pas émis en argent mais sous forme de commandes aux épiciers, marchands de combustibles, propriétaires, etc., dont les comptes sont acquittés lorsque présentés. Le montant versé par le Ministère, à cause d'un nombre de comptes rapportés de l'année précédente, s'est monté à $341,944.21, excédant légèrement le montant des commandes données pendant l'année.

Les secours émis par les différentes unités se chiffrent comme suit:—

| — | Unité | Montant du secours |
|---|---|---|
| | | $ c. |
| Québec | "A" | 55,309 46 |
| Nouvelle-Écosse et Ile du Prince-Édouard | "B" | 50,100 35 |
| Ontario-Est | "C" | 30,815 21 |
| Ontario-Central | "D" | 108,574 75 |
| Ontario-Ouest | "F" | 10,442 99 |
| Manitoba | "G" | 53,539 64 |
| Saskatchewan | "H" | 3,617 96 |
| Alberta | "I" | 6,797 47 |
| Colombie-Britannique | "J" | 16,881 66 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | "K" | 1,322 24 |
| Total | | 337,401 73 |

SECOURS ÉMIS PAR SEMAINES

| Semaine se terminant le | Hommes | Montant | Semaine se terminant le | Hommes | Montant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1925 | | $ c. | 1925 | | $ c. |
| Avril 4 | 1,724 | 19,867 70 | Oct. 3 | 159 | 2,211 72 |
| 11 | 1,424 | 16,792 32 | 10 | 131 | 1,165 10 |
| 18 | 1,108 | 11,428 86 | 17 | 139 | 1,105 50 |
| 25 | 352 | 2,645 17 | 24 | 171 | 1,452 32 |
| Mai 2 | 443 | 4,750 77 | 31 | 207 | 1,814 95 |
| 9 | 98 | 881 66 | Nov. 7 | 275 | 2,927 17 |
| 16 | 115 | 821 01 | 14 | 378 | 3,407 52 |
| 23 | 141 | 1,373 76 | 21 | 494 | 4,715 30 |
| 30 | 351 | 7,103 73 | 28 | 495 | 4,407 98 |
| Juin 6 | 83 | 785 73 | Déc. 5 | 229 | 2,644 69 |
| 13 | 83 | 641 68 | 12 | 316 | 3,232 06 |
| 20 | 135 | 1,405 18 | 19 | 437 | 4,327 22 |
| 27 | 346 | 6,882 81 | 26 | 412 | 3,653 29 |
| Juillet 4 | 82 | 674 61 | 31 | 334 | 2,702 25 |
| 11 | 97 | 776 63 | 1926 | | |
| 18 | 119 | 1,066 82 | Janv. 9 | 581 | 5,763 90 |
| 25 | 145 | 1,442 79 | 16 | 620 | 5,379 96 |
| Août 1 | 321 | 6,317 78 | 23 | 965 | 8,700 42 |
| 8 | 100 | 906 09 | 30 | 1,492 | 14,078 71 |
| 15 | 93 | 790 03 | Fév. 6 | 1,693 | 19,011 76 |
| 22 | 99 | 656 03 | 13 | 2,124 | 20,831 90 |
| 29 | 120 | 945 94 | 20 | 2,075 | 19,364 25 |
| Sept. 5 | 319 | 6,236 96 | 27 | 1,810 | 16,575 91 |
| 12 | 93 | 799 98 | Mars 6 | 2,042 | 23,133 04 |
| 19 | 100 | 730 48 | 13 | 2,224 | 23,462 68 |
| 26 | 105 | 796 03 | 20 | 2,070 | 18,987 73 |
| | | | 27 | 1,775 | 15,135 18 |
| | | | 31 | 878 | 9,688 67 |
| | | | | 32,722 | 337,401 73 |

## DIVISION DE L'ASSURANCE DES VÉTÉRANS

Cette division s'est occupée pendant l'année de la collection des primes, d'ajuster les polices existantes et de régler les réclamations pour décès. Pendant l'année, 221 réclamations pour décès ont été reçues formant un total de $558,600. Le nombre de polices rachetées a beaucoup augmenté pendant l'exercice financier, le nombre en étant de 700 en comparaison de 246 pendant l'exercice financier 1924-1925. Il y a eu moins de déchéances dans la dernière année financière que pendant l'année financière 1924-1925, le nombre de déchéances étant de 859 comparé à 1,018 pour l'année 1924-1925.

L'actif s'est augmenté de $1,014,914.16, laissant à la fin de l'exercice 1925-1926 une balance en mains de $4,231,207.22. Le revenu des primes, par conséquent, continue d'être beaucoup en excès du montant requis pour rencontrer les réclamations de toutes sortes.

### RÉCLAMATIONS DE DÉCÈS

Le taux de mortalité s'est amélioré d'une façon remarquable chaque année depuis que la Loi d'Assurance des Soldats de Retour a été mise en vigueur.

La première année d'opération complétée sous cette Loi a été l'année financière 1921-1922. Pendant cette année il ya eu 201 décès, équivalant à 22.84 par mille vies assurées. Pendant l'année 1922-1923 le taux de mortalité a été 16.43 par mille vies; en 1923-1924 ce taux a été de 10.04; en 1924-1925 il est tombé à 9.85 et en 1925-1926 le taux de mortalité a été de 8.21 par mille vies.

En comparant ces chiffres il ne faut pas oublier que depuis septembre 1923, aucunes nouvelles polices n'ont été émises et par conséquent, les assurés ont tous vieilli depuis cette date, faisant que l'amélioration du taux de mortalité est en réalité beaucoup plus grand qu'indiqué par les chiffres.

## TABLEAU POUR LA PÉRIODE DU 1er AVRIL 1925 AU 31 MARS 1926

### Polices

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rachetées au 31 mars 1925 | 362 | $ 1,099,500 00 |
| Rachetées, 1925–26 | 700 | 1,760,500 00 |
| Total des polices rachetées | 1,062 | 2,860,000 00 |
| Assurances acquittées à valeur réduite au 31 mars 1925 | 21 | 10,206 00 |
| Assurances acquittées à valeur réduite, 1925–26 | 20 | 7,553 50 |
| Assurances acquittées à valeur réduite—en vigueur | 41 | 17,759 50 |
| Assurances prolongées au 31 mars 1925 | 832 | 2,010,500 00 |
| Assurances prolongées—1925-26 | 840 | 1,796,500 00 |
| Total des polices d'assurances prolongées | 1,672 | 3,087,000 00 |
| Réclamations d'invalidités au 31 mars 1925 | 10 | 21,600 00 |
| Réclamations d'invalidités—1925–26 | 15 | 39,835 16 |
| Expirées ou réduites, 1925–26 | 5 | 11,675 00 |
| Réclamations d'invalidités en vigueur | 20 | 49,760 16 |

### Réclamations de décès

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Valeur des polices de réclamations de décès au 31 mars 1925 | 1,058 | 3,226,800 00 |
| Valeur des polices de réclamations de décès, 1925–26 | 221 | 558,600 00 |
| Valeur totale des polices | 1,279 | 3,785,400 00 |
| Réglées par paiements en espèces ou par rente viagère au 31 mars 1925 | 759 | 2,391,350 00 |
| Réglées par paiements en espèces ou par rente viagère—1925–26 | 174 | 473,050 00 |
| Total, réglées | 933 | 2,864,400 00 |
| Assurances et primes payées d'après l'art. 10 R.S.I. au 31 mars 1925 | 239 | 108,877 08 |
| Assurances et primes payées d'après l'art. 10 R.S.I., 1926-26 | 51 | 30,412 41 |
| Total | 290 | 139,289 49 |
| Réclamations non réglées, 31 mars 1925–26 | 56 | 133,500 00 |

### Déchéances et rétablissements

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Déchéances au 31 mars 1925 | 14,333 | 32,311,000 00 |
| Déchéances, 1925–26 | 4,419 | 10,120,000 00 |
| Total | 18,752 | 42,431,000 00 |
| Rétablissements au 31 mars 1925 | 9,095 | 20,510,500 00 |
| Rétablissements, 1925–26 | 3,560 | 8,210,000 00 |
| Total | 12,655 | 28,720,500 00 |
| Déchéances nettes | 6,097 | 13,710,500 00 |

### Recettes et déboursés

| | Dr. | Cr. |
|---|---|---|
| Balance au 31 mars 1925 | $ 3,216,293 06 | |
| Recettes comprenant les intérêts, 1925–26 | 1,680,357 40 | |
| Déboursés, 1925–26 | | 665,443 24 |
| Balance, 31 mars 1926 | | 4,231,207 22 |
| | $ 4,896,650 46 | $ 4,896,650 46 |
| Polices en vigueur le 31 mars 1926 | 26,898 | $59,447,419 66 |

## DIVISION DES APPAREILS D'ORTHOPÉDIE ET DE PROTHÈSE

Le but de la division des appareils d'orthopédie et de prothèse qui est de manufacturer et de fournir les appareils de prothèse aux invalides qui les requièrent, ne s'est pas modifié beaucoup pendant l'année bien que certains changements importants aient été contemplés. En plus de pourvoir aux besoins des Canadiens, le ministère a aussi le droit de fournir ces appareils aux ex-militaires des Forces Anglaises, résidant au Canada, et aux ex-militaires des autres armées alliées, aussi bien qu'aux autres ministères du Gouvernement et au Bureau de Compensation des Ouvriers.

Les expériences et les essais qui ont été faits par le ministère avec les jambes en métal duralumin et les rapports reçus d'Angleterre et des autres Dominions tendent tous à démontrer qu'il serait désirable d'adopter ce nouveau genre de prothèse. Après mûres réflections, le ministère a signé un contrat avec la compagnie J. E. Hanger, Limitée, de Londres, Angleterre, par lequel ceux-ci fourniront un nombre fixé de parties composantes requises pour la fabrication de ces membres et par lequel ils surveilleront l'installation de l'équipement requis et donneront les instructions nécessaires à nos ajusteurs pour ce nouveau genre d'ouvrage. Cette entente comportait des termes très favorables, vu que le ministère peut fabriquer en duplicata ou fabriquer les membres ou parties de membres lui-même lorsque l'expérience acquise justifiera cette procédure.

Pendant que nous concentrions notre attention sur ce nouveau genre de jambes artificielles, notre politique d'essayer tout nouvel appareil qui pourrait être de quelque utilité nous a conduit à l'essai d'une main artificielle en métal léger qui a été inventée par le docteur D. M. Anderson, de Toronto. Dix de ces mains ont été achetées et ajustées à des cas choisis, et nous avons décidé que nous leur ferions subir un plus long essai. Le bras en cuir qui a été perfectionné dans les ateliers du ministère est encore en grande faveur à cause de sa légèreté et est presque entièrement employé de préférence à aucun autre genre de bras artificiels.

Chaque dépôt fabrique des bottines orthopédiques requises dans la région de l'unité. Des formes et des mesures complètes sont prises pour chaque cas et il en résulte que lorsqu'un homme a besoin de renouveller sa chaussure, il n'a qu'à en faire la demande et ces chaussures sont faites sans qu'il lui soit nécessaire de se déranger pour l'essayage. A part d'être d'une grande économie, cette méthode sauve aussi du temps au demandeur et l'assure du duplicata exact des émissions précédentes en quelque endroit qu'il réside. Chaque homme est avisé de garder ses bottines en bon état et doit les retourner au dépôt lorsqu'il y a des réparations à faire et ces réparations sont faites gratuitement.

Un grand nombre d'appareils d'une importance moindre, comme les ceintures abdominales, les bas élastiques, enveloppes pour genoux, bretelles spéciales pour le dos, gants pour mains artificielles, enveloppes pour moignons, crochets, etc., sont émis par tous les dépôts, quelques-uns de notre fabrication et d'autres achetés.

Les yeux artificiels sont émis par le ministère et sa politique à ce sujet est de donner aux bénéficiaires deux yeux artificiels dont l'un lui servira de rechange. Un duplicata exact pour chaque œil est conservé au bureau de l'unité, un autre à Toronto où l'opticien du ministère fabrique tous les modèles. Il nous était impossible de faire venir à Toronto tous les cas qui requiéraient des yeux artificiels pour les faire essayer et cela a eu pour résultat que beaucoup d'individus portaient des yeux qui non seulement étaient mal ajustés mais qui étaient aussi très mal assortis au bon œil de l'individu. Une valise spéciale fut alors préparée et comprenait non seulement les appareils nécessaires mais aussi un grand choix d'yeux partiellement terminés. L'opticien a visité les unités des Provinces maritimes et d'Ottawa et a personnellement examiné et ajusté chaque œil de verre; des arrangements ont été faits pour qu'il visite maintenant les unités de

l'Ouest. Ceci est un service unique et exceptionnel vu que lorsque l'opticien aura terminé sa tournée, chaque homme aura reçu ses services et sera alors en possession d'un œil fait à ordre dont un duplicata sera gardé dans son bureau régional et un modèle à Toronto au cas où des duplicatas seraient nécessaires.

Les lunettes sont fournies aux bureaux régionaux après avoir été achetées par le ministère excepté à Toronto où le ministère les fabrique lui-même.

Une partie importante du travail de cette Division est l'étalonnage des diverses parties des membres artificiels. Bien qu'on puisse ajuster les pièces et qu'on puisse fournir à un individu un membre artificiel selon ses besoins individuels, à son dépôt régional, il est très avantageux que les pièces étalonnées puissent être émises en n'importe quel endroit et de n'importe quel autre dépôt au cas où il changerait de résidence. L'appareil est ainsi maintenu en bon état et les pièces d'échange peuvent être envoyées même par la poste au bénéficiaire qui peut les ajuster lui-même.

Le ministère a cru qu'un grand nombre de cas d'orthopédie et de prothèse, qui avaient dû recevoir une émission d'appareils au début, ne savaient pas qu'ils pouvaient faire renouveller ces morceaux ou les faire réparer par l'entremise du ministère sans qu'il leur en coûte rien. En vue d'atteindre ces cas, une carte a été incluse lors de l'envoi de chaque chèque de pension et sur cette carte on indiquait le mode de procédure à suivre par ceux qui auraient besoin de porter un appareil orthopédique. Les rapports que nous eûmes démontraient clairement qu'un grand nombre de cas éligibles n'avaient reçu aucun appoint et que d'autres n'en avaient reçu qu'un, qui était alors en mauvais état. Tous ces cas furent attentivement repassés par le ministère.

Les opérations des divers dépôts pendant l'année ont été très satisfaisantes et la coopération de l'un avec l'autre a eu pour résultat une économie appréciable dans le coût des appareils fabriqués.

| — | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1024 | 1925 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ | $ | $ | $ | $ |
| Jambes artificielles | 81·73 | 76·34 | 78·28 | 70·99 | 64·90 |
| Bras artificiels | 97·53 | 56·27 | 54·37 | 76·96 | 63·75 |
| Pilons | 27·55 | 35·15 | 32·48 | 32·87 | 32·66 |
| Chaussures orthopédiques | 20·48 | 20·80 | 20·59 | 17·81 | 16·09 |
| Petits appareils orthopédiques | 13·39 | 8·83 | 7·83 | 8·24 | 7·84 |
| Lunettes | ..... | ..... | 5·05 | 4·78 | 4·86 |
| Yeux artificiels | ..... | ..... | 4·59 | 4·56 | 4·66 |

NOTE.—L'augmentation dans le coût des bras artificiels en 1924 a été due à l'introduction d'un nouveau genre de bras faits en cuir et qui étaient de beaucoup plus légers que les bras émis antérieurement.

## CAS CANADIENS D'AMPUTATIONS

*Amputations de la jambe:*

| | Au-dessous et au genou | Au-dessus du genou | Désarticulation | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Simples amputations | 764 | 1,442 | 20 | 2,226 |

*Amputations du bras:*

| | Au-dessous et au coude | Au-dessus du coude | Désarticulation | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Simples amputations | 256 | 558 | 43 | 857 |

*Amputations multiples:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Deux jambes et deux bras | 1 | |
| Deux jambes et un bras | 2 | |
| Une jambe et un bras | 11 | |
| Deux bras | 3 | |
| Deux jambes | 75 | |
| | 92 | 92 |
| Total des cas d'amputations | | 3,175 |

RAPPORT DES DIVERS APPAREILS LIVRÉS PAR LA DIVISION D'ORTHOPÉDIE ET DE PROTHÈSE POUR L'EXERCICE FINANCIER TERMINÉ LE 31 MARS 1926

| — | Livrés avant le 30 avril 1925 | | | | Livrés du 1-4-25 au 31-3-26 | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Puissance du Canada | Bureaux de compensation ouvrière du Canada | Londres Angleterre | Etats-Unis d'Amérique | Puissance du Canada | Bureaux de compensation ouvrière du Canada | Londres Angleterre | Etats-Unis d'Amérique | |
| Jambes, tous modèles... | 7,825 | 87 | 393 | 166 | 426 | 24 | 121 | 41 | 9,083 |
| Bras, tous modèles..... | 2,547 | 113 | 49 | 10 | 87 | 22 | 8 | 2 | 2,838 |
| Chaussures orthopédiques..... | 38,624½ | 41 | 601 | 242 | 5,228½ | 40 | 214 | 99 | 45,090 |
| Pilons..... | 1,438 | 56 | 8 | 1 | 34 | 11 | 2 | ..... | 1,550 |
| Matériaux pour les yeux. | 22,190 | 76 | 167 | 170 | 1,814 | 73 | 100 | 85 | 24,675 |
| Petits appareils d'orthopédie..... | 98,746½ | 765 | 2,825½ | 849 | 20,678 | 120 | 937 | 526 | 125,447 |
| Rép. aux jambes..... | 37,865 | 111 | 978 | 199 | 6,044 | 36 | 284 | 120 | 45,637 |
| Rép. aux bras..... | 3,521 | 60 | 45 | 12 | 389 | 8 | 10 | 5 | 4,050 |
| Rép. aux chaussures..... | 42,673 | 5 | 296 | 174 | 6,300 | 7 | 150 | 81 | 49,686 |
| Rép. à tous les autres appareils..... | 10,200 | 4 | 251 | 26 | 1,338 | 5 | 32 | ..... | 11,856 |
| Totaux..... | 265,630 | 1,318 | 5,613½ | 1,849 | 42,338½ | 346 | 1,858 | 959 | 319,912 |

## DIVISION DE LA SOLDE ET DES PENSIONS

Les attributions de cette division sont d'autoriser la solde et les allocations de tous patients et de leurs dépendants qui sont sous traitement, et de prendre une décision relativement à l'état de dépendance soumise par les requérants de payer les réclamations de voyage faites par les pensionnaires pour examens médicaux tenus pour fins de pension, de tous ex-Canadiens et membres des Forces Britanniques, Australiennes, Néo-Zélandaises, Sud-Africaines et des Indes Occidentales Britanniques résidant aux Etats-Unis; d'autoriser le paiement de toutes réclamations soumises par le Bureau des Vétérans des Etats-Unis pour le traitement aux pensionnaires, autres qu'entretien et frais médicaux, de conduire les enquêtes concernant les veuves et enfants, orphelins et parents en état de dépendance, et, lorsque nécessaire, les enquêtes concernant les dépendants de pensionnaires invalides; de faire aussi des enquêtes à la prière des Gouvernements d'Australie et de la Nouvelle-Zélande; de surveiller le Service des Aumôniers, par tout le Canada; de décider de tous paiements en bloc de la Gratification de Guerre; de remplir les devoirs cléricaux nécessaires en rapport avec l'admission de tous cas aux ateliers Vetcraft et de la Croix Rouge par tout le Canada.

### SERVICE DES AUMÔNIERS

Le Service des Aumôniers a été maintenu pendant l'année écoulée avec un personnel de 17, à un coût de $10,500. Des services religieux ont eu lieu dans les hôpitaux et les aumôniers visitent les malades, soit à l'hôpital ou chez eux, et apportent des consolations non seulement aux malades, mais à leurs dépendants. On doit aussi faire mention du travail accompli par la Croix Rouge Canadienne, le Y.M.C.A. et autres organisations de ce genre qui ont fourni des jeux, des amusements et des sorties aux convalescents. Ce travail a été grandement apprécié par ceux qui en ont bénéficié.

### PAIEMENTS DE LA GRATIFICATION DE GUERRE

Le nombre total de paiements de la Gratification de Guerre du 1er avril 1925, au 31 mars 1926, fut de 74, se montant à: principal $10,493.01, et intérêt, $2,289.38.

Des paiments ont été faits dans huit cas pour un montant de: principal $1,299.90 et intérêt $427.42.

Dans neuf cas il fut payé au Directeur des Registres une somme de: principal $2,940, intérêt $921.31.

Le nombre de paiements ordinaires faits a été de dix, pour un total de: principal $560 et intérêt $940.65.

Le nombre de paiements mensuels a été de trente-trois, pour un total de $2,280, et le nombre de paiements faits au Receveur Général a été de quatorze, pour un montant de $3,413.11.

### SECTION DES INVESTIGATIONS

Des enquêtes sont tenues afin de déterminer le degré de dépendance des postulants aux pensions de dépendants ou au traitement avec solde et allocations, et pour s'assurer que les pensions payées en faveur des orphelins et autres sont dûment payées à qui de droit ou administrées correctement.

Des enquêtes générales sont tenues au Canada, tel que requis par le Bureau canadien du Ministère des Pensions Anglaises.

Lorsque des enquêtes sont nécessaires aux Etats-Unis, les rapports sont obtenus par l'entremise de la Croix Rouge Américaine. Cette société, en tout temps, a fourni un aide des plus bienveillants dans le but de nous obtenir les renseignements désirés. De notre côté, nous leur rendons la politesse et nous fournissons des rapports à la Croix Rouge Américaine en ce qui regarde les pensionnaires des Armées américaines ou leurs familles résidant au Canada.

Notre représentant d'outre-mer obtient de la même façon les rapports nécessaires concernant nos pensionnaires en Grande-Bretagne et dans l'Europe Occidentale.

### TABLEAU DU NOMBRE DES PENSIONS ADMINISTRÉES

| Administrateurs | Pensions accordées aux | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pensionnaires invalides | Veuves et enfants | Enfants orphelins | Patients | Total |
| Unités du R.S.V.C. | 189 | 92 | 65 | 15 | 361 |
| Bureau-chef, R.S.V.C. | 25 | 39 | 15 | ..... | 79 |
| Commission d'aide aux soldats | ..... | 33 | 25 | 1 | 59 |
| Ministère des Affaires Indiennes | 6 | 17 | 8 | 6 | 37 |
| Fiduciaires aux Etats-Unis | 25 | 28 | 60 | ..... | 113 |
| Autres fiduciaires | 229 | 284 | 466 | 86 | 1,065 |
| Total | 474 | 493 | 639 | 108 | 1,714 |

### SECTION DES RELATIONS ÉTRANGÈRES

Le Ministère s'occupe des membres des Forces Alliées au Canada et la Section des Relations Etrangères s'occupe des Canadiens résidant en dehors du Canada. Des arrangements réciproques ont été faits entre le Ministère du Rétablissement des Soldats dans la Vie Civile et les Gouvernements des Etats-Unis de l'Amérique, de l'Afrique du Sud, de la France et de la Belgique. Cependant, les ex-militaires des Forces Impériales, au Canada, vu le grand nombre, sont sous la juridiction de la Division des Pensions Impériales et nos Canadiens en Angleterre sont sous la juridiction du Bureau d'outre-mer du Ministère à Londres.

## DIVISION DES PENSIONS IMPÉRIALES

Le tableau suivant indique une réduction totale de 174 pensionnaires sur l'effectif à la fin de l'exercice terminé:—

| — | Nombre au 1-4-25 | Nombre admis pendant l'année | Nombre rayé pendant l'année | Nombre au 31-3-26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Officiers et dépendants d'officiers et la Royal Irish Constabulary | 2,661 | 370 | 427 | 2,604 |
| 2. Pensionnaires invalides, échelle impériale, demeurant au Canada et aux Etats-Unis | 6,375 | 1,101 | 1,226 | 6,250 |
| 3. Pensionnaires invalides, échelle canadienne demeurant au Canada et aux Etats-Unis | 1,264 | 50 | 69 | 1,245 |
| 4. Veuves et dépendants, échelle impériale, demeurant au Canada et aux Etats-Unis | 4,661 | 592 | 426 | 4,827 |
| 5. Veuves et dépendants, échelle canadienne, demeurant au Canada et aux Etats-Unis | 339 | 3 | 15 | 327 |
| 6. Pensionnaires du service naval et militaires et autres non spécifiés | 3,009 | 215 | 342 | 2,882 |
| Total | 18,309 | 2,331 | 2,505 | 18,135 |

Le relevé suivant couvre le travail accompli par la "Section des Octrois", y compris les groupes traitant du traitement médical accordé aux ex-membres des Forces Impériales et les différentes classes d'appels.

### OCTROIS ACCORDÉS DU 1ER AVRIL 1925 AU 31 MARS 1926

| | |
|---|---|
| Nouveaux octrois canadiens | 24 |
| Renouvellement des octrois canadiens | 992 |
| Paiements définitifs canadiens | 4 |
| Décisions modifiées | 262 |
| Renouvellement des octrois impériaux | 2,993 |
| Octrois impériaux intérimaires | 224 |
| Décisions n'accordant pas de paiements (Art. 9 inval. d'avant-guerre, etc.) | 489 |
| Octrois intérimaires pour officiers | 62 |
| Taux comparés | 24 |
| | 5,074 |
| Octrois définitifs recommandés | 245 |

### APPELS

| | |
|---|---|
| Appels préparés pour le Tribunal d'Appel, Londres, Angleterre | 243 |

### APPELS D'ÉVALUATION CONTRE LES DÉCISIONS FINALES AUX TERMES DE L'ARTICLE 4 DE LA LOI DES PENSIONS DE GUERRE 1921

| | Canada | E.-U. |
|---|---|---|
| Appels enrégistrés | 157 | 74 |
| Appels préparés et soumis au Bureau Fédéral d'Appels, Ottawa et au United States Veterans' Bureau, Washington | 186 | 400 |

### TRAITEMENT

| | Canada | E.-U. |
|---|---|---|
| Pris sur l'effectif pendant l'exercice | 492 | 193 |
| Payés de l'effectif pendant l'exercice | 506 | 213 |

Suit un tableau des déboursés des Fonds Impériaux faits par cette division.

TABLEAU GÉNÉRAL DES DÉBOURSÉS DU BUREAU DES PENSIONS IMPÉRIALES—DU 1er AVRIL 1925 AU 31 MARS 1926

| — | Compte de Londres | Compte d'Ottawa |
|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | $ c. |
| 1. Paiements de la solde de retraite, de la pension, etc. aux officiers et aux dépendants d'officiers, imputables au War Office Air Ministry, Ministère des Pensions, l'Amirauté, Indian Office, Colonial Office, Royal Irish Constabulary, y compris divers paiements de balances de solde, etc., autotisés par les comptes du War Office | 243,413 8 6 | |
| 2. Allocations de traitement aux officiers selon les échelles impériales | 1,421 6 0 | 12,832 47 |
| 3. Paiements de pensions aux officiers brevetés, aux sous-officiers, aux hommes et aux dépendants, imputables au War Office, Ministère des Pensions et à l'Amirauté | 493,882 2 6 | 800,598 09 |
| 4. Paiements des pensions Chelsea—imputables au War Office | 65,741 16 8 | |
| 5. Paiements des pensions navales—imputables à l'Amirauté | 29,792 9 9 | |
| 6. Paiements des allocations en cas de mariage—Imputable au War Office et à la Commission de l'Air | 444 17 2 | |
| 7. Paiements de la solde de réserve—imputables au War Office | 131 7 0 | |
| 8. Paiements des décorations pour les membres des F.E.C.—imputables au War Office | 2,327 12 6 | |
| 9. Pensions canadiennes supplémentaires aux officiers, aux dépendants, imputables au Gouvernement Canadien | ..... | 44,942 98 |
| 10. Pensions canadiennes supplémentaires aux officiers brevetés, sous-officiers et hommes, imputables au Gouvernement Canadien | ..... | 20,394 37 |
| 11. Paiement de la différence entre le montant rapporté par la pension payée en livres sterling et les taux du change au pair, aux pensionnaires recevant des pensions supplémentaires canadiennes, imputables au Gouvernement Canadien | ..... | 1,071 31 |
| 12. Paiements au Ministère aux titres suivants: traitement et entretien, solde et allocations, subsistance et divers, examens médicaux, habillement et confort, transports, imputables au Ministère des Pensions, etc. | ..... | 478,413 83 |
| 13. Au Ministère des Pensions, à l'Amirauté et au War Office, divers | ..... | 13,187 02 |
| 14. Comptes accessoires, frais de messagerie et poste compris | 75 4 2 | 808 03 |
| 15. Commissions payées du 1-4-25 au 31-3-26 | 30,957 2 4 | 31,018 22 |
| Total | £868,187 6 2 | 1,403,266 32 |

## BUREAU D'OUTRE-MER

Le Ministère maintient, à Londres, un bureau afin de donner aux pensionnaires canadiens demeurant en Grande-Bretagne, en Irlande et dans les autres pays d'Europe, les avantages et les services tels que prévus par la Loi pour ceux qui ont servi dans les Forces Canadiennes pendant la Grande Guerre.

Des registres, de tous les pensionnaires qui demeurent en Europe sont gardés à Londres, afin qu'il n'y ait aucun délai lorsqu'il s'agit de déterminer l'éligibilité d'un pensionnaire au traitement, lorsqu'il en fait la demande.

La solde et les allocations de traitement sont payées par le bureau de Londres et d'autres services de nature variée sont rendus aux pensionnaires qui auraient été dans l'impossibilité de les obtenir si ce Bureau n'existait pas.

Le total du personnel employé dans le Bureau de Londres est de 12.

## DIVISION DU GÉNIE

La division du génie est responsable de l'entretien, de la réparation des hôpitaux, des salles de clinique et des bureaux de l'administration. Elle est responsable aussi des loyers, des taxes et du service de l'aqueduc, du combustible, de la protection contre les incendies, des transports par automobile, des buanderies, des fermes et des jardins.

### ENTRETIEN ET RÉPARATIONS

Le Ministère des Travaux publics, à la demande de cette division exécute les travaux importants de réparations à tous les hôpitaux et institutions. A cette fin, le Parlement vota un montant de $57,000. L'entretien général est confié au personnel de la Division du Génie du Ministère du Rétablissement Civil des Soldats. Des dépenses sous ce titre, pendant cet exercice, furent de $24,985.27.

### LOYERS

Les édifices loués par l'entremise du Ministère des Travaux publics comprennent pratiquement tout l'espace occupé par le Ministère.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loyers en vigueur au 31 mars 1925 (R.S.V.C.) | $48,911 35 | |
| Loyers en vigueur au 31 mars 1925 (M.T.P.) | 1,210 00 | |
| | | $50,121 35 |
| Loyers en vigueur au 31 mars 1926 (M.T.P.) | $49,511 35 | |
| Loyers en vigueur au 31 mars 1926 (R.S.C.V.) | 1,596 00 | |
| | | $51,107 35 |
| Pour usage des hôpitaux | 12,044 31 | |
| Cliniques, bureaux | 39,063 04 | |

### COMBUSTIBLE

| | |
|---|---|
| Charbon acheté pendant l'exercice terminé 31-3-26 | 18,343 tonnes |
| Bonis payés | 1,268 15 |
| Déductions imposées | 5,721 43 |
| Coût net du combustible | 100,249 94 |
| Coût net par tonne | 5 37 |
| Coût moyen par tonne en soutes | 5 47 |
| Coût moyen par tonne en soutes, 1924-25 | 5 91 |

### PROTECTION CONTRE LES INCENDIES

Les appareils de protection contre les incendies ont été maintenus en bonne conditions et minutieusement inspectés, et des exercices sont exécutés périodiquement dans chaque hôpital.

Les dommages à la propriété dus à l'incendie, furent insignifiants.

### TRANSPORT PAR AUTOMOBILES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nombre d'automobiles en usage le 31-3-25 | 10 | |
| Nombre d'automobiles en usage le 31-3-26 | 10 | |
| Coût d'entretien y compris salaires des chauffeurs, pour l'exercice terminé le 31-3-26 | | $ 15,055 94 |

### BUANDERIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nombre d'articles blanchis, 12 mois finissant le 31 mars 1926. | | |
| Buanderies du Ministère | 756,372 | |
| Contrats au dehors | 690,173 | |
| | | 1,446,545 |
| Coût moyen par article— | | |
| Buanderies du Ministère | | 02·18c. |
| Buanderies sous contrat | | 02·72c. |
| Exercice financier 1924-25— | | |
| Buanderies du Ministère | | 02·59c |
| Exercice financier 1924-25— | | |
| Contrats au dehors | | 03·75c. |
| Coût du travail accompli pendant l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1926 | | $ 35,262 08 |

### FERMES ET JARDINS

L'exploitation des fermes et jardins a grandement progressé aux deux hôpitaux où elle est développée le plus, c'est-à-dire aux hôpitaux psychopathiques de Ste-Anne et de Westminster. On n'a pas employé d'ouvriers venant de l'extérieur, car les patients sous la surveillance des fonctionnaires de l'Hôpital sont capables de s'occuper de ces travaux. En plus de la culture des racinages, on s'occupe de l'élevage des poules. Les projets d'embellissement commencés aux grandes institutions il y a deux ans indiquent un progrès marqué.

## DIVISION DES ARCHIVES ET DE L'ENREGISTREMENT CENTRAL

Il n'y a pas eu de réduction dans le montant du travail régulier exécuté par la Division des Archives et de l'Enregistrement Central. Le détail des fonctions accomplies par cette division se trouve sous leurs en-têtes individuels en différents endroits de ce rapport aussi bien que dans le rapport du Bureau des Com-

missaires des Pensions, il est intéressant de noter que dans les derniers trois ans, d'après le rapport des dossiers et de la correspondance qui ont passé par cette division au 31 mars, 1924-1925 et 1926, qu'il n'y a eu que très peu de changement dans le gros montant du travail accompli.

| — | — | Moyenne par semaine | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1926 | 1925 | 1924 |
| *Dossiers—* | | | | |
| Nombre total livrés | 502,697 | | | |
| Nombre total transférés | 204,937 | | | |
| Total | 707,634 | 13,608 | 13,086 | 14,680 |
| *Correspondance—* | | | | |
| Reçue | 688,896 | | | |
| Envoyée | 1,161,276 | | | |
| Total | 1,850,172 | 35,580 | 32,398 | 34,245 |

Il faut noter que les chèques de pension, mis à la poste directement par la Division des Pensions Canadiennes, ne sont pas inclus dans les chiffres indiquant la correspondance envoyée.

La Division des Archives est responsable de la conservation des dossiers individuels des anciens membres des forces sous la juridiction du ministère. Ces dossiers forment la base des rapports de statistiques s'y rapportant.

1. *Traitement.*—Ex-militaires pris sur l'effectif du Ministère pour traitement d'après l'ordre en conseil C.P. 580.

2. *Entraînement.*—Ex-militaires sous entraînement est autorisé d'après l'ordre-en-conseil C.P. 2944.

3. *Emplois protégés.*—Hommes admis aux ateliers fonctionnant sous le Ministère et la Croix Rouge.

4. *Pensionnaires indigents.*—Hommes qui reçoivent des soins dans les institutions, aux frais du Ministère d'après l'arrêt-en-conseil C.P. 1653.

5. *Militaires licenciés de la Milice Active Permanente ou non-Permanente du Canada et qui reçoivent des traitements par le Ministère.*

6. *Appareils d'orthopédie et de chirurgie.*—Tous les appareils d'orthopédie et de chirurgie ainsi que les réparations nécessaires, émis par le Ministère, comprenant ces appareils faits sur commande pour d'autres Ministères du Gouvernement Fédéral ou pour le Bureau de Compensation des Ouvriers.

7. *Pensions:—*

(*a*) F.E.C.—pensions des F.E.C. autorisées par le Bureau des Commissaires des Pensions.

Une carte Hollerith est poinçonnée d'après ces régistres et indique sommairement le nombre des pensions de dépendance ou d'invalidité, la nature et le pourcentage de l'invalidité, le montant de la responsabilité, le nombre et la classe des bénéficiaires et les raisons des changements qui doivent être faits.

(*b*) Pensions pour long service—Loi des Pensions de 1901.

(*c*) 1885 et pensions générales.

(*d*) Pensions supplémentaires d'après les articles 46 et 47 de la Loi des Pensions.

(*e*) C.P. 2187, blessés ou tués dans l'aviation au service public.

8. *Bureau Fédéral d'Appel.* —Appels entendus par le Bureau Fédéral d'Appel.

STATISTIQUES

En plus des item précités, les rapports suivants des statistiques sont conservés.

9. *Emplois*—

(a) Les rapports de statistiques hebdomadaires sont reçus des différentes sections dites Handicap du Service d'Emplois du Canada.

(*b*) Les comités de Réhabilitation de Montréal transmettent leurs rapports toutes les semaines, ceux d'Edmonton et de Vancouver lorsqu'ils fonctionnent, et nous recevons aussi périodiquement les rapports du comité de Réhabilitation de Toronto.

(*c*) Un rapport de statistiques est reçu toutes les semaines de la division spéciale d'Emplois du bureau-chef, indiquant le nombre d'ex-militaires invalides placés dans le Service Civil par la Commission du Service Civil.

10. *Secours.*—Des rapports des statistiques sont reçus toutes les semaines indiquant le nombre d'hommes secourus par les Unités et comprenant le montant du secours accordé.

11. *Entraînement curatif.*—Des rapports hebdomadaires sont reçus du nombre d'hommes sur l'effectif du Ministère, qui reçoivent un entraînement curatif.

12. *Examens médicaux pour pensions.*—Les unités font parvenir un rapport du nombre d'examens médicaux qui ont été tenus pour fins de pensions.

13. *Traitements aux cliniques.*—Chaque unité fait parvenir un rapport du nombre de traitements donnés aux cliniques.

## DIVISION DES ACHATS ET DES MAGASINS

Il n'y a pas eu de changement dans la manière de procéder aux achats pendant l'année dernière; le total des achats pour l'année se monte à $854,043.80.

SOMMAIRE DES MAGASINS ET DES FOURNITURES

| | |
|---|---|
| *Fournitures*— | |
| Balance en mains au 31 mars 1925 | $ 1,473,200 26 |
| Achetées ou émises des magasins pendant l'année | 51,981 94 |
| | $ 1,525,182 20 |
| Usagées ou transférés aux magasins de reventes | 205,079 02 |
| Balance en mains, 31 mars 1926 | $ 1,320,103 18 |
| *Magasins*— | |
| Balance en mains au 31 mars 1925 | $ 289,922 04 |
| Reçu en magasins pendant l'année | 469,975 04 |
| | $ 759,897 08 |
| Emis des magasins pendant l'année | 488,365 95 |
| Balance en mains au 31 mars 1926 | $ 271,531 13 |

## REVENTES

On trouvera ci-dessous le montant du matériel mis en vente depuis le 1er avril 1925, de même que le total en date du 31 mars 1926:

| — | 1915-26 | Total au 31-3-26 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. |
| Bureau-chef | 8,953 70 | 157,495 12 |
| Unité "A" | 6,348 13 | 415,515 28 |
| " "B" | 1,684 65 | 271,584 89 |
| " "C" | 2,709 70 | 190,589 36 |
| " "D" | 10,251 76 | 798,306 95 |
| " "F" | 4,019 13 | 265,907 12 |
| " "G" | 540 94 | 195,662 52 |
| " "H" | 1,676 82 | 151,039 89 |
| " "I" | 1,329 86 | 215,310 75 |
| " "J" | 3,764 15 | 400,526 32 |
| " "K" | 2,344 74 | 104,039 93 |
| " "M" | 9,801 42 | 21,722 54 |
| | 53,425 00 | 3,187,700 67 |

Les transferts de marchandises aux différents ministères se répartissent de la manière suivante:—

| — | Année financière 1925-26 | Total au 31-3-26 |
|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. |
| Agriculture | 82·05 | 38,669 04 |
| Commission de l'Air | ..... | 159,954 21 |
| Douanes | ..... | 1,418 80 |
| Finances | ..... | 5,707 18 |
| Santé | 185 00 | 9,530 40 |
| Immigration et Colonisation | 80 00 | 32,009 23 |
| Affaires Indiennes | 1,931 36 | 328,564 33 |
| Intérieur | 146 95 | 115,597 06 |
| Justice | 1,853 24 | 504,884 84 |
| Travail | 50 00 | 1,065 65 |
| Marine et Pêcheries | 154 50 | 1,704 63 |
| Mines | ..... | 131,847 95 |
| Service Naval | ..... | 18,465 64 |
| Défense Nationale | 1,899 34 | 224,647 88 |
| Postes | 80 00 | 324 50 |
| Imprimerie et Papeterie | 5,588 06 | 159,044 20 |
| Travaux Publics | 5,057 14 | 136,179 69 |
| Chemins de fer et Canaux | ..... | 85,722 02 |
| Gendarmerie Royale, à cheval, du Canada | 182 75 | 17,780 47 |
| Différents Ministères | 1,407 50 | 3,860 33 |
| Total | 18,697 89 | 1,976,978 05 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Excédant en magasin au 31 mars 1925 | $ 30,345 77 | |
| Excédant au cours de l'année 1925-26 | 53,425 00 | |
| | | $ 83,770 77 |
| Transferts à d'autres ministères | $ 18,697 89 | |
| Ventes | 3,547 59 | |
| Nouvelles émissions | 40,683 44 | |
| Balance en mains au 31 mars 1926 | 20,841 85 | |
| | | $ 83,770 77 |

## DIVISION DE LA COMPTABILITÉ

Les dépenses et les revenus indiqués dans les déclarations soumises s'accordent avec les rapports du Ministère des Finances et de l'Auditeur Général.

Tous les grands livres subsidiaires et autres livres de premier enregistrement balancent et s'accordent avec les comptes contrôlés par le Bureau-chef.

En rapport avec les rapports financiers du travail de la division du comptabilité, il serait peut-être intéressant de souligner quelques-unes des opérations de cette section du Ministère.

Le système de comptabilité du Ministère est à double entrée et est intimement lié aux régistres financiers du Ministère des Finances et de l'Auditeur Général; cette organisation comprend neuf bureaux payeurs dont un dans chapue unité, en plus du Bureau-chef du Ministère. Chacun de ces bureaux comprend un personnel complet de comptabilité.

Tous paiements de salaires, solde et allocations, factures de vendeurs, etc., sont effectués par les Unités individuellement. Le Bureau-chef, en plus s'occupe des paiements de l'Unité "C", et aussi de payer les assurances des soldats de retour, ainsi que le coût des gratifications de guerre et l'émission de tous les chèques de pension. Les versements en fonds américains sont aussi faits au Bureau-chef.

Les régistres des comptes de coût tenus dans les Unités par rapport aux magasins Vetcraft et aux fabriques d'instruments d'orthopédie et de prothèse, ainsi que les frais d'hôpitaux, préparés au Bureau-chef, sont coordonnés avec les grands livres du Ministère.

Des registres de comptabilité sont tenus au moyen d'une carte poinçonnée "Hollerith" fonctionnant au moyen de machines électriques, qui réduit grandement le montant de travail requis et permet d'obtenir n'importe quel genre de renseignements financiers requis. Ce système permet aussi d'obtenir les statistiques nécessaires relativement aux finances, personnel, médecins et pensions.

La Section des Pensions de la division tient un registre au moyen de cartes, au grand livre, de chaque pension en vigueur et prépare aussi les documents nécessaires pour donner effet aux décisions du Bureau des Commissaires des Pensions.

Tous les chèques de pension sont imprimés sur les machines "Adressograph" qui fonctionnent aussi à l'électricité, au moyen d'une plaque découpée pour chaque pensionnaire. En même temps, des listes de tous les chèques émis sont préparées pour la poste. Les chèques sont imprimés et signés dans l'espace de trois ou quatre jours, ce qui représente une grande économie de temps sur les méthodes précédentes. La moyenne des chèques émis, chaque mois, est de 67,500.

Les versements de pensions sont faits:—

1. Aux anciens membres des forces militaires de la Grande Guerre.
2. Pensions supplémentaires au taux canadien pour les officiers anglais et infirmières, ainsi qu'aux pensionnaires français, belges et italiens, résidant au Canada avant la guerre.
3. Pensions pour long service aux anciens membres de la Milice active.
4. Rébellion du Nord-Ouest et pensions générales.

Les statistiques suivantes indiqueront le nombre des détails à être réglés relativement à l'administration de ces pensions:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Chèque émis | 810,953 |
| 2. Changements d'adresses des pensionnaires | 39,823 |
| 3. Réduction des primes d'assurance des soldats de retour | 116,239 |
| 4. Etats de comptes préparés, concernant les changements dans le taux des pensions individuelles | 43,163 |
| 5. Certificats à vie envoyés aux pensionnaires | 66,763 |
| 6. Certificats à vie retournés aux pensionnaires | 56,473 |

Le montant de ce travail relativement aux paiements à venir des pensions, sera indiqué par le nombre d'enfants qui atteignent la limite d'âge pour pension: 16 ans pour garçons et 17 ans pour les filles, ainsi que le nombre de pensions additionnelles accordées aux épouses et aux enfants de pensionnaires, pendant l'année financière, nécessitant la préparation d'une nouvelle documentation. Ce détail apparaît dans les statistiques suivantes:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Expiration des pensions des enfants, de 1926 à 1943, total | 91,691 |
| Minimum—3,274 en 1942. | |
| Maximum—7,054 en 1937. | |
| Une moyenne de 500 par mois pour cette période. | |
| Nombre d'épouses ajoutées | 3,417 |
| Nombre d'enfants ajoutés | 9,258 |

En plus du travail accompli par la section des pensions, le gros montant d'ouvrage est accompli par la section mécanique des "Adressograph", relativement à l'Assurance des soldats de retour.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Changements d'adresses des détenteurs de police | 12,642 |
| 2. Reçus de primes émis | 231,859 |
| 3. Avis—polices en déchéance | 3,840 |
| 4. Avis—polices rétablies | 3,078 |

Les résultats financiers du travail accompli au ministère pendant l'année, sont reflétés par les tableaux ci-contre. Ces tableaux démontrent en détail les aspects monétaires des différentes opérations sous la direction du ministère. La forme de ces tableaux est la même que celle des deux dernières années, ce qui permettra de comparer les dépenses; ces tableaux accompagnés d'une courte explication sont comme suit:—

1. *Recettes et déboursés, exercice 1925-26.*—On a inscrit du côté gauche les appropriations du parlement, les recettes provenant de toutes sources, et les balances des fonds en dépôt. On a inscrit du côté droit les déboursés bruts, divisés en paiements directs aux hommes et à leurs dépendants pour les pensions et pour le rétablissement, les paiements pour les services rendus à ces hommes et ceux effectués à d'autres organisations qui rendent des services aux vétérans, les montants non dépensés des appropriations du parlement pour l'exercice et les balances des fonds en fiducie à la fin de l'année.

On a inscrit les diverses autorisations en vertu desquelles les déboursés furent faits à la suite des items auxquels ils s'appliquent. Là, où il n'y a pas d'autorisation, la Loi du Ministère du Rétablissement des Soldats dans la Vie Civile s'applique. Les divers items de recettes et déboursés correspondent aux comptes soumis dans les rapports des comptes publics et du contrôleur général. L'état sommaire couvre les principales divisions des recettes et des déboursés du ministère, condensées pour références.

2. *Les déboursés nets du compte des pensions pour la période du 1er avril 1916 au 31 mars 1926, par exercices.*

3. *Les déboursés net du ministère du Rétablissement des Soldats dans la Vie Civile pour la période de juillet 1915 au 31 mars 1926, par exercices.*

4. *Actif courant du ministère au 31 mars 1926.*

Avances en espèces pour voyages, menues dépenses, comptes d'entretien, autres institutions, ateliers de la Croix-Rouge, etc.

Magasins: valeur des vivres, de l'équipement, etc., gardés par le ministère pour les hôpitaux, les bureaux, etc.

Magasins de reventes: excès de marchandises en main à vendre ou à transférer à d'autres ministères du gouvernement.

5. *Prêts éducationnels au 31 mars 1926.*—Prêts en suspens répartis par provinces.

6. *Comptes recouvrables au 31 mars 1926.*—Montants dus par la Grande-Bretagne, les Dominions, les Etats-Unis et les Gouvernements Alliés pour les traitements à leurs vétérans et pour les services rendus aux ministères du Gouvernement canadien, ministère de la Défense nationale, ministère des Affaires Indiennes, etc.—montants dus par d'autres hôpitaux et sanatoriums, valeur de l'équipement appartenant au ministère et prêté à des institutions civiles, où sont soignés des patients du ministère.

## SOMMAIRE DE L'ÉTAT FINANCIER, EXERCICE 1925-1926

| | |
|---|---|
| Total des appropriations—Pensions | $36,716,526 35 |
| " " M.R.C.S | 8,635,521 62 |
| " " Pensions Impériales | 4,887,992 13 |
| " Recettes sous entêtes de Votes | 3,128,439 40 |
| " Recettes imprévues | 595,506 19 |
| Balance des Fonds Fiduciaires au 31-3-25 | 3,650,779 34 |
| Dépôts aux Fonds Fiduciaires 1925-26 | 2,111,066 70 |
| | $59,725,831 73 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paiements directs aux hommes et aux dépendants— | | |
| Pensions Canadiennes | $36,932,031 99 | |
| Pensions Impériales | 4,887,992 13 | |
| M.R.C.S | 3,858,783 79 | |
| | | $45,678,807 91 |
| Paiements pour les services aux hommes et aux dépendants | | 4,839,702 28 |
| Paiements aux organisations qui ne sont pas sous le contrôle du Ministère | | 263,323 71 |
| Recettes imprévues (per contra) | | 595,506 19 |
| Dépenses recouvrables | | 8,675 29 |
| Dépenses du capital | | 1,004,308 49 |
| Coût d'administration | | 1,613,134 71 |
| Dépenses totales | | $54,003,458 58 |
| Appropriations non dépensées—Pensions | | 12,898 41 |
| M.R.C.S | | 869,680 76 |
| Balance des fonds fiduciaires, au 31-3-26 | | 4,839,793 98 |
| | | $59,725,831 73 |

N° 1

## ÉTATS DES RECETTES ET DES DÉPENSES SELON LES ÉTATS SOUMIS AU CONTRÔLEUR GÉNÉRAL ET AU MINISTÈRE DES PENSIONS, ANGLETERRE, POUR L'EXERCICE TERMINÉ LE 31 MARS 1926

### APPROPRIATIONS ET RECETTES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| APPROPRIATIONS— | | |
| *Pensions*— | | |
| Vote 92 Guerre Européenne | $34,000,000 00 | |
| Vote 409 Guerre Européenne | 1,000,000 00 | |
| Excès—Guerre Européenne | 970,776 35 | |
| | | $35,970,776 35 |
| Lois des pensions de la milice, 1901 | | 700,000 00 |
| Vote 80 Rébellion du Nord-Ouest, 1885, et général | | 40,000 00 |
| 84 Invasion fénienne, 1866 | | 750 00 |
| 93 Aviation civile | | 5,000 00 |
| | | $36,716,526 35 |
| *Rétablissement*— | | |
| Salaire statué, Ministre du Ministère | $ | 10,000 00 |
| Vote 281 Capital | | 10,000 00 |
| 282 Soins aux patients | | 2,350,000 00 |
| 283 Coût de l'entraînement professionnel | | 5,000 00 |
| 284 Salaires | | 3,100,000 00 |
| 285 Soldes et Allocations— | | |
| Traitement | $ 1,750,000 00 | |
| Entraînement | 60,000 00 | |
| | | 1,810,000 00 |
| 286 Prêts professionnels | | 10,000 00 |
| 287 Intérêts sur fonds fiduciaires | | 20,000 00 |
| 288 Secours de chômage | $ 200,000 00 | |
| 470 Secours de chômage | 150,000 00 | |
| Excès—Secours de chômage | 22,545 02 | |
| | | 372,545 02 |
| Vote 289 Dépenses d'administration | | 400,000 00 |
| 290 Compensation de la responsabilité patronale | 30,000 00 | |
| Compensation de la responsabilité patronale | 45,000 00 | |
| | | 75,000 00 |
| Vote 291 Emplois protégés | 235,000 00 | |
| Transport des aveugles | 5,000 00 | |
| Sépulture des pauvres | 10,000 00 | |
| | | 250,000 00 |
| 292 Bureau Fédéral d'Appel | | 150,000 00 |
| 293 Publicité spéciale | | 5,000 00 |
| 36 Gouvernement civil | | 21,500 00 |

### DÉBOURSÉS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| PAIEMENTS DIRECTS FAITS AUX HOMMES ET AUX DÉPENDANTS— | | |
| *Pensions*— | | |
| *Guerre européenne* (Loi de pension 1919) | | |
| Pensions | $32,919,358 49 | |
| Ajustements rétroactifs | 1,848,800 34 | |
| Premiers paiements, B.P.C. | 883,472 08 | |
| Octrois—Bureau Féd. d'Appel | 176,940 94 | |
| Gratifications, sec. 29 | 164,778 94 | |
| Paiements définitifs, sec. 29 | 69,621 55 | |
| Pensions de la Nouvelle-Zélande (recouvrables) | 10,528 13 | |
| Pensions impériales supplémentaires (Sec. 46) | 77,799 57 | |
| Pensions françaises supplémentaires (Sec. 46) | 27,133 16 | |
| Pensions italiennes supplémentaires (Sec. 46.) | 1,253 23 | |
| Octrois funéraires (Sec. 21) | 19,493 97 | |
| | | $36,199,180 40 |
| Loi des Pensions de la milice (1901) | | 697,919 84 |
| Rébellion du Nord-Ouest, 1885, et la loi des pensions, 1919, Sec. 7 | | 34,028 84 |
| Invasion Fénienne, 1866, loi des pensions, 1919, Sec. 7 | | 662 91 |
| Aviation civile, C.P. 2187, 1922 | | 240 00 |
| *Pensions impériales* (Ministère des Pensions, Angleterre)— | | |
| | | $36,932,031 99 |
| Solde de retraite, pension, etc., aux officiers et aux dépendants imputables au Ministère de la guerre, bureau de l'aviation, ministère des pensions, l'Amirauté, ministère des Indes, ministère des Colonies, Royal Irish Constabulary, etc. | | 1,180,555 14 |
| Allocations pendant le traitement aux officiers selon les échelles impériales | | 19,725 78 |
| Pensions aux officiers brevetés, sous-officiers, hommes et dépendants imputables au ministère de la guerre, nimistère des pensions, et à l'Amirauté | | 3,195,926 42 |
| Pensions de Chelsea, imputables au ministère de la guerre | | 318,847 78 |
| Pensions navales, imputables à l'Amirauté | | 144,493 57 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loi des gratifications diverses | | 476 60 | |
| Salaires—Membres du Bureau Fédéral d'Appel. | | 31,000 00 | |
| Vote 469 Projets de logement pour tuberculeux—Kamloops | | 15,000 00 | |
| | | | $ 8,635,521 62 |
| *Pensions impériales* (per contra) | | | 4,887,992 13 |
| *Fonds—Balances au 30 mars 1925—* | | | |
| Assurance des Soldats de retour | | $ 3,216,293 06 | |
| Gratification du Service de Guerre | | 191,526 99 | |
| Pensions administrées | | 242,959 29 | |
| | | | $ 3,650,779 34 |
| RECETTES— | | | |
| Vote 281 Capital | | $ 103 50 | |
| 282 Soins aux patients | | 498,812 68 | |
| 284 Salaires | | 145,194 54 | |
| 285 Soldes et allocations— | | | |
| Traitement | $ 1,044,402 95 | | |
| Entraînement | 1,188 46 | | |
| | | 1,045,591 41 | |
| 286 Prêts professionnels | | 1,078 58 | |
| 287 Intérêts sur fonds | | 511 05 | |
| 288 Secours de chômage | | 4,568 96 | |
| 289 Frais d'administration | | 1,016,210 37 | |
| 290 Compensation de la responsabilité patronale | | 34 21 | |
| 291 Emplois protégés | $ 164,867 98 | | |
| Transport des aveugles | 1,097 04 | | |
| Sépulture des pauvres | 3 10 | | |
| | | 165,968 12 | |
| 292 Bureau Fédéral d'Appel | | 21,961 93 | |
| 92 Pensions—Guerre Européenne | | 228,404 05 | |
| | | | $ 3,128,439 40 |
| RECETTES— | | | |
| Rétablissement | | 446,587 40 | |
| Pensions | | 148,918 79 | |
| | | | 595,506 19 |
| FONDS— | | | |
| Primes d'Assurance des Vétérans | $ 1,546,164 80 | | |
| Intérêt Assurance des Vétérans | 140,875 24 | | |
| | | 1,687,040 04 | |
| Gratification du Service de guerre | 11,010 71 | | |
| Pensions administrées | 413,015 95 | | |
| | | 2,111,066 70 | |
| A reporter | | $59,725,831 73 | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Allocations de mariage, imputables au ministère de la guerre | | 2,157 57 | |
| Solde de la Réserve, imputable au ministère de de la guerre | | 637 05 | |
| Décorations pour les membres de la F.E.C. imputables au ministère de la guerre | | 11,289 00 | |
| Comptes divers au ministère de la guerre, des pensions et à l'Amirauté | | 13,187 02 | |
| Comptes accessoires, frais de messagerie et poste compris | | 1,172 80 | |
| | | | $ 4,887,992 13 |
| *Solde et Allocations*—P.C. 580, 1922— | | | |
| Traitement—Clauses 4 et 9 | $ 2,319,057 77 | | |
| Allocations, C.P. 2328 | 1,524 55 | | |
| Allocations pour les patients, Clause 20 | 24,708 54 | | |
| Allocations pour les pensionnaires—Clause 20 | 74,976 03 | | |
| Entraînement, Clause 11 | 46,645 98 | | |
| Allocations aux étudiants, Cl. 20 | 26 00 | | |
| | | $ 2,466,938 87 | |
| Secours de chômage, C.P. 43, 1921 | | 341,944 21 | |
| Emplois protégés—Comité Parlementaire 1921—salaires, ateliers du M.R.C.S | | 101,951 64 | |
| Prêts professionnels, C.P. 580, Cl. 15 | | 5,830 99 | |
| Gratification du service de guerre | | 12,782 39 | |
| Pensions administrées | | 237,143 79 | |
| Intérêts sur les fonds, C.P. 580, Cl. 8 | | 20,066 02 | |
| *Assurance des vétérans—Loi de l'Assurance des Vétérans, 1920—* | | | |
| Bénéfices au décès, Sec. 3 | $ 189,715 47 | | |
| Annuités | 372,120 84 | | |
| Bénéfices d'indemnité | 3,175 00 | | |
| Valeur comptant, Sec. 17 | 93,024 65 | | |
| Remboursem .des primes, Sec. 10 | 12,380 03 | | |
| Primes de renouvellement remboursées | 1,709 89 | | |
| | | 672,125 88 | |
| | | | $ 3,858,783 79 |
| RÉTABLISSEMENT— | | | |
| *Paiements pour services aux hommes et aux dépendants—* | | | |
| *Traitement à l'hôpital—C.P. 580, 1922—* | | | |
| Institutions du ministère | | $ 2,515,345 40 | |
| Institutions extérieures | | 1,640,739 25 | |
| Traitement dentaire | | 61,821 70 | |
| *Orthopédie et Ophthalmie—C.P. 580, 1922—* | | | |
| Bras et parties | $ 4,056 57 | | |
| Jambes et parties | 105,396 86 | | |

ÉTATS DES RECETTES ET DES DÉPENSES SELON LES ÉTATS SOUMIS AU CONTRÔLEUR GÉNÉRAL ET AU MINISTÈRE DES PENSIONS, ANGLETERRE, POUR L'EXERCICE TERMINÉ LE 31 MARS 1926—*Suite*

APPROPRIATIONS ET RECETTES—*Suite*

| | |
|---|---|
| A reporter | $59,725,831 73 |

DÉBOURSÉS—*Suite*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| RÉTABLISSEMENT—*Suite* | | | |
| *Orthopédie et Ophthalmie*—Fin | | | |
| Chaussures, souliers et réparations | 22,340 04 | | |
| Petits appareils de prothèse | 40,574 71 | | |
| Fournitures optiques, matériel et fournitures pour aveugles | 18,076 82 | | |
| Chaises roulantes, etc | 8,183 48 | | |
| Fret et messagerie | 3,887 33 | | |
| | | $ 202,465 81 | |
| *Paiements pour services aux hommes et aux dépendants—* | | | |
| *Transport—C.P. 580, 1922—* | | | |
| Patients, Clause 20 | $ 52,128 61 | | |
| Pensionnaires, Cl. 20 | 68,706 93 | | |
| Escortes, Cl. 20 | 7,319 89 | | |
| Bureaux médicaux en voyage | 10,023 31 | | |
| | | 138,178 74 | |
| Frais funéraires, M.R.C.S.—C.P. 580, 1922 | | 25,775 22 | |
| *Emplois protégés (Comité parlementaire, 1921)—* | | | |
| Atelier Vetcraft de Kingston | 1,208 76 | | |
| Atelier Vetcraft de Toronto | 117,612 97 | | |
| Atelier Vetcraft de Hamilton | 29,287 87 | | |
| Atelier Vetcraft de London | 1,416 97 | | |
| Atelier Vetcraft de St-Jean | 8,005 58 | | |
| Atelier Vetcraft d'Halifax | 16,102 68 | | |
| | | $ 173,634 83 | |
| Dépenses d'entraînement professionnel—C.P. 580, 1922 | | 4,004 53 | |
| Transport de vétérans aveugles. Comité Parlementaire, 1921 | | 2,705 41 | |
| *Compensations pour responsabilité patronale—C.P. 4432, 1921—* | | | |
| Québec | $ 1,257 94 | | |
| Ontario | 36,794 17 | | |
| Manitoba | 14,360 94 | | |
| Saskatchewan | 318 95 | | |
| Alberta | 21,519 93 | | |
| Colombie-Britannique | 779 46 | | |
| | | 75,031 39 | |
| | | | $ 4,839,702 28 |
| *Paiements aux organisations extérieures non contrôlées par le ministère—* | | | |
| Last Post Fund, frais funéraires, C.P. 1057, 1923 | | $ 10,000 00 | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Emplois protégés—Comité parlementaire 1921—* | | | |
| Croix Rouge Canadienne— | | | |
| Montréal | $ 7,662 30 | | |
| Winnipeg | 13,334 41 | | |
| Vancouver | 14,199 92 | | |
| Victoria | 8,398 86 | | |
| Institut National Canadien pour les Aveugles | 4,088 24 | | |
| | | 48,283 73 | |
| *Réhabilitation—* | | | |
| Montréal, C.P. 1525, 1925 | $ 7,754 48 | | |
| Toronto, C.P. 798, 1924 | 26,316 90 | | |
| Calgary | 750 00 | | |
| Vancouver | 348 39 | | |
| | | 35,169 77 | |
| *Bureau Fédéral d'Appel, Loi des Pensions, 1923—* | | | |
| Traitements des Commissaires | $ 31,000 00 | | |
| Traitements et boni du personnel | 52,317 92 | | |
| Dépenses générales du bureau | 42,315 84 | | |
| Conseillers officiels | 32,533 33 | | |
| Dépenses générales—Conseillers Officiels | 11,703 11 | | |
| | | $ 169,870 21 | |
| | | | $ 263,323 71 |
| Dépenses de capital | | | 8,675 29 |
| DÉPENSES RECOUVRABLES— | | | |
| Avances en espèces | | $ 369,015 94 | |
| Comptes recouvrables | | 635,292 55 | |
| | | | 1,004,308 49 |
| RECETTES IMPRÉVUES (per contra)— | | | |
| Rétablissement | | $ 446,587 50 | |
| Pensions | | 148,918 79 | |
| | | | 595,506 19 |
| Paiements totaux moins ceux d'administration | | | $52,390,323 87 |
| COÛT DE L'ADMINISTRATION— | | | |
| *Administration générale—* | | | |
| *Salaires—* | | | |
| Ministre et personnel permanent | $ 28,780 00 | | |
| Exécutif général et personnel | 191,639 75 | | |
| Administration | 550,196 10 | | |
| Division des comptes et de la vérification | 375,386 45 | | |
| Emplois protégés | 1,840 00 | | |
| | | $ 1,147,842 30 | |
| *Général—* | | | |
| Téléphones, télégrammes et timbres-poste | $ 27,513 89 | | |
| Transport et voyage | 16,665 60 | | |

A reporter.....

ÉTATS DES RECETTES ET DES DÉPENSES SELON LES ÉTATS SOUMIS AU CONTRÔLEUR GÉNÉRAL ET AU MINISTÈRE DES PENSIONS, ANGLETERRE, POUR L'EXERCICE TERMINÉ LE 31 MARS 1926—*Fin*

APPROPRIATIONS ET RECETTES—*Fin*

| | |
|---|---|
| A reporter | $59,725,831 73 |

DÉBOURSÉS—*Fin*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| RÉTABLISSEMENT—*Fin* | | | |
| *Général*—Fin | | | |
| Transport et voyage du personnel enquêteur | 17,002 83 | | |
| Papeterie, imprimerie et fournitures de bureau | 43,548 91 | | |
| Taxis et gasoline | 848 75 | | |
| Loyer, taxes, assurances et garanties | 2,833 75 | | |
| Lumière, chauffage, énergie et service d'eau | 831 03 | | |
| Entretien et réparations | 4,069 89 | | |
| Frais d'automobile | 4,785 97 | | |
| Fret et messagerie | 2,790 79 | | |
| Annonces et publicité | 3,484 97 | | |
| Dépenses générales diverses | 15,640 08 | | |
| Fournitures—concierge | 4,785 94 | | |
| | | 144,801 92 | |
| | | | $ 1,292,644 22 |
| *Administration médicale—* | | | |
| *Salaires—* | | | |
| Services médicaux | $ 267,007 09 | | |
| Services dentaires | 10,692 78 | | |
| | | 277,699 87 | |
| *Général—* | | | |
| Transport et voyage | 7,989 47 | | |
| Téléphones, télégrammes et timbres-poste | $ 8,956 42 | | |
| Transport et voyage du personnel | 9,889 43 | | |
| Papeterie, imprimerie et fournitures de bureau | 11,061 70 | | |
| Frais d'automobile | 3,385 16 | | |
| Dépenses générales diverses | 1,101 76 | | |
| Entretien et réparations | 214 93 | | |
| Lumière, chauffage, énergie et service d'eau, etc | 191 75 | | |
| | | 42,790 62 | |
| | | | 320,490 49 |
| Total des dépenses d'administration | | | $ 1,613,134 71 |
| Total des dépenses | | | $54,003,458 58 |

## APPROPRIATIONS NON DÉPENSÉES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PENSIONS— | | | |
| Loi des Pensions de la Milice, 1901 | $ 2,080 16 | | |
| Vote 80 Invasion Fénienne, 1866. | 87 09 | | |
| 80 Rébellion du Nord-Ouest, 1885 et général.. | 5,971 16 | | |
| 93 Aviation civile | 4,760 00 | | |
| | | $ 12,898 41 | |
| RÉTABLISSEMENT— | | | |
| Vote 281 Capital | 1,428 21 | | |
| 282 Soins aux patients | 191 24 | | |
| 283 Entraînement professionnel | 995 47 | | |
| 284 Salaires | 175,714 71 | | |
| 285 Solde et Allocations— | | | |
| Traitement | 374,136 06 | | |
| Entraînement | 14,516 48 | | |
| 469 Projets de logement tuberculeux—Kamloops | 15,000 00 | | |
| 286 Prêts professionnels | 5,247 50 | | |
| 287 Intérêts sur fonds | 445 03 | | |
| 289 Dépenses d'administration | 169,519 15 | | |
| 290 Compensations des responsabilités patronales | 2 82 | | |
| 291 Emplois protégés | 74,157 78 | | |
| Transport des aveugles | 3,391 63 | | |
| 292 Bureau Fédéral d'Appel | 30,696 46 | | |
| 293 Publicité spéciale | 1,515 03 | | |
| 36 Gouvernement Civil | 2,720 00 | | |
| Funérailles des pauvres | 3 10 | | |
| | | $ 869,680 76 | |
| FONDS AU 31 MARS 1926— | | | |
| Assurance des vétérans | $ 4,231,207 22 | | |
| Gratification du service de guerre | 189,755 31 | | |
| Pensions administrées | 418,831 45 | | |
| | | $ 4,839,793 22 | |
| Total non dépensé | | | $ 5,722,373 15 |
| Grand total | | | $59,725,831 73 |

Grand total appropriations, revenus et fonds ..... $59,725,831 73

No 2

DÉBOURSÉS NETS DU COMPTE DES PENSIONS, DU 1ER AVRIL 1916 AU 31 MARS 1926

| Détails | Grand total | Avril 1916 à mars 1920 | Exercice 1920–21 | Exercice 1921–22 | Exercice 1922–23 | Exercice 1923–24 | Exercice 1924–25 | Exercice 1925–26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Guerre européenne | 253,207,566 04 | 49,509,899 61 | 36,325,142 25 | 33,743,707 54 | 31,911,867 40 | 32,264,130 35 | 33,630,189 78 | 35,822,629 11 |
| Rébellion du Nord-Ouest | 285,834 98 | 78,289 43 | 23,747 41 | 34,121 83 | 41,575 39 | 39,343 22 | 34,796 36 | 33,961 34 |
| Invasion fénienne | 8,083 54 | 4,443 00 | 514 25 | 731 63 | 632 50 | 633 00 | 466 25 | 662 91 |
| Long service dans la milice | 4,030,075 04 | 546,616 10 | 406,907 45 | 484,946 30 | 559,577 20 | 639,562 83 | 695,249 27 | 697,215 79 |
| Aviation civile | 2,389 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,005 17 | 144 05 | 240 00 |
| Administration des Pensions | 5,886,981 90 | 4,376,481 53 | 1,520,301 56 | *9,801 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Coût total des Pensions | 263,420,930 72 | 54,515,729 67 | 38,276,612 92 | 34,253,706 11 | 32,513,652 59 | 32,945,674 57 | 34,360,845 71 | 36,554,709 15 |

NOTE.—A partir du 1er avril 1921, les frais d'administration de la Commission des Pensions sont compris dans les dépenses du Ministère du Rétablissement des Soldats dans la Vie civile. *Remboursements des dépenses des années précédentes (crédit).

No 3

DÉBOURSÉS NETS DU COMPTE DU RÉTABLISSEMENT DE JUILLET 1915 AU 31 MARS 1926

| — | Grand total | De juillet 1915 au 31 mars 1920 | Exercice 1920–21 | Exercice 1921–22 | Exercice 1922–23 | Exercice 1923–24 | Exercice 1924–25 | Exercice 1925–26 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Administration générale | 18,160,210 64 | 5,953,867 83 | 3,049,349 50 | 2,751,253 06 | 2,078,874 56 | 1,722,068 75 | 1,382,235 91 | 1,222,561 03 |
| Bur. des Pensions impériales | 501,218 86 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 131,059 49 | 125,953 07 | 122,677 24 | 121,529 06 |
| Soins aux patients et examens médicaux des pensionnaires | 52,895,876 97 | 12,927,588 74 | 9,334,170 40 | 7,621,152 53 | 7,067,863 59 | 5,941,399 54 | 5,166,024 53 | 4,837,677 64 |
| Appareils d'orthopédie, d'ophthalmie et de prothèse | 3,172,615 03 | 1,038,832 40 | 513,373 95 | 444,929 80 | 328,750 69 | 322,673 62 | 285,433 62 | 238,620 95 |
| Dépenses d'entraînement professionnel et de prêts | 11,845,270 30 | 7,955,896 74 | 3,529,169 57 | 281,843 60 | 64,192 05 | 6,104 97 | 4,278 93 | 3,784 44 |
| Secours de chômage | 4,718,062 82 | ..... | 842,403 02 | 1,764,019 85 | 1,024,414 95 | 311,132 53 | 427,145 71 | 348,946 76 |
| Information et placement | 1,248,265 11 | 752,728 02 | 219,713 81 | 186,854 45 | 83,214 53 | 5,754 30 | ..... | ..... |
| Emplois protégés | 1,145,602 67 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 125,345 54 | 292,129 09 | 325,456 06 | 402,671 98 |
| Solde et allocations— | | | | | | | | |
| Traitement | 22,487,895 37 | 6,514,195 21 | 4,266,258 24 | 3,736,674 03 | 2,817,495 85 | 2,036,368 73 | 1,916,106 09 | 1,200,797 22 |
| Entraînement | 31,412,517 81 | 18,683,967 85 | 10,751,645 53 | 1,403,928 55 | 374,245 21 | 109,355 85 | 59,504 59 | 29,861 13 |
| Bureau Fédéral d'Appel | 395,461 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 85,862 40 | 164,354 70 | 145,244 50 |
| Bonus Provisoire et de Guerre | 3,828,986 28 | 1,329,654 17 | 1,061,932 27 | 625,309 26 | 334,803 12 | 301,463 04 | 175,851 42 | ..... |
| Divers | 1,488,688 71 | ..... | 342,736 63 | 293,747 23 | 188,341 58 | 231,964 61 | 229,666 57 | 202,232 09 |
| Total brut des frais d'administration | 153,300,672 17 | 55,156,739 96 | 33,910,752 92 | 19,109,712 36 | 14,618,601 16 | 11,492,203 60 | 10,258,735 37 | 8,753,926 80 |
| Recettes administratives | 7,191,643 62 | ..... | 250,181 25 | 1,494,774 78 | 1,318,066 30 | 1,403,307 54 | 1,542,812 16 | 1,182,501 59 |
| Chiffre net des fr. d'adm. | 146,109 028 55 | 55,156,739 96 | 33,660,571 67 | 17,614,937 58 | 13,300,534 86 | 10,088,896 06 | 8,715,923 21 | 7,571,425 21 |

## ÉTAT INDIQUANT LA RÉPARTITION DE L'ACTIF COURANT PAR PROVINCES AU 31 MARS 1926

No 4

| Unité | Province | Total | Avances en espèces | Magasins | Magasins de liquidation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| B.C. | Ottawa | 7,818 62 | 6,173 52 | 125 03 | 1,520 07 |
| "A" | Québec | 70,489 72 | ..... | 69,011 68 | 1,478 04 |
| "B" | Nouvelle-Ecosse et Ile du Prince-Edouard | 12,877 93 | ..... | 10,102 82 | 2,775 11 |
| "C" | Ontario Est | 3,494 07 | ..... | 2,163 75 | 1,330 32 |
| "D" | Ontario Centre | 127,854 58 | ..... | 117,905 29 | 9,949 29 |
| "F" | Ontario Ouest | 25,027 07 | ..... | 24,851 94 | 175 13 |
| "G" | Manitoba | 18,500 54 | 10,000 00 | 8,206 56 | 293 98 |
| "H" | Saskatchewan | 9,630 27 | 2,020 00 | 6,160 12 | 1,450 15 |
| "I" | Alberta | 15,998 90 | ..... | 15,874 59 | 124 31 |
| "J" | Colombie-Britannique | 12,696 88 | ..... | 11,059 67 | 1,637 21 |
| "K" | Nouveau-Brunswick | 6,177 92 | ..... | 6,069 68 | 108 24 |
| | | 310,566 50 | 18,193 52 | 271,531 13 | 20,841 85 |

No 5

## ÉTAT INDIQUANT LA RÉPARTITION DES PRÊTS PROFESSIONNELS PAR PROVINCES AU 31 MARS 1926

| | $ c. |
|---|---|
| Québec | 3,202 35 |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse et Ile du Prince-Edouard | 3,006 99 |
| Ontario Est | 4,205 90 |
| Ontario Centre et Ouest | 21,253 42 |
| Manitoba | 7,096 82 |
| Saskatchewan | 4,287 31 |
| Alberta | 8,601 14 |
| Colombie-Britannique | 6,610 52 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 2,765 70 |
| | 61,030 15 |

No 6

## COMPTES RECOUVRABLES AU 31 MARS 1926

| | $ c. |
|---|---|
| Grande-Bretagne | 27,610 56 |
| Ministère Impérial du Travail | 103,765 92 |
| Dominions Britanniques, Etats-Unis d'Amérique et autres Gouvernements | 23,649 55 |
| Ministère du Gouvernement Canadien | 451,755 39 |
| Gouvernements provinciaux y compris l'équipement aux hôpitaux extérieurs et sanatoria | 505,637 68 |
| Autres comptes divers | 5,113 51 |
| Total | 1,117,532 61 |

No 7

TRANSPORT DE PASSAGERS, EXERCICE 1925-26

| Service | Déboursés totaux |
|---|---|
| | $ c. |
| 1. Administration générale et personnel médical | 6,199 18 |
| 2. Officiers médicaux, gardes-malades et personnel | 4,167 07 |
| 3. Hommes appelés pour traitement et réparations orthopédiques | 37,138 36 |
| 4. Escortes pour patients | 3,784 72 |
| 5. Transport de patients décédés et des escortes | 362 64 |
| 6. Bureaux médicaux en voyage | 2,643 60 |
| 7. Examens de pensionnaires | 54,254 92 |
| 8. Personnel des Vetcraft en voyage | 430 10 |
| 9. Vétérans aveugles | 2,597 64 |
| 10. Hommes qui suivent un entraînement professionnel | 133 87 |
| 11. Transport au lieu de secours de chômage | 442 70 |
| 12. Personnel de la Division d'O. et de P | 432 88 |
| 13. Conseillers officiels des soldats au Bureau Fédéral d'Appel | 796 60 |
| 14. Enquêtes médicales | 3,340 85 |
| 15. Membres du Bureau Fédéral d'Appel | 6,936 27 |
| 16. Last Post Fund | 44 43 |
| 17. Enquêtes administratives | 4,887 64 |
| 18. Ex-soldats impériaux en appelant au Bureau Fédéral d'Appel | 515 44 |
| | 129,108 91 |
| 19. Fret et messagerie | 12,928 00 |
| Chiffre net des déboursés | 142,036 91 |
| 20. Comptes recouvrables | 10,981 67 |
| Total brut des déboursés | 153,018 58 |

DISTRIBUTION PAR CHEMIN DE FER

| | $ c. |
|---|---|
| Passagers— | |
| Chemin de fer Canadien National | 90,491 71 |
| Chemin de fer Canadien Pacifique | 39,401 63 |
| Autres chemins de fer | 10,197 24 |
| Total | 140,090 58 |
| Fret et Messagerie— | |
| Chemin de fer Canadien National | 5,389 51 |
| Chemin de fer Canadien Pacifique | 910 74 |
| Messagerie Canadienne Nationale | 5,357 37 |
| Messagerie Dominion | 1,080 55 |
| Autres compagnies de chemins de fer et de messagerie | 189 83 |
| Total | 12,928 00 |

No. 8

APPROPRIATIONS POUR LE MINISTÈRE DU RÉTABLISSEMENT CIVIL DES SOLDATS ET POUR LES PENSIONS, 1919-20 À 1926-27

| — | 1919-20 | 1920-21 | 1921-22 | 1922-23 | 1923-24 | 1924-25 | 1925-26 | 1926-27 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| RÉTABLISSEMENT DES SOLDATS— | | | | | | | | |
| Gouvernement Civil | 96,200 00 | 70,700 00 | 71,660 00 | 40,820 00 | 39,200 00 | 28,820 00 | 21,500 00 | 21,560 00 |
| Capital | 1,600,128 71 | 1,500,000 00 | 235,000 00 | 75,000 00 | 30,000 00 | 10,000 00 | 10,000 00 | 10,000 00 |
| Fournitures, magasins, imprimerie | 2,334,999 64 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Soins et patients | 3,505,405 00 | 5,600,000 00 | 5,250,000 00 | 4,000,000 00 | 3,500,000 00 | 2,600,000 00 | 2,350,000 00 | 2,350,000 00 |
| Déboursés pour l'entraînement | 2,200,000 00 | 3,000,000 00 | 325,000 00 | 85,000 00 | 50,000 00 | 20,000 00 | 5,000 00 | 5,000 00 |
| Salaires | 9,340,623 00 | 8,375,000 00 | 6,125,000 00 | 5,425,000 00 | 4,425,000 00 | 3,553,000 00 | 3,100,000 00 | 2,850,000 00 |
| Traitement, solde et allocations | 8,500,000 00 | 5,525,000 00 | 3,750,000 00 | 3,500,000 00 | 3,000,000 00 | 2,000,000 00 | 1,750,000 00 | 1,450,000 00 |
| Entraînement, solde et allocations | 12,250,691 81 | 13,990,600 00 | 2,000,000 00 | 400,000 00 | 200,000 00 | 100,000 00 | 60,000 00 | 40,000 00 |
| Frais d'administration | 1,600,000 15 | 2,300,000 00 | 1,500,000 00 | 700,000 00 | 600,000 00 | 450,000 00 | 400,000 00 | 300,000 00 |
| Secours de chômage | 80,452 65 | 1,100,000 00 | 2,100,000 00 | 1,050,000 00 | 500,000 00 | 200,000 00 | 350,000 00 | 250,000 00 |
| Prêts professionnels | ..... | 2,000,000 00 | 150,000 00 | 75,000 00 | 35,000 00 | 20,000 00 | 10,000 00 | 3,000 00 |
| Intérêts sur les fonds | ..... | 32,464 33 | 10,000 00 | 18,500 00 | 22,000 00 | 22,000 00 | 20,000 00 | 22,500 00 |
| Compensation pour responsabilitié patron. | ..... | ..... | 100,000 00 | 175,000 00 | 75,000 00 | 30,000 00 | 75,000 00 | 75,000 00 |
| Salaires, employés du G.T.R. | ..... | ..... | 60,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Emplois protégés, et soins ultérieurs | ..... | ..... | ..... | 470,000 00 | 375,000 00 | 390,000 00 | 250,000 00 | 225,000 00 |
| Bureau Médical d'Appel | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bureau Fédéral d'Appel | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 357,996 00 | 150,000 00 | 150,000 00 | 130,000 00 |
| Rapatriement | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Publicité spéciale | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20,000 00 | 5,000 00 | 5,000 00 | 3,000 00 |
| Maisons, Kamloops, C.-B. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,000 00 | ..... |
| Total | 41,508,500 96 | 43,493,764 33 | 21,676,660 00 | 16,014,320 00 | 13,304,196 00 | 9,578 820 00 | 8,571,500 00 | 7,735,060 00 |
| PENSIONS— | | | | | | | | |
| Guerre européenne | 28,000,000 00 | 35,375,676 22 | 30,530,359 38 | 33,256,800 00 | 33,050,000 00 | 32,990,000 00 | 35,000,000 00 | 36,000,000 00 |
| Invasion fénienne | 1,200 00 | 1,200 00 | 1,000 00 | 1,000 00 | 1,000 00 | 750 00 | 750 00 | ..... |
| Rébellion du Nord-Ouest | 44,000 00 | 44,000 00 | 30,000 00 | 42,700 00 | 40,000 00 | 45,000 00 | 40,000 00 | 35,000 00 |
| Pensions de la Milice, 1901 (loi) | 115,000 00 | 200,000 00 | 400,000 00 | 500,000 00 | 600,000 00 | 650,000 00 | 700,000 00 | 700,000 00 |
| Aviation civile | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,000 00 | 5,000 00 | 5,000 00 | 5,000 00 |
| Salaires, etc. | 2,229,251 75 | 1,200,000 00 | *625,000 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 30,389,451 75 | 36,820,876 22 | 31,586,359 38 | 33,800,500 00 | 33,701,000 00 | 33,690,750 00 | 35,745,750 00 | 36,740,000 00 |
| Grand total | 71,801,752 71 | 80,243,940 55 | 53,191,359 38 | 49,774,000 00 | 46,965,996 00 | 43,240,750 00 | 44,317,250 00 | 44,453,500 00 |

*Commençant à l'année 1922-23, les salaires et les déboursés du personnel de la Commission de Pension sont inclus avec les expropriations pour le M.R.S.C.

## COMPENSATION OUVRIÈRE RELATIVEMENT AUX PENSIONNAIRES CLASSÉS À 20% OU PLUS

Au mois de décembre 1921, l'arrêté-en-conseil, C.P. 4432, exécuté suivant les recommandations d'un comité parlementaire de cette année, a permis au Ministère de rembourser au patron ou au Bureau de Compensation Ouvrière le coût de toutes compensations payées, comprenant les frais médicaux nécessités par un accident, relativement à un accident subi par un pensionnaire recevant une pension de 20% ou plus. Cet arrêté-en-conseil a aussi permis au Ministère de rembourser aux patrons toutes fixations versées relativement à ces employés et déduire le montant de ces fixations du montant de compensation payable par l'entremise du Bureau de Compensation Ouvrière de la Province.

Nous étions sous l'impression que le coût de cette législation serait considérable, mais le total payé à date est moindre que le montant voté à l'origine et qui devait rencontrer les dépenses de moins d'un an. Ceci est dû principalement au fait que les Bureaux de Compensation Ouvrière ne se sont pas prévalu pleinement de cette loi et en plus au fait que dans trois provinces soit Québec, Saskatchewan et l'île du Prince-Edouard, il n'y a pas de bureaux de Compensation Ouvrière. Le tableau suivant toutefois indique que cette législation devient de plus en plus connue et par conséquent les réclamations augmentent.

Les versements faits pendant l'exercice financier terminé, bien que de beaucoup en excès de ceux faits pendant l'exercice financier précédent, ne représentent pas toutes les réclamations reçues. Le montant voté a été épuisé et nous avons dû reporter environ $20,000 pour paiements à venir.

La raison principale de cette législation était de donner la préférence à l'ex-militaire invalide lorsqu'il s'agissait de lui trouver un emploi. Le grand nombre d'hommes de cette catégorie qui occupent maintenant des emplois réguliers témoigne que cette législation a atteint son but.

### TOTAL DES RÉCLAMATIONS ET MONTANTS VERSÉS.

| — | 1921–22 | | 1922–23 | | 1923–24 | | 1924–25 | | 1925–26 | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | — | No. | — | No. | — | No. | — | No. | — | No. | — |
| | | $ c. | | $ c. | | $ c. | | $ c. | | $ c. | | $ c. |
| Québec | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Nouv.-Écosse | .... | .... | 1 | 9 09 | 12 | 1,336 17 | 12 | 683 87 | 7 | 1,257 94 | 32 | 3,287 07 |
| Ontario | .... | .... | 9 | 12,830 71 | 170 | 12,585 94 | 159 | 21,370 43 | 164 | 36,794 17 | 502 | 83,581 25 |
| Manitoba | .... | .... | 2 | 56 27 | 1 | 77 00 | 17 | 1,761 19 | 42 | 13,739 88 | 62 | 15,634 34 |
| Saskatchewan | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 711 65 | 1 | 2,986 20 | 5 | 318 95 | 7 | 4,016 80 |
| Alberta | 2 | 40 88 | 40 | 2,735 43 | 48 | 2,621 89 | 25 | 2,695 63 | 42 | 21,513 57 | 157 | 29,607 40 |
| Colombie Britannique | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 248 29 | 1 | 248 29 |
| N.-Brunswick | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| | 2 | 40 88 | 52 | 15,631 50 | 232 | 17,332 65 | 214 | 29,497 32 | 261 | 73,872 80 | 761 | 136,375 15 |

### FIXATIONS REMBOURSÉES AUX PATRONS

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Québec | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Nouv.-Écosse | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | 389 42 | 1 | 33 98 | .... | .... | 5 | 423 40 |
| Ontario | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Manitoba | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5 | 228 63 | 3 | 184 64 | 8 | 586 85 | 16 | 1,000 12 |
| Saskatchewan | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Alberta | .... | .... | 1 | 44 00 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 6 36 | 2 | 50 36 |
| Colombie Britannique | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 131 52 | 2 | 371 76 | 3 | 531 17 | 6 | 1,034 45 |
| N.-Brunswick | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| | .... | .... | 1 | 44 00 | 10 | 749 57 | 6 | 590 38 | 12 | 1,124 38 | 29 | 2,508 33 |

## PERSONNEL

Le tableau suivant fait voir le personnel total du ministère au 31 mars 1925 et au 31 mars 1926:—

| | 1925 | 1926 |
|---|---|---|
| Bureau-Chef, Ottawa | 564 | 518 |
| Unité "B", Nouvelle-Ecosse, Nouveau-Brunswick et Ile du Prince-Edouard | 173 | 151 |
| Unité "A", Québec | 301 | 287 |
| Unité "C", Ontario Est | 66 | 59 |
| Unité "D", Ontario Centre | 517 | 461 |
| Unité "F", Ontario Ouest | 286 | 275 |
| Unité "G", Manitoba | 105 | 95 |
| Unité "H", Saskatchewan | 51 | 44 |
| Unité "I", Alberta | 181 | 89 |
| Unité "J", Colombie-Britannique | 192 | 166 |
| Unité "M", Bureau d'outre-mer | 12 | 12 |
| Total | 2,448 | 2,157 |

CLASSIFICATION DE SERVICE DU PERSONNEL AU 31 DÉCEMBRE 1919, 1920, 1922, 1923, 1924 ET AU 31 MARS 1925, 1926

| — | 1920 | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | Pourcentage |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Service en France | 2,959 | 2,557 | 2,105 | 1,759 | 1,495 | 1,458 | 1,327 | [1]61·5 |
| Service en Angleterre | 552 | 387 | 321 | 248 | 206 | 201 | 183 | [2] 8·5 |
| Service en Canada | 239 | 188 | 146 | 112 | 83 | 80 | 75 | [3] 3·5 |
| Refusés ou exemptés | 61 | 43 | 31 | 27 | 23 | 20 | 19 | 0·9 |
| Au-dessus et au-dessous de l'âge militaire | 238 | 180 | 128 | 96 | 64 | 60 | 41 | 1·9 |
| Civil—Hommes | 95 | 26 | 26 | 23 | 15 | 14 | 7 | 0·3 |
| Civils—Femmes | 1,635 | 1,505 | 1,066 | 829 | 638 | 615 | 505 | 23·4 |
| Total | 5,779 | 4,886 | 3,823 | 3,094 | 2,524 | 2,448 | 2,157 | 100·0 |

Du personnel masculin 95·5% sont des soldats de retour. [1] Y compris 127 infirmières. [2] Y compris 29 -infirmières. [3] Y compris 2 infirmières.

## FONDS DES INVALIDES

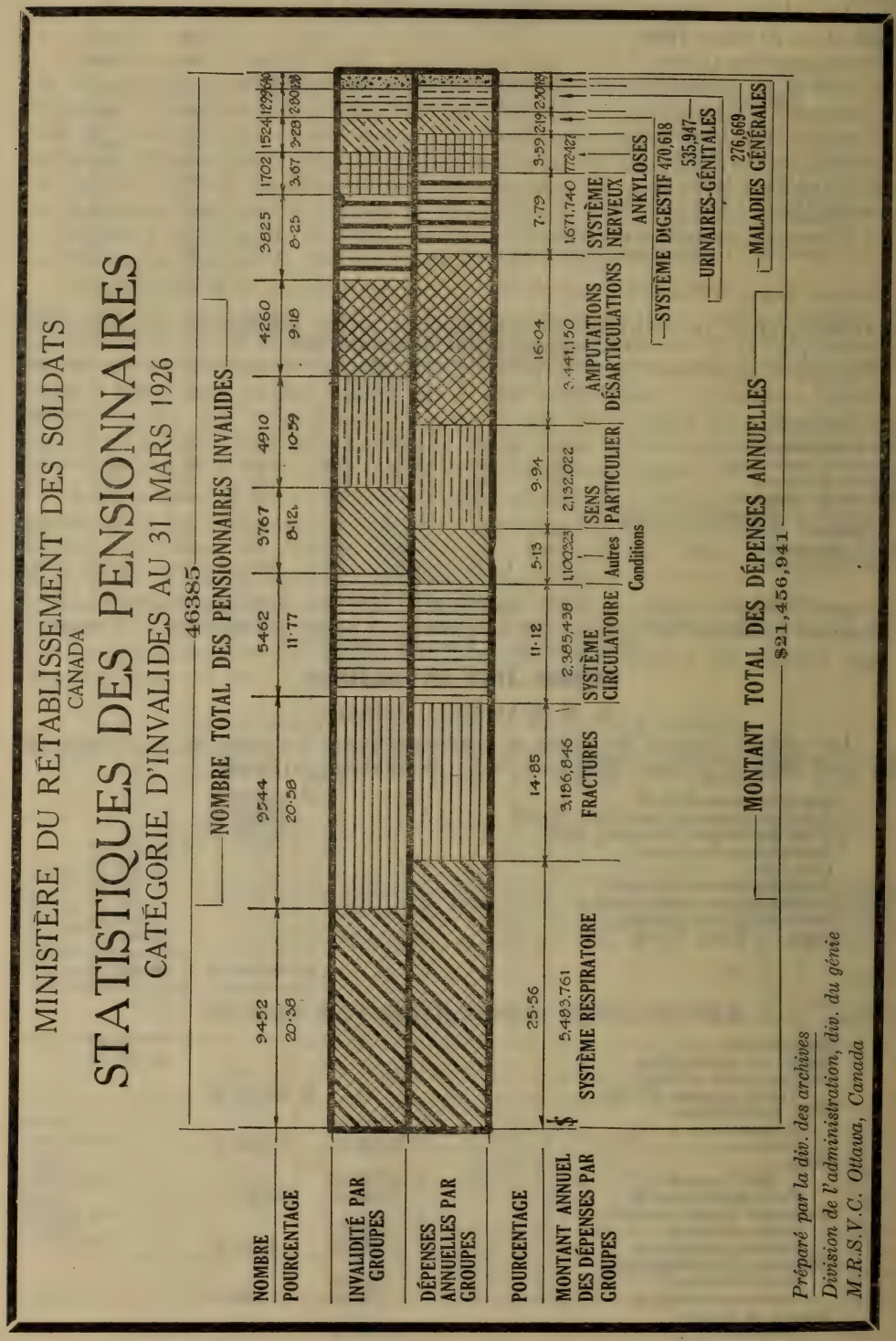
E. H. SCAMMELL, *Fiduciaire*

Le tableau suivant des prêts et remboursements au cours de la période du 1er avril 1925 au 31 mars 1926 indique les fluctuations du fonds:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Argent en mains 31-3-25 | $ 12,375 55 | |
| Diverses avances en souffrance, 31-3-25 | 43,432 42 | |
| Total des avances effectuées, 4,382 | 110,672 25 | |
| Remboursements reçus | | $ 117,912 18 |
| Dons faits | | 2,742 72 |
| Mauvaises dettes annulées | | 694 92 |
| Déboursés pour administration | | 193 53 |
| Prêts divers en souffrance | | 35,940 49 |
| Argent en mains, 31-3-26 | | 8,996 38 |
| | $ 166,480 22 | $ 166,480 22 |

ÉTAT DU FONDS DES INVALIDES AU 31 MARS 1926

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Souscriptions | | | $ 93,710 20 |
| Intérêt sur souscriptions | | | 54,987 76 |
| Valeurs au prix coûtant— | | | |
| Valeur marquée $91,000 | | $ 82,941 66 | |
| Prêts en souffrance— | | | |
| Bureau-chef | $ 26,775 22 | | |
| Districts | 9,165 27 | 35,940 49 | |
| Dons— | | | |
| Année courante | 2,742 72 | | |
| Faits ultérieurement | 9,269 00 | 12,011 72 | |
| Mauvaises dettes annulées— | | | |
| Année courante | 694 92 | | |
| Années précédentes | 7,553 60 | 8,248 52 | |
| Dépenses administratives— | | | |
| Année courante | 193 53 | | |
| Années précédentes | 365 66 | 559 19 | |
| Espèces en mains— | | | |
| Districts | 6,134 43 | | |
| Bureau-chef | 1,861 95 | 8,996 38 | |
| | | $ 148,697 96 | $ 148,697 96 |


MINISTÈRE DU RÉTABLISSEMENT DES SOLDATS
CANADA
STATISTIQUES DES PENSIONNAIRES
CATÉGORIE D'INVALIDES AU 31 MARS 1926
NOMBRE TOTAL DES PENSIONNAIRES INVALIDES
46385
NOMBRE
POURCENTAGE
INVALIDITÉ PAR GROUPES
DÉPENSES ANNUELLES PAR GROUPES
POURCENTAGE
MONTANT ANNUEL DES DÉPENSES PAR GROUPES
9452
20·38
9544
20·58
5462
11·77
3767
8·12
4910
10·59
4260
9·18
3825
8·25
1702
3·67
1524
9·28
1299
2·80
25·56
14·85
11·12
5·13
9·94
16·04
7·79
3·59
2·19
2·01
5,493,761
SYSTÈME RESPIRATOIRE
3,186,846
FRACTURES
2,385,436
SYSTÈME CIRCULATOIRE
1,100323
Autres
Conditions
2,132,022
SENS PARTICULIER
3,441,150
AMPUTATIONS DÉSARTICULATIONS
1,671,740
SYSTÈME NERVEUX
772427
ANKYLOSES
SYSTÈME DIGESTIF 470,618
535,947
URINAIRES-GÉNITALES
276,669
MALADIES GÉNÉRALES
MONTANT TOTAL DES DÉPENSES ANNUELLES
$21,456,941
Préparé par la div. des archives
Division de l'administration, div. du génie
M.R.S.V.C. Ottawa, Canada

DOMINION DU CANADA

# RAPPORT

DU

# MINISTÈRE DE LA SANTÉ

Pour l'exercice clos le 31 mars

1926

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
IMPRIMEUR DE SA TRÈS EXCELLENTE MAJESTÉ LE ROI
1927

*Au général, Son Excellence le très honorable lord Byng de Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O., etc., etc., Gouverneur général et Commandant en chef du Dominion du Canada.*

PLAISE À VOTRE EXCELLENCE,

J'ai l'honneur de transmettre à Votre Excellence et au Parlement du Canada le rapport annuel du ministère de la Santé, pour l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926.

H.-S. BÉLAND,
*Ministre de la Santé.*

OTTAWA, le 10 avril 1926.

# TABLE DES MATIÈRES


| | Page |
|---|---|
| Service de quarantaine | 5 |
| Léproseries | 11 |
| Service médical de l'immigration | 12 |
| Service des hôpitaux de marine | 19 |
| Contrôle des maladies vénériennes | 24 |
| Opium et drogues narcotiques | 25 |
| Médicaments brevetés ou "proprietary" | 30 |
| Service du bien-être de l'enfance | 31 |
| Laboratoires des substances alimentaires et des drogues | 34 |
| Laboratoire d'hygiène | 46 |
| Loi d'hygiène des travaux publics | 47 |
| Hospitalisation et hygiène | 48 |
| Contamination des eaux intérieures du Canada | 50 |
| Etats financiers | 78 |

# RAPPORT

DU

# MINISTÈRE DE LA SANTÉ

POUR L'EXERCICE CLOS LE 31 MARS 1926

OTTAWA, le 4 avril 1926.

À l'honorable H.-S. BÉLAND, D.M.,
Ministre de la Santé,
Ottawa.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,—J'ai l'honneur de vous soumettre ci-joint le rapport du ministère de la Santé, pour l'exercice clos le 31 mars 1926. Ce rapport comporte les titres suivants:

1. Service de quarantaine (comprenant les léproseries).
2. Service médical de l'immigration.
3. Service des hôpitaux de marine.
4. Contrôle des maladies vénériennes.
5. Opium et drogues narcotiques.
6. Médicaments brevetés ou "proprietary".
7. Service du bien-être de l'enfance.
8. Laboratoires des substances alimentaires et des drogues.
9. Laboratoire d'hygiène.
10. Loi d'hygiène des travaux publics.
11. Hospitalisation et hygiène.
12. Contamination des eaux intérieures du Canada.
13. États financiers.

J.-A. AMYOT,
*Sous-ministre de la Santé.*

## SERVICE DE QUARANTAINE

Les stations de quarantaine organisées suivantes ont été maintenues durant l'exercice financier:

*Province de Québec.* — La Grosse-Ile, dans le fleuve Saint-Laurent (avec la Pointe-au-Père comme lieu d'inspection, ou de visite); avec les ports de Québec et de Montréal comme stations auxiliaires.

*Province de la Nouvelle-Ecosse.* — (*a*) Halifax, le port et l'île Lawlor; (*b*) Sydney, Sydney-nord, le port et Point Edward.

*Province du Nouveau-Brunswick.* — Saint-Jean, le port et Partridge Island.

*Province de la Colombie britannique.* — Victoria, le port et William Head; avec Vancouver et le port comme station auxiliaire.

Chaque station de quarantaine organisée est sous la direction immédiate d'un officier médical ou médecin spécialement nommé à cette fin.

Une station auxiliaire est un port de destination finale où les navires, après déchargement, peuvent être plus facilement fumigés, désinsectisés et dératisés, et où d'autres formalités peuvent être remplies selon la direction du Ministre.

Le tableau suivant indique le nombre de vaisseaux inspectés ou visités, ainsi que le nombre de personnes qui ont subi l'examen médical aux différentes stations:

| Station | Navires inspectés | Passagers | | | Équipage | Bouviers | Rats de cale | Marins indigents | Nombre de personnes examinées |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | De première | De seconde | De troisième | | | | | |
| *Province de Québec—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Pointe-au-Père | 1,049 | 2,927 | 29,303 | 51,530 | 79,697 | 929 | 105 | ..... | 164,491 |
| *Prov. de la Nouvelle-Écosse* | | | | | | | | | |
| Halifax | 454 | 4,028 | 32,439 | 53,341 | 60,999 | 5 | 36 | 11 | 150,859 |
| Sydney-nord | 81 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2,504 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2,507 |
| *Province du Nouveau-Brunswick—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Saint-Jean | 334 | 935 | 2,508 | 15,245 | 20,237 | 370 | 14 | 13 | 39,322 |
| *Province de la Colombie-britannique—* | | | | | | | | | |
| William Head | 819 | 5,252 | 2,885 | 13,353 | 62,196 | 1 | 22 | ..... | 83,709 |
| Totaux | 2,737 | 13,142 | 67,135 | 133,471 | 225,633 | 1,305 | 178 | 24 | 440,888 |

Quatre-vingt-quatre personnes ont été détenues aux diverses stations de quarantaine. De ce nombre, 24 souffraient de maladies quarantenaires, soupçonnées quarantenaires, ou de maladies infectieuses mineures. Les soixante autres furent placées sous observation comme contacts possibles des maladies dont elles souffraient respectivement, ou encore ces personnes appartenaient à des familles qui accompagnaient les malades dont elles ne pouvaient facilement être séparées.

Lorsque l'on examine les chiffres précités, il ne faut pas perdre de vue que, — selon la pratique établie dans les autres pays du monde, — le ministère de la Santé a adopté comme politique, en tant que la chose est praticable, de débarquer tous les patients atteints de maladies infectieuses mineures, comme la rougeole, la varicelle, la fièvre scarlatine, etc., directement au port d'arrivée. On peut ainsi traiter ces patients dans les hôpitaux d'immigration ou les hôpitaux civiques, et réserver les hôpitaux de quarantaine pour le traitement des maladies majeures, — la variole, la peste, la fièvre jaune, etc. Conformément à ce qui vient d'être dit, tous les patients atteints de maladies infectieuses mineures à bord des navires remontant le Saint-Laurent, sont maintenant débarqués à Québec et traités à l'hôpital d'immigration du Parc Savard. A partir du 31 janvier 1926, il en a été de même pour ce qui concernait le port d'Halifax, et les cas de maladies infectieuses jusqu'alors détenus à la station de quarantaine de Lawlor's Island ont été traités à l'hôpital d'immigration de Rockhead. Le même procédé sera suivi durant chaque saison d'hiver, alors que le nombre de navires débarquant des passagers à Halifax représente un maximum et que les conditions de la glace dans le port rendent quelquefois difficile l'accès de Lawlor's Island. Toutefois, durant les mois d'été, et lorsque le cours principal de l'immigration se déverse surtout vers les ports du Saint-Laurent, il semble que le nombre relativement restreint de cas infectieux mineurs qui pourraient éventuellement être débarqués à Halifax ne serait pas suffisant pour justifier de maintenir en service l'hôpital de Rockhead. C'est pourquoi, de mai à novembre, les cas de cette nature seront, — comme auparavant, — traités à l'hôpital de la quarantaine de Lawlor's Island.

Le rapport du Service médical d'immigration mentionne les malades atteints de maladies infectieuses mineures traités au Parc Savard et à Rockhead.

La seule maladie quarantenaire majeure qui ait fait son apparition durant l'année, s'est trouvée confinée à quatre cas de variole à William Head. Deux de ces varioleux sont morts.

RÉPARTITION DES HOSPITALISÉS ET DES DÉTENUS DANS LES DIVERSES STATIONS

| Station | Malades | Jours passés à l'hopital | Contacts et personnes accompagnant les malades | Nombre de jours de détention | Nombre de personnes détenues | Total des jours passés à l'hôpital et aux postes de détention |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Halifax, N.-E., (Lawlor's Island). | 12 | 136 | 24 | 210 | 36 | 346 |
| St-Jean, N.-B., (Partridge Island) | 6 | 28 | 14 | 63 | 20 | 91 |
| Victoria, C.-B., (William Head).. | 6 | 103 | 22 | 227 | 28 | 330 |
| Totaux..... | 24 | 267 | 60 | 500 | 84 | 767 |

NATURE DES DIVERSES MALADIES OBSERVÉES CHEZ LES HOSPITALISÉS ET DANS LES POSTES DE DÉTENTION

| Diagnostic | Patients | Nombre de jours passés à l'hopital | Contacts et personnes accompagnant les malades | Nombre de jours de détention | Nombre total des personnes détenues | Total des jours passés à l'hôpital et aux postes de détention |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Picote volante..... | 4 | 58 | 7 | 89 | 11 | 147 |
| *Coryza..... | 1 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 15 |
| *Gastro-entérite..... | 1 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 4 |
| Influenza..... | 1 | 8 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 8 |
| *Obstruction intestinale..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 |
| Rougeole..... | 9 | 64 | 25 | 126 | 34 | 190 |
| Oreillons..... | 1 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 12 |
| Fièvre scarlatine..... | 1 | 37 | 2 | 50 | 3 | 87 |
| Variole..... | 4 | 79 | 21 | 211 | 25 | 290 |
| Amygdalite..... | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 12 |
| Totaux..... | 24 | 267 | 60 | 500 | 84 | 767 |

*Les personnes atteintes des maladies marquées d'un astérisque ont été admises à la quarantaine pour observation, le diagnostic subséquent demeurant tel qu'indiqué.

FUMIGATION OBLIGATOIRE DES NAVIRES

Sous l'empire de l'article 37 des *Règlements de Quarantaine,* tous les navires, sauf les cabotiers qui arrivent aux stations de quarantaine du Canada doivent produire un certificat indiquant le port où le navire a été fumigé la dernière fois. Lorsque plus de six mois se sont écoulés depuis la dernière fumigation (dans le cas de certains types de navires modernes cette période a maintenant été étendue à douze mois), on ordonne la fumigation du navire au port canadien de destination avant que le navire ait la permission de reprendre la mer.

Que ce soit au moyen de l'acide cyanhydrique gazeux ou de l'anhydride sulfureux, les navires peuvent être facilement fumigés aux ports d'Halifax, de Saint-Jean, de Québec, de Montréal, de Vancouver et de Victoria.

Dans chaque cas, la fumigation est effectuée sous la surveillance d'un officier médical autorisé et attaché au personnel du ministère de la Santé.

Le tableau suivant indique le nombre de navires fumigés aux ports ci-dessus mentionnés:

| | |
|---|---|
| Halifax | 34 |
| Saint-Jean | 17 |
| Québec | 3 |
| Montréal | 93 |
| Vancouver | 191 |
| Victoria | 3 |
| Total | 341 |

LABORATOIRES

On a inauguré cette année le système de placer sous la direction et la surveillance de M. le docteur Norman MacL. Harris, chef du laboratoire d'hygiène du ministère de la Santé, les divers laboratoires établis aux stations de quarantaine.

Les extraits suivants proviennent des rapports fournis respectivement par les divers officiers de quarantaine:

*Grosse-Ile, P.Q.*, (Surintendant médical, M. le docteur G.-E. Martineau) —

" Durant la saison de navigation, 1,049 navires ont obtenu la libre pratique, ce qui constitue une augmentation de 105 vaisseaux comparativement à l'an dernier. C'est là un nouveau record pour le fleuve Saint-Laurent.

" De ce nombre, 170, ou 16 pour 100, étaient des paquebots, soit une diminution de seize pour cent comparativement à l'an dernier. Ces navires, à l'exception de douze, ont obtenu libre pratique à la Pointe-au-Père. Pour ce qui est de ces derniers, onze ont obtenu libre pratique à Québec et un à Montréal. Les raisons qui ont empêché ces navires d'obtenir libre pratique à la Pointe-au-Père sont les suivantes. Un navire est arrivé avant que le bateau d'inspection ne fût à la station de quarantaine. Un autre vaisseau n'a pas arrêté à la Pointe-au-Père, ni pour changer de pilote ni pour obtenir libre pratique. Un troisième a continué sa route par suite d'une erreur de votre fonctionnaire. Les neuf autres navires ont pu prendre à bord leurs pilotes, mais non le médecin par suite de trop gros temps.

"Après inspection sanitaire, on a découvert et signalé soixante-trois cas de maladies contagieuses.

"Seules des maladies infectieuses mineures ont été signalées. Elles étaient réparties comme suit: rougeole, fièvre scarlatine, roséole, oreillons, varicelle, coqueluche, entérite, diphtérie et fébricule.

"Quatorze navires ont fait rapport de décès attribués aux causes suivantes: tombé à la mer; cause inconnue; maladie de Bright; accident; pneumonie; tuberculose; rixe parmi l'équipage.

"On a enregistré quatre naissances.

"Onze navires, en quatre reprises différentes, ont été détenus par le brouillard et la tempête, mais vos officiers ont néanmoins réussi à accorder libre pratique à ces navires lorsqu'ils ont eu leurs pilotes.

"Vu qu'aucunes maladies quarantenaires n'ont été trouvées à bord des vaisseaux, deux personnes seulement ont été admises à l'hôpital de la Grosse-Ile durant la saison dernière, savoir un enfant qui refusait d'être vacciné et qui était accompagné par sa mère. Ces deux personnes ont passé quatorze jours en tout à l'hôpital.

"Comme d'habitude, les membres du personnel se sont occupés, la plupart du temps, de maintenir les édifices en bon état de réparation. De nombreux travaux de peinturage et de légères réparations ont été exécutés tant à la Pointe-au-Père qu'à la Grosse-Ile. Malheureusement la maison du surintendant médical de la Grosse-Ile, de même que son bureau ont été la proie des flammes le 19 novembre dernier. L'origine de l'incendie est demeurée inconnue."

*Station de Lawlor's Island, N.-E.* (Médecin de quarantaine, M. le docteur Judson V. Graham.)

"Sur les 454 navires inspectés à cette station, on a signalé dix décès et quatre naissances en mer. Les décès ont été répartis comme suit:

"Apoplexie, 1; pneumonie, 2; gastrite aiguë, 1; infection pulmonaire, 1; affection cardiaque organique, 4; noyé, 1.

"Le transfert des cas de maladies infectieuses mineures à l'hôpital d'immigration de Rockhead a commencé le 31 janvier, sur réception de l'avis du docteur Gouthro (le médecin d'immigration) qu'il était prêt à les recevoir.

"Des trente-quatre navires fumigés à cette station durant l'année, vingt-sept étaient des navires à vapeur, six des goélettes et un était mû par la gazoline. Après fumigation de dix-huit vaisseaux, on a trouvé 313 rats morts. Trois navires fumigés sont partis avant qu'on ait pu faire les recherches voulues pour trouver les rats morts.

"Sauf le personnel de la station, personne n'a été vacciné à la quarantaine.

*William Head, C.B.* (Médecin de quarantaine, M. le docteur C. P. Brown.)

"On trouvera sans doute intéressante la comparaison du trafic de l'année dernière avec celui des années précédentes. Navires inspectés, selon les rapports annuels: 1926, 819; 1925, 716; 1924, 427; 1923, 285. On se trouve donc en présence d'une augmentation de 2.87 en quatre ans. D'après l'inspection des rapports, on se rend compte que l'augmentation actuelle est due au volume du trafic du fret.

"L'inspection nocturne sur demande a été maintenue en vigueur durant toute l'année, et semble donner satisfaction. Un très petit nombre de navires attendent jusqu'au lever du soleil.

"Les navires faisant exclusivement le service du cabotage entre les ports de Terre-Neuve, Saint-Pierre et Miquelon, l'est du Canada, l'est des Etats-Unis, le canal Panama, l'ouest des Etats-Unis et la Colombie britannique sont exempts d'inspection quarantenaire tant au Canada qu'aux Etats-Unis. Cette pratique a été suivie depuis le 8 septembre 1926. A la station de William Head, nous interprétons le terme "service exclusif de cabotage" comme indiquant le retour d'un navire de son premier voyage complet commençant à un port de la Colombie britannique, et continuant comme tel jusqu'à ce qu'il fasse escale à un port étranger autre que ceux ci-dessus mentionnés. Ce règlement a libéré de l'inspection quarantenaire un nombre considérable et toujours croissant de navires.

"Grâce à une entente avec Ottawa, les autorités quarantenaires américaines reconnaissent maintenant les certificats canadiens de fumigation, lorsqu'ils sont visés par les consuls des Etats-Unis.

"La désignation de la Nouvelle-Orléans, de Los Angeles et de Oakland comme ports infectés par la peste causée par les rats a été retirée le 4 septembre 1925.

"On a commencé à prendre des mesures formelles pour protéger le port de Vancouver contre les rats et contre l'invasion de la peste. On a, de plus, fait en sorte que les règlements établis s'accordent avec ceux qui sont internationalement reconnus lorsqu'il s'agit de la peste. Cette préoccupation a fait l'objet de plusieurs rapports au cours de l'année.

"La variole a fait son apparition en de nombreux endroits, mais elle n'a revêtu une forme épidémique et virulente que dans les ports de Los Angeles, de Seattle, de Shanghaï et d'Yokohama. Un navire a amené quatre cas de variole, dont deux sont morts. Ces varioleux venaient de Shanghaï via Muroran. On a constaté de la variole à bord de trois autres navires en voyage.

"Le choléra a fait son apparition sur la côte asiatique. Manille, Shanghaï, Yokohama, Kôbé et Osaka en ont signalé des cas. C'est à Manille qu'elle a sévi le plus longtemps.

"Au cours de l'année, le ministère de la Santé nous a informés que des mesures nécessaires venaient d'être prises pour qu'un officier médical consacrant tout son temps à ses fonctions soit établi à Vancouver. Ce médecin représentera le ministère de la Santé dans les initiatives que nous venons de signaler pour le port de Vancouver. L'établissement d'un tel système entraînera la fumigation des navires à l'acide cyanhydrique gazeux, l'examen des rats trouvés et la coopération avec les autorités provinciales et municipales. Le docteur H. P. Cox, ci-devant médecin adjoint à la station de William Head, a été plus tard nommé à ce poste.

"Il n'y a eu aucun autre changement dans le personnel durant l'exercice.

"Au cours de l'année, le ministère des Travaux publics, par l'intermédiaire de son Service d'architectes, a construit deux nouveaux cottages à Bentinck Island, et a installé un système d'éclairage et de pompe à l'électricité.

"Les ingénieurs du ministère des Travaux publics ont fait subir d'importantes réparations au petit quai, de même qu'ils ont réparé les pilotis de soutènement du grand quai.

"Le ministère des Travaux publics a également fourni les matériaux nécessaires aux travaux routiniers de réparation, travaux exécutés par notre personnel.

"Toutes les dépendances de la station ont été constamment utilisées, sauf telles dépendances qui se trouvaient sous le coup de réparations. Le *Madge* a dû être mis une fois en cale sèche pour y subir des réparations d'urgence."

DESTINATION DES NAVIRES

| | |
|---|---|
| Vancouver | 470=(57%) |
| Victoria | 255=(31%) |
| New Westminster | 41=( 5%) |
| Nanaimo | 18=( 2%) |
| Powell River | 6 |
| Comox, Wood Fibre | 4 chacun |
| Port Alice, Sydney, Nanoose Bay | 3 chacun |
| Swanson Bay, Barnett | 2 chacun |
| Port Alberni, Union Bay, Ocean Falls, Beaver Cove, Ladysmith, Port Moody, Charlotte City, Genoa Bay | 1 chacun |

PAVILLON DES NAVIRES

| | |
|---|---|
| Britannique | 312=(34%) |
| Américain | 191=(24%) |
| Japonais | 180=(22%) |
| Norvégien | 41=( 5%) |
| Français | 21=(2.5%) |
| Hollandais | 18 |
| Danois | 16 |
| Suédois | 14 |
| Allemand | 11 |
| Italien | 7 |
| Belge | 3 |
| Grec | 2 |
| De Panama | 1 |
| Mexicain | 1 |
| Nicaraguien | 1 |

POINT DE DÉPART

| | |
|---|---|
| Orient | 289=(35%) |
| Ports canadiens, de Terre-Neuve et des Etats-Unis | 230=(28%) |
| Europe septentrionale et Méditerranée, y compris Italie et l'Occident | 206=(25%) |
| Australasie | 47=( 6%) |
| Amérique australe et centrale | 44=( 5%) |
| Est de la Méditerranée et Afrique (Port Saïd) | 3 |

TEMPS DE L'INSPECTION

Diurne .. 533=(65%). Nocturne .. 285=(35%)

| | |
|---|---|
| Navires porteurs de patentes de santé indiquant l'existence de maladie quarantenaire aux ports de départ | 499=(61% du total) |
| Navires dont on a ordonné la fumigation | 54 |
| Navires fumigés | 3 |
| Navire détenu en quarantaine | 1 |
| Vaccinations | 106 |

Variole virulente indiquée sur patentes de santé à Los Angeles, Seattle, Shanghaï et Yokohama.

Peste signalée à Los Angeles, à la Nouvelle-Orléans, Oakland et Honokaa (une île au large de Honolulu).

Choléra signalé à Shanghaï, Manille, Yokohama, Kobé, Hagasaki et Osaka.

TRAVAUX DE LABORATOIRE

| | |
|---|---|
| Total des spécimens | 59 |
| Prélèvements colorés | 58 |
| Urine | 1 |
| Prélèvements colorés pour le Bac. Leprae | 58 |
| Réaction positive | 20 |
| Réaction négative | 38 |

Du nombre précité, deux prélèvements provenaient d'un curettage de la paroi du sinus, ces deux prélèvements fournissant une réaction négative. Un prélèvement consistait en lymphe de nodules, avec réaction positive.

Dans neuf cas, on a obtenu les prélèvements par acupuncture du lobe de l'oreille et en curettant la cloison nasale. Tous les prélèvements obtenus par acupuncture ont fourni une réaction négative. Six prélèvements exécutés d'après la méthode de curettage de la cloison nasale étaient positifs, alors que trois étaient négatifs.

## LÉPROSERIES

Sous l'empire de la *Loi de la lèpre* (chapitre 136 des statuts revisés de 1906), le ministère de la Santé administre deux léproseries au Canada, l'une située à Tracadie, l'autre à Bentinck Island.

*Tracadie, Nouveau-Brunswick.*—Ce lazaret est dirigé par le docteur J.-A. Langis, surintendant général. A la fin de l'exercice financier se terminant le 31 mars 1926, il y avait dix patients sous traitement, dont six sont considérés comme des cas enrayés. Le patient le plus âgé a 80 ans et le plus jeune, 26. On a enregistré un décès au cours de l'année, de même qu'une nouvelle entrée—un Chinois demeurant à Montréal. Il s'ensuit que le nombre des patients demeure le même que durant l'année précédente. Les patients sont répartis comme suit:

| Patient | Âge | Sexe | Admis | Nationalité | Provenance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| J. G. | 61 | M | Avril 1897 | Islandais | Winnipeg, Man. |
| J. S. | 57 | F | Mars 1906 | Acadien | Tracadie, N.-B. |
| P. D. | 39 | M | Mai 1909 | Acadien | Lamèque, N.-B. |
| O. L. | 80 | M | Octobre 1910 | Acadien | Neguac, N.-B. |
| B. T. | 73 | F | Octobre 1914 | Acadien | Portage River, N.-B. |
| A. D. | 27 | F | Juillet 1918 | Acadien | Lamèque, N.-B. |
| J. D. | 65 | M | Avril 1919 | Acadien | Lamèque, N.-B. |
| V. de L. | 26 | F | Janvier 1921 | Franco-écossais | Toronto, Ont. |
| K. S. J. | 44 | M | Octobre 1922 | Chinois | Montréal, P.Q. |
| W. S. | 35 | M | Septembre 1925 | Chinois | Montréal, P.Q. |

On remarquera que, sur les dix patients, six sont des Acadiens. Ces Acadiens sont nés dans le comté de Gloucester, N.-B., où la lèpre a fait tout d'abord son apparition au Canada. Il est intéressant d'observer que le dernier cas de lèpre qui s'est manifesté dans ce district a été admis au lazaret il y a sept ans passés. On peut donc conclure de là que la lèpre, en tant qu'elle puisse être d'origine canadienne, est aujourd'hui virtuellement éteinte. N'eût été la mort prématurée de deux Chinois admis au lazaret au cours de ces années dernières, le nombre des lépreux d'origine étrangère au lazaret de Tracadie serait aujourd'hui égal à celui des indigènes. Une année, en 1897, on comptait jusqu'à vingt-sept lépreux dans cette institution.

Le principal traitement médical des cas pathologiques consiste dans l'injection intramusculaire d'esthers éthyliques d'huile de chaulmoogra (ou gynocarde).

Comme on le sait, cette huile provient des graines d'un arbre de l'Inde orientale. M. le docteur Langis signale que les résultats obtenus ont été aussi satisfaisants qu'on pouvait l'espérer. En outre, le surintendant médical rend hommage aux services dévoués rendus aux lépreux par les Sœurs infirmières de l'Ordre de Saint-Joseph.

*Bentinck Island, Colombie britannique.*—Ce lazaret est sous la direction du docteur C. P. Brown, surintendant médical de la station de quarantaine de William Head, C.-B., à laquelle Bentinck Island est adjacente. A la fin de l'exercice financier, il y avait, à cette colonie, dix lépreux sous traitement, comparativement à neuf l'année précédente. Ces lépreux sont répartis comme suit:

| Patient | Âge | Sexe | Admis | Nationalité | Provenance |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F. H. | 40 | M | Le 28 août 1916 | Chinois | Vancouver, C.-B. |
| C. K W. | 41 | M | Le 4 octobre 1918 | Chinois | Vancouver, C.-B. |
| L. A. | 29 | M | Le 28 novembre 1918 | Chinois | Victoria, C.-B. |
| L. B. | 35 | M | Le 23 décembre 1920 | Chinois | Vancouver, C.-B. |
| A. B. | 49 | M | Le 18 novembre 1921 | Juif russe | Winnipeg, Man. |
| C. K. | 46 | M | Le 31 mars 1922 | Chinois | Victoria, C.-B. |
| L. J. | 30 | M | Le 5 aout 1923 | Chinois | Vancouver, C.-B. |
| E. D. | 32 | M | Le 31 janvier 1924 | Doukhobor | Veregin, Sask. |
| M. J. | 29 | M | Le 21 mai 1924 | Chinois | Vancouver, C.-B. |
| W. K. D. | 41 | M | Le 28 octobre 1925 | Chinois | Nanaïmo, C.-B. |

Le docteur Brown fait rapport que le patient nouvellement arrivé fait des progrès. Pour ce qui est des anciens patients, l'un d'eux perd du terrain malgré l'administration du traitement. Les autres sont toujours à peu près dans le même état. Le traitement médical consiste dans l'emploi d'huile de chaulmoogra en capsules, avec du "Moogrol" injecté intramusculairement.

Les lépreux sont logés dans des cottages, chaque patient possédant sa chambre individuelle de même que son propre aménagement. Autant que possible, chacun se pourvoit à soi-même. Deux gardiens et une infirmière ont la charge immédiate de cette colonie de lépreux. Ces trois employés se trouvent sous la surveillance du médecin de quarantaine qui visite la léproserie tous les huit jours ou plus souvent, s'il y a lieu.

## SERVICE MÉDICAL DE L'IMMIGRATION

Au cours de l'exercice financier, le nombre de passagers immigrants et non immigrants (touristes, etc.) examinés par les médecins du Service d'immigration, tant aux ports de l'Atlantique qu'à ceux du Pacifique, s'est élevé à 87,130. En outre, 2,069 personnes en destination du Canada via les ports de New-York et de Boston, ont subi l'examen effectué par les officiers du Service de la Santé publique des Etats-Unis.

Les tableaux suivants indiquent (*a*) le nombre de passagers mensuellement examinés aux différents ports, et (*b*) un relevé comparatif avec les chiffres des années précédentes:

## PASSAGERS IMMIGRANTS ET NON IMMIGRANTS QUI ONT SUBI L'EXAMEN MÉDICAL AUX PORTS OCÉANIQUES

| 1925–26 | Québec | | Halifax | | St-Jean | | Montréal | | Vancouver | | Victoria | | Sydney-nord et Sydney | | New-York et Boston* | | Totaux mensuels | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Imm. | Non Imm. | Imm. | Non Imm. | Imm. | Non Imm. | Imm. | Non Imm. | Imm. | Non Imm. | Imm. | Non Imm. | Imm. | Non Imm. | Imm. | Non Imm. | Imm. | Non Imm. |
| Avril | 2,732 | 122 | 3,364 | 160 | 2,603 | 96 | 2 | 1 | 115 | 394 | 25 | 121 | 40 | ..... | 77 | 48 | 8,958 | 942 |
| Mai | 9,751 | 1,109 | 1,343 | 51 | 14 | 49 | 30 | 5 | 235 | 526 | 86 | 172 | 52 | 22 | 104 | 68 | 11,615 | 2,002 |
| Juin | 5,681 | 944 | 621 | 56 | 24 | 63 | 20 | 12 | 109 | 282 | 34 | 132 | 33 | 22 | 129 | 110 | 6,651 | 1,621 |
| Juillet | 4,611 | 1,057 | 1,644 | 57 | 4 | 41 | 23 | 25 | 178 | 213 | 19 | 60 | 7 | 38 | 122 | 92 | 6,608 | 1,583 |
| Août | 5,831 | 1,246 | 1,176 | 66 | 5 | 63 | 17 | 12 | 66 | 117 | 40 | 49 | 68 | 23 | 107 | 178 | 7,310 | 1,754 |
| Septembre | 3,994 | 805 | 426 | 14 | 2 | 19 | 7 | 1 | 210 | 86 | 21 | 18 | 50 | 39 | 180 | 61 | 4,890 | 1,043 |
| Octobre | 5,324 | 570 | 592 | 70 | 14 | 14 | 35 | 29 | 78 | 75 | 12 | 27 | 74 | 12 | 85 | 60 | 6,214 | 857 |
| Novembre | 3,094 | 435 | 426 | 38 | 295 | 32 | 10 | 6 | 56 | 60 | 18 | 10 | 76 | 15 | 135 | 51 | 4,110 | 647 |
| Décembre | 9 | ..... | 1,073 | 73 | 1,691 | 127 | ..... | ..... | 72 | 63 | 18 | 15 | 38 | 19 | 76 | 29 | 2,977 | 326 |
| Janvier | ..... | ..... | 660 | 71 | 655 | 68 | ..... | ..... | 44 | 43 | 26 | 6 | 11 | 3 | 81 | 47 | 1,477 | 238 |
| Février | 1 | ..... | 1,839 | 102 | 1,367 | 103 | 1 | ..... | 48 | 73 | 23 | 16 | 1 | ..... | 71 | 35 | 3,351 | 329 |
| Mars | 2 | ..... | 7,410 | 97 | 5,593 | 99 | ..... | ..... | 135 | 143 | 48 | 28 | 18 | ..... | 67 | 56 | 13,273 | 423 |
| *Totaux pour chaque port—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Immigrants | 41,030 | ..... | 20,574 | ..... | 12,267 | ..... | 145 | ..... | 1,346 | ..... | 370 | ..... | 468 | ..... | 1,234 | ..... | 77,434 | ..... |
| Non immigrants | ..... | 6,288 | ..... | 855 | ..... | 774 | ..... | 91 | ..... | 2,075 | ..... | 654 | ..... | 193 | ..... | 835 | ..... | 11,765 |

*Aux ports de New-York et de Boston, les immigrants en route pour le Canada sont médicalement inspectés par les officiers du ministère de la Santé publique des Etats-Unis.

## PASSAGERS IMMIGRANTS ET NON IMMIGRANTS QUI ONT SUBI L'EXAMEN MÉDICAL AUX PORTS OCÉANIQUES

### Relevé comparatif—Exercices de 1924–25 et de 1925–26

| —— | Québec | | Halifax | | St-Jean | | Montréal | | Vancouver | | Victoria | | Sydney-nord et Sydney | | New-York et Boston | | Totaux | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Imm. | Non Imm. | Imm. | Non Imm. | Imm. | Non Imm. | Imm. | Non Imm. | Imm. | Non Imm. | Imm. | Non Imm. | Imm. | Non Imm. | Imm. | Non Imm. | Imm. | Non Imm. |
| 1924–25 | 59,805 | 7,176 | 22,294 | 1,744 | 9,550 | 1,206 | 446 | 110 | 1,166 | 2,058 | 490 | 452 | 1,200 | 2,231 | 1,624 | 789 | 96,575 | 15,766 |
| 1925–26 | 41,030 | 6,288 | 20,574 | 855 | 12,267 | 774 | 145 | 91 | 1,346 | 2,075 | 370 | 654 | 468 | 193 | 1,234 | 835 | 77,434 | 11,765 |
| Augmentation | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,717 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 180 | 17 | ..... | 202 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 46 | ..... | ..... |
| Diminution | 18,775 | 888 | 1,720 | 889 | ..... | 432 | 301 | 19 | ..... | ..... | 120 | ..... | 732 | 2,038 | 390 | ..... | 19,141 | 4,001 |

Le tableau suivant indique le nombre total des personnes que les médecins d'immigration—au moyen d'un certificat à cet effet—ont déclaré comme non admissibles au Canada sous l'empire de l'article 3 des dispositions de la *Loi de l'immigration*:

| — | Aliénés, débilité mentale, etc. Article 3 (*a*) | Tuberculose, maladie répugnante ou maladie infectieuse chronique. Article 3 (*b*) | Personnes affligées de défauts physiques exposées à devenir un fardeau pour le public. Article 3 (*c*) | Constitution psychopathique anormale. Article 3 (*k*) | Alcoolisme chronique. Article 3 (*l*) | Défectuosités physiques mineures rendant inhabile à se pourvoir à soi-même. Article 3 (*m*) | Totaux |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Québec | 11 | 9 | 380 | 1 | 1 | 46 | 448 |
| Halifax | 3 | 4 | 67 | ..... | ..... | 13 | 87 |
| Saint-Jean | 4 | 2 | 77 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 84 |
| Montréal | ..... | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| Sydney-nord | 2 | 1 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 |
| Vancouver | 1 | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| Victoria | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 |
| Totaux | 21 | 18 | 535 | 2 | 1 | 61 | 638 |

On trouvera ci-après des relevés indiquant, pour chaque port, les maladies mentales et physiques ou les défauts spécifiques qui ont déterminé l'émission d'un certificat:

LOI DE L'IMMIGRATION, ARTICLE 3 (*a*) et (*k*)—PERSONNES SOUFFRANT D'AFFECTIONS MENTALES

| Affection | Québec | Halifax | St-Jean | Sydney-nord | Vancouver | Totaux |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Article 3 (*a*)— | | | | | | |
| Imbécillité | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Débilité mentale | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | ..... | 9 |
| Epilepsie | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| Aliénation mentale | 5 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 8 |
| Article 3 (*k*)— | | | | | | |
| Constitution psychopathique anormale | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 |
| Totaux | 12 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 23 |

LOI DE L'IMMIGRATION, ARTICLE 3 (*b*)—PERSONNES SOUFFRANT DE TUBERCULOSE, DE MALADIE RÉPUGNANTE OU INFECTIEUSE

| Maladie | Québec | Halifax | St-Jean | Montréal | Sydney-nord | Victoria | Totaux |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gonorrhée | 2 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| Teigne | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Syphilis | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Trachome | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 5 |
| Tuberculose | 2 | 3 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 7 |
| Totaux | 9 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 18 |

LOI DE L'IMMIGRATION, ARTICLE 3 (*c*) et (*m*)—PERSONNES SOUFFRANT DE DÉFAUTS PHYSIQUES

| Défauts | Québec | Halifax | St-Jean | Montréal | Sydney-nord | Vancouver | Victoria | Totaux |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Absence de membres | 35 | 5 | 10 | 1 | 1 | | | 52 |
| Anévrisme | | | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Appendicite | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Cécité, totale ou partielle | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 4 |
| Affection des vaisseaux sanguins | 33 | 2 | 3 | | | | | 38 |
| Ostéites | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Bronchite chronique | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Poitrine mal développée | 8 | | | | | | | 8 |
| Surdité, totale ou partielle | 22 | 3 | 6 | | | | | 31 |
| Surdi-mutité | 2 | 1 | | | | 1 | | 4 |
| Débilité | 2 | 3 | | | | | *1 | 6 |
| Difformité | 64 | 16 | 17 | | 1 | | | 98 |
| Dermatite | 2 | 1 | | | | | | 3 |
| Affection glandulaire | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| Goitre, exophtalmique | 4 | 1 | | | | | | 5 |
| Affection cardiaque | 46 | 4 | 7 | | 1 | 1 | | 59 |
| Hernie | 36 | 10 | 2 | 1 | | | | 49 |
| Hydrocèle | 3 | | 2 | | | | | 5 |
| Arthrites | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| Impotence des membres | 39 | 10 | 5 | | | | | 54 |
| Malaria récurrente | 4 | | | | | | | 4 |
| Néphrite | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| Neurasthénie | | 1 | 2 | | | | | 3 |
| Excroissances | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| Paralysie faciale | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 2 |
| Pauvre physique | 2 | 4 | 3 | | 1 | | | 10 |
| Grossesse (illégitime) | 3 | | | | 1 | | | 4 |
| Rhumatisme | 5 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 7 |
| Sénilité | | 12 | 3 | | | | | 15 |
| Défauts de langage | 11 | | 1 | | | | | 12 |
| Vision défectueuse | 98 | 2 | 14 | | 1 | | | 115 |
| Totaux | 426 | 80 | 78 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 596 |

*Décédé.

Le tableau suivant indique le nombre de passagers océaniques (immigrants et non immigrants) qui, à leur arrivée au Canada, ont été détenus à l'hôpital pour y subir un traitement médical ou chirurgical. Ces passagers ont été détenus au port désigné jusqu'à ce qu'ils fussent guéris ou aptes à continuer leur route. La liste comprend les personnes détenues pour maladie infectieuse mineure, tant à l'hôpital d'immigration du Parc Savard, Québec, qu'à l'hôpital d'immigration de Rockhead, Halifax.

| Traités pour | Québec | Halifax | St-Jean | Montréal | Vancouver | Totaux |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abcès | 6 | 8 | | | | 14 |
| Albuminurie | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Appendicite | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Ascite ou hydropéritonite | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Blépharite | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Bronchite | 5 | 4 | 1 | | | 10 |
| Cellulite | | 4 | 1 | | | 5 |
| Adénite cervicale | 1 | | | 1 | | 2 |
| Picote volante (varicelle) | 5 | 1 | | | | 6 |
| Accouchement | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | 6 |
| Conjonctivite | 12 | 2 | | | 1 | 15 |
| Constipation | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Contusions | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Coryza | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| Débilité | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Dermatite | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| Diphtérie | 3 | | | | | 3 |
| Eczéma | 1 | | 1 | | | 2 |
| Erysipèle | 1 | | 1 | | | 2 |
| Affection oculaire | 3 | 6 | | | | 9 |
| Erythème alimentaire | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Fractures | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | 5 |
| Furonculose | 5 | | | | | 5 |
| Gastrite | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| Herpès | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| Impétigo | 9 | | 1 | | | 10 |
| Indigestion | | 2 | | | | 2 |
| Membres infectés | 4 | | 1 | | | 5 |
| Influenza | | 11 | 1 | | | 12 |
| Toxémie intestinale | 3 | | | | | 3 |
| Laryngite | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Malaria | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Rougeole | †23 | 5 | | 1 | | 29 |
| Oreillons | 12 | 1 | | | | 13 |
| Névralgie | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Ostéomyélite | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Otite moyenne | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 |
| Paratyphoïde | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Péritonite | *2 | | | †1 | | 3 |
| Vomissement pernicieux | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Pharyngite | | 1 | 1 | | | 2 |
| Phlegmon | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Pleurésie | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| Pneumonie | | 10 | 4 | | 1 | 15 |
| Pyrexie | | 2 | | | | 2 |
| Esquinancie | | | 1 | | | 1 |
| Rhumatisme | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Teigne tondante ou trichophytie | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Gale | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Brûlures | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Fièvre scarlatine | *3 | | | | | 3 |
| Mal de mer | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| Maladie de la peau | | 8 | | | | 8 |
| Entorses | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Sycosis simple | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Stomatite aphteuse | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Trichophytie | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Amygdalite | 5 | 1 | 1 | | | 7 |
| Fièvre typhoïde | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Ulcérations | 3 | | | | | 3 |
| Blessures | 2 | | | | | 2 |
| Totaux | 141 | 75 | 18 | 4 | 3 | 241 |

† 1 décès. * 2 décès.

Parmi les passagers océaniques, immigrants et non immigrants, soupçonnés d'être affligés de quelque défectuosité physique ou mentale, et détenus dans le but de permettre un examen plus minutieux que lorsque l'inspection se fait à la file indienne, on a (*a*) libéré les passagers suivants comme ne pouvant être classés dans les catégories refusées, énumérées à l'article 3 de la *Loi de l'immigration*; ou (*b*) l'on a découvert que ces passagers ne souffraient que de défauts mineurs:

(*a*) PERSONNES DÉTENUES SOUS OBSERVATION MÉDICALE ET SUBSÉQUEMMENT LIBÉRÉES PARCE QUE LEUR DIAGNOSTIC FOURNISSAIT DES SIGNES NÉGATIFS

| Détenues pour | Québec | Halifax | St-Jean | Victoria |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Observation pour avortement | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Observation pour poitrine mal developpée | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Observation pour picote volante (varicelle) | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Examen des yeux | ..... | 9 | ..... | 1 |
| Examen de la figure | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Observation pour fracture du crâne | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Observation médicale générale | 17 | 14 | 1 | ..... |
| Observation pour la rougeole | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Observation des facultés mentales | 15 | 3 | 3 | ..... |
| Observation pour les oreillons | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Examen des ongles | 2 | 5 | ..... | ..... |
| Examen du cuir chevelu | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Observation pour la fièvre scarlatine | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Examen de la peau | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Examen de la gorge | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Totaux | 90 | 35 | 6 | 1 |

(*b*) IMMIGRANTS DONT LES FICHES SONT AU DOSSIER, SIGNALANT CERTAINES DÉFECTUOSITÉS PHYSIQUES OU MENTALES MINEURES

| | |
|---|---|
| Québec | 527 |
| Halifax | 105 |
| Saint-Jean | 71 |
| Total | 703 |

## SERVICE D'IMMIGRATION OUTRE-MER

Sur les 22,099 immigrants destinés au Canada qui ont soumis des certificats médicaux obtenus des médecins inscrits sur la liste des praticiens établis outre-mer, certificats qui devaient être soumis par le ministère de l'Immigration à Londres aux officiers médicaux du ministère de la Santé, ou qui ont été examinés personellement par les officiers canadiens, 1929 ont été trouvés comme ne pouvant être admis, aux termes de l'article 3 de la *Loi de l'immigration,* c'est-à-dire comme souffrant de quelque défectuosité physique ou mentale. Le relevé suivant fait l'énumération des maladies ou défauts pour lesquels un certificat a été émis. La décision finale quant à leur acceptation ou à leur rejet comme immigrants au Canada, relève du ministère de l'Immigration, les officiers médicaux du ministère de la Santé n'agissant que comme simples médecins consultants.

| | |
|---|---|
| Certificats médicaux visés provenant des médecins sur les listes | 22,099 |
| Examens effectués personnellement par les médecins consultants de l'immigration | 1,481 |

LISTE DES MALADIES QUI ONT MOTIVÉ LE REFUS D'ADMISSION SOUS L'EMPIRE DE LA LOI DE L'IMMIGRATION

ARTICLE 3 (*a*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Epilepsie | 15 |
| Délibité mentale | 104 |
| Idiotie | 2 |
| Aliénation mentale | 1 |
| Imbécillité | 1 |
| Hallucinations | 1 |
| Manie | 1 |
| Mélancolie | 1 |
| Déjà frappé de folie | 15 |
| Démence sénile | 1 |
| Total | 148 |

ARTICLE 3 (*b*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Eczéma chronique | 1 |
| Teigne | 2 |
| Psoriasis | 2 |
| Teigne tondante ou trichophytie | 12 |
| Sycosis parasitaire ou trichophytie de la barbe | 2 |
| Trachome | 132 |
| Tuberculose, adénite | 16 |
| " iritis | 1 |
| " lupus | 7 |
| " pulmonaire | 27 |
| " due à une intervention chirurgicale | 14 |
| Maladie vénérienne, gonorrhée | 2 |
| " " syphilis | 7 |
| Total | 225 |

ARTICLE 3 (*k*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Constitution psychopathique anormale | 23 |

ARTICLE 3 (*l*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Alcoolisme chronique | 1 |

ARTICLE 3 (*c*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Absence de membres | 29 |
| Aménorrhée | 1 |
| Anémie | 13 |
| Cécité | 4 |
| Affection des vaisseaux sanguins | 35 |
| Ostéites | 15 |
| Poitrine mal développée | 58 |
| Chorée | 1 |
| Surdité | 65 |
| Surdi-mutité | 14 |
| Débilité | 56 |
| Difformité | 208 |
| Maladie de Dercun | 1 |
| Dermatite | 38 |
| Diabète | 1 |
| Sclérose en plaques | 2 |
| Maladie de l'oreille | 25 |
| Anurie | 10 |
| Attaques d'épilepsie | 1 |
| Fracture concave du crâne | 1 |
| Goitre | 11 |
| Affection cardiaque | 243 |
| Hydrocèle | 2 |
| Indigestion chronique | 1 |
| Iritis | 1 |
| Arthrites | 3 |
| Impotence des membres | 22 |
| Malaria | 1 |
| Néphrite | 15 |
| Neurasthénie | 41 |
| Excroissances | 3 |
| Obésité | 3 |
| Pauvre physique | 88 |
| Grossesse | 8 |
| Prolapsus de l'utérus | 2 |
| Pyurie | 1 |
| Rhumatisme | 24 |
| Sénilité | 3 |
| Défauts de langage | 19 |
| Syphilis tertiaire | 1 |
| Vision défectueuse | 157 |
| Total | 1,227 |

ARTICLE 3 (*m*)

| | |
|---|---|
| Mentale | 15 |
| Physique | 290 |
| Total | 305 |

## SERVICE DES HÔPITAUX DE MARINE

Le Service des hôpitaux de Marine est maintenu conformément aux dispositions du chapitre 38, *Marine marchande du Canada* (marins malades et indigents).

Durant l'exercice financier, le ministère de la Santé a maintenu en activité deux hôpitaux, l'un à Sydney et l'autre à Lunenbourg dans la province de la Nouvelle-Écosse. Dans les ports les plus importants, les marins malades sont traités à ces hôpitaux suivant un tarif quotidien fixe, stipulé par contrat. Dans les ports d'importance secondaire, le Ministère a maintenu des hôpitaux d'urgence et, dans les petits ports dépourvus d'aménagement hospitalier, on a fait les meilleurs arrangements possible pour le traitement des maladies, par l'entremise des percepteurs des douanes. On trouvera ci-après une liste des hôpitaux qui sont liés par contrat avec le ministère de la Santé pour l'exercice 1925-1926:

### NOUVELLE-ECOSSE

| | |
|---|---|
| Amherst | Au Highland View Hospital |
| Antigonish | Au St. Martha's Hospital |
| Bridgewater | Au Dawson Memorial Hospital |
| Glace Bay | Au St. Joseph's Hospital |
| Halifax | Au Victoria General Hospital |
| | Au City Health Board (Maladies contagieuses) |
| | A l'hôpital des tuberculeux |
| Kentville | Au Sanatorium de la Nouvelle-Ecosse (Tuberculose) |
| Middleton | Au Soldiers' Memorial Hospital |
| New Glasgow | A l'Aberdeen Hospital |
| Sydney-nord | Au Hamilton Memorial Hospital |
| Pictou | Au Pictou Memorial Hospital |
| Springhill | Au Springhill Cottage Hospital |
| Windsor | Au Payzant Memorial Hospital |
| Yarmouth | Au Yarmouth Hospital |

### NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK

| | |
|---|---|
| Bathurst | Au James Dunn Hospital |
| Campbellton | A l'Hôtel-Dieu |
| Chatham | A l'Hôtel-Dieu |
| Moncton | Au Moncton Hospital |
| River Glade | Au Jordan Memorial Sanatorium (Tuberculose) |
| Saint-Jean | Au General Public Hospital |
| | A l'hôpital régional de Saint-Jean (cas tuberculeux) |
| St. Stephen | Au Chipman Memorial Hospital |
| Tracadie | A l'Hôtel-Dieu |

### ILE DU PRINCE-EDOUARD

| | |
|---|---|
| Charlottetown | Au Charlottetown Hospital |
| | Au Prince Edward Island Hospital |
| Summerside | Au Prince County Hospital |

### QUEBEC

| | |
|---|---|
| Chicoutimi | A l'Hôtel-Dieu |
| Lac-Edouard | Au sanatorium du Lac-Edouard (cas tuberculeux) |
| Lévis | A l'Hôtel-Dieu |
| Montréal | A l'hôpital général de Montréal |
| | A l'hôpital Notre-Dame |
| | A l'Hôtel-Dieu |
| | A l'hôpital Royal Victoria |
| | A l'hôpital Saint-Paul (maladies contagieuses) |
| | A l'hôpital Alexandra (maladies contagieuses) |
| | Au Grace Dart Home (cas tuberculeux) |
| | A l'hôpital des convalescents |
| Québec | A l'Hôtel-Dieu |
| | A l'hôpital Jeffrey Hale |
| | A l'hôpital civique (Maladies-contagieuses) |
| | A l'hôpital Laval (cas tuberculeux) |
| Sorel | A l'hôpital général |
| Saint-Jean | A l'hôpital Saint-Jean |
| Les Trois-Rivières | A l'hôpital Saint-Joseph. |

COLOMBIE BRITANNIQUE

| | |
|---|---|
| Anyox | A l'Anyox General Hospital |
| Chemainus | Au General Hospital |
| Cumberland | Au Cumberland General Hospital |
| Duncan | Au King's Daughters' Hospital |
| Ladysmith | A l'hôpital général |
| Nanaïmo | A l'hôpital général |
| New Westminster | Au St. Mary's Hospital |
| Ocean Falls | A l'Ocean Falls Hospital |
| Port-Alberni | Au West Coast General Hospital |
| Power River | Au St. Luke's Hospital |
| Prince-Rupert | Au General Hospital |
| Tranquille | Au Tranquille Sanatorium (cas tuberculeux) |
| Vancouver | Au St. Paul's Hospital |
| Victoria | Au St. Joseph's Hospital |
| | Au Royal Jubilee Hospital |
| | A l'hôpital des maladies contagieuses |

Des hôpitaux d'urgence ont été maintenus en activité aux ports suivants:

*Nouvelle-Ecosse.*—Arichat, Canso, Digby, Liverpool, Lockport, Louisbourg et Shelbourne.
*Ile du Prince-Edouard.*—Souris.
*Québec.*—Port-Alfred.

Heureusement, aucunes maladies contagieuses majeures ou mineures n'ont été signalées au cours de l'année, bien que la navigation ait été beaucoup plus active, tant sur la côte de l'Atlantique que sur celle du Pacifique, comme le démontre la forte augmentation remarquée dans le paiement des droits perçus pour les marins malades, droits qui se sont élevés à $6,383.85 de plus que l'année précédente. Conséquemment, le nombre des marins malades et blessés a augmenté proportionnellement.

Le nombre total de marins malades ou indigents qui ont été traités dans les hôpitaux de marine durant l'exercice 1925-1926, s'est élevé à 3,782, comparativement à 3,649 pour l'année 1924-1925. Toutefois, ces chiffres ne représentent pas le nombre véritable de marins malades traités au cours de l'année. Comme une telle augmentation n'avait pas été prévue, nuls crédits n'avaient été inscrits dans les prévisions budgétaires. Conséquemment, les crédits de $140,000 votés par le Parlement n'ont pu suffire à solder toutes les dépenses de l'année. On a dû avoir recours à l'émission d'un transfert pour une somme d'environ $32,000 qui a été débitée aux crédits de 1926-1927. On a demandé qu'une somme supplémentaire soit inscrite aux crédits pour compenser ce montant.

Pour ce qui est des jours passés à l'hôpital, on relève le chiffre de 36,292 jours, en regard de 36,185 au cours de l'exercice précédent. La même observation que celle qui vient d'être faite est également de mise ici. Ces chiffres ne représentent pas le nombre total de jours, vu qu'une forte proportion des comptes a dû être transférée à l'exercice 1926-1927, comme on vient de le signaler.

On trouvera dans les états financiers des renseignements détaillés sur tout ce qui concerne les dépenses encourues.

On trouvera ci-après un relevé indiquant les diverses maladies ou blessures traitées au cours de l'exercice 1925-1926:

TABLEAU INDIQUANT LES DIVERSES MALADIES ET BLESSURES POUR LESQUELLES LES MARINS ONT ÉTÉ TRAITÉS DURANT L'EXERCICE 1925-1926

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Maladies générales* | | 693 |
| | Rougeole | 4 |
| | Diphtérie | 3 |
| | Picote volante (varicelle) | 5 |
| | Oreillons | 8 |
| | Fièvre scarlatine | 4 |
| | Erysipèle | 4 |
| | Fièvre typhoïde | 22 |
| | Paratyphoïde | 1 |
| | Tuberculose | 39 |
| | Malaria | 20 |
| | Gale | 12 |
| | Ténia | 1 |

TABLEAU INDIQUANT LES DIVERSES MALADIES ET BLESSURES POUR LESQUELLES LES MARINS ONT ÉTÉ TRAITÉS DURANT L'EXERCICE
1925-1926—*Suite*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Syphilis | 122 | | | |
| Gonorrhée | 141 | | | |
| Alcoolisme | 5 | | | |
| Diabète | 4 | | | |
| Béribéri | 3 | | | |
| Rhumatisme | 81 | | | |
| Scorbut | 1 | | | |
| Anémie | 8 | | | |
| Excroissances—malignes | 3 | | | |
| Excroissances—bénignes | 17 | | | |
| Kyste | 14 | | | |
| Débilité générale | 8 | | | |
| Neurasthénie | 18 | | | |
| Ptomaïne | 6 | | | |
| Hémophilie | 3 | | | |
| Influenza | 135 | | | |
| Toxémie | 1 | | | |
| *Affections locales* | | | | 2,062 |
| Troubles du système nerveux | | | 99 | |
| 1. Des nerfs | | 19 | | |
| Névrite | 19 | | | |
| 2. De la moelle épinière et des membranes | | 2 | | |
| Dégénérescence de la colonne latérale | 2 | | | |
| 3. Du cerveau et des membranes | | 1 | | |
| Méningite | 1 | | | |
| 4. Troubles fonctionnels et autres affections nerveuses, etc. | | 77 | | |
| Apoplexie | 1 | | | |
| Paralysie | 5 | | | |
| Hémiplégie | 1 | | | |
| Epilepsie | 8 | | | |
| Névralgie | 27 | | | |
| Hémorragie | 2 | | | |
| Céphalalgie | 5 | | | |
| Hystérie | 3 | | | |
| Myalgie | 18 | | | |
| Démence précoce | 3 | | | |
| Insomnie | 2 | | | |
| Méningo-encéphalite | 1 | | | |
| Psychose | 3 | | | |
| Affections oculaires | | | 57 | |
| Conjonctivite | 25 | | | |
| Ulcère de la cornée | 8 | | | |
| Iritis | 11 | | | |
| Panophtalmie | 4 | | | |
| Trachome | 2 | | | |
| Kératite | 2 | | | |
| Blépharite | 1 | | | |
| Ptérygion | 1 | | | |
| Cataracte | 3 | | | |
| Affections de l'oreille | | | 74 | |
| Cérumen | 20 | | | |
| Otite moyenne | 34 | | | |
| Mastoïdite | 6 | | | |
| Surdité | 6 | | | |
| Otalgie | 8 | | | |
| Affections du nez | | | 31 | |
| Rhinite | 13 | | | |
| Abcès | 1 | | | |
| Epistaxis | 3 | | | |
| Coryza | 11 | | | |
| Ethmoïdite | 3 | | | |
| Affections de l'appareil circulatoire | | | 46 | |
| Affection cardiaque (valvulaire) | 13 | | | |
| Tachycardie | 3 | | | |
| Artériosclérose | 2 | | | |
| Trombose | 1 | | | |
| Varices | 9 | | | |
| Endocardite | 3 | | | |
| Oedème | 3 | | | |
| Myocardite | 6 | | | |
| Angine de poitrine | 4 | | | |
| Cardialgie | 2 | | | |

TABLEAU INDIQUANT LES DIVERSES MALADIES ET BLESSURES POUR LESQUELLES LES MARINS ONT ÉTÉ TRAITÉS DURANT L'EXERCICE 1925-1926—*Suite*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Maladies de l'appareil respiratoire | | 320 |
| Bronchite | 143 | |
| Amygdalite | 68 | |
| Pneumonie | 26 | |
| Bronchopneumonie | 1 | |
| Laryngite | 14 | |
| Congestion pulmonaire | 14 | |
| Pleurésie | 28 | |
| Asthme | 15 | |
| Oedème pulmonaire | 2 | |
| Hémorragie pulmonaire | 4 | |
| Abcès pulmonaire | 5 | |
| Maladies de l'appareil digestif | | 639 |
| Carie dentaire | 63 | |
| Mal de dents | 53 | |
| Stomatite gangreneuse | 1 | |
| Abcès alvéolaire | 4 | |
| Esquinancie | 4 | |
| Pharyngite | 15 | |
| Ulcère stomacal | 18 | |
| Gastrite | 76 | |
| Indigestion | 78 | |
| Pyorrhée | 3 | |
| Cancer stomacal | 1 | |
| Fistule | 6 | |
| Hémorroïdes | 22 | |
| Appendicite | 85 | |
| Colite | 20 | |
| Jaunisse | 14 | |
| Diarrhée | 7 | |
| Constipation | 20 | |
| Hépatite | 1 | |
| Hernie | 65 | |
| Dysenterie | 9 | |
| Entérite | 10 | |
| Dyspepsie | 19 | |
| Colique hépatique | 3 | |
| Gastro-entérite | 16 | |
| Obstruction intestinale | 6 | |
| Cholécystite | 3 | |
| Ulcère duodénal | 10 | |
| Péritonite | 2 | |
| Adhérences abdominales | 5 | |
| Maladies du système lymphatique | | 24 |
| Adénite | 24 | |
| Affections des voies urinaires | | 78 |
| Néphrite | 19 | |
| Maladie de Bright | 2 | |
| Colique rénale | 7 | |
| Abcès périnéphritique | 4 | |
| Cystite | 16 | |
| Phosphaturie | 3 | |
| Prostatite | 8 | |
| Rétention urinaire | 2 | |
| Calculs du rein | 7 | |
| Diurèse | 3 | |
| Urémie | 4 | |
| Hématurie | 2 | |
| Pyélite | 1 | |
| Maladies de l'appareil génital | | 125 |
| Uréthrite | 37 | |
| Balanite | 2 | |
| Rétrécissement | 11 | |
| Paraphimosis | 6 | |
| Chancre mou | 21 | |
| Varicocèle | 7 | |
| Hydrocèle | 5 | |
| Orchite | 23 | |
| Phimosis | 1 | |
| Epididymite | 12 | |
| Affections des organes de la locomotion | | 146 |
| Ostéite | 2 | |
| Sciatique | 18 | |

TABLEAU INDIQUANT LES DIVERSES MALADIES ET BLESSURES POUR LESQUELLES LES MARINS ONT ÉTÉ TRAITÉS DURANT L'EXERCICE 1925-1926—*Suite*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lumbago | 43 | | |
| Ostéomyélite | 5 | | |
| Bursite | 13 | | |
| Sinusite | 4 | | |
| Périostite | 5 | | |
| Synovite | 17 | | |
| Arthrite | 37 | | |
| Névrite | 1 | | |
| Myosite | 6 | | |
| Maladies des tissus conjonctifs | | 229 | |
| Cellulite | 154 | | |
| Abcès | 75 | | |
| Maladies de la peau | | 194 | |
| Furoncles | 11 | | |
| Clous | 69 | | |
| Erythème | 3 | | |
| Eczéma | 23 | | |
| Herpès soster | 8 | | |
| Urticaire | 1 | | |
| Dermatite | 14 | | |
| Ulcères | 30 | | |
| Panaris | 11 | | |
| Impétigo | 2 | | |
| Psoriasis | 10 | | |
| Séborrhée | 1 | | |
| Acné | 2 | | |
| Anthrax | 2 | | |
| Teigne | 1 | | |
| Sycosis | 3 | | |
| Alopécie | 2 | | |
| Trichophytie ou teigne tondante | 1 | | |
| *Blessures* | | | 1,027 |
| Blessures générales | | 81 | |
| Blessures multiples | 26 | | |
| Brûlures et lésions | 55 | | |
| Blessures locales | | 946 | |
| Blessures au visage | 27 | | |
| Contusions | 67 | | |
| Blessures aux yeux | 19 | | |
| Blessures à la tête | 26 | | |
| Blessures à la gorge | 2 | | |
| Blessures au poignet | 5 | | |
| Blessures au thorax | 16 | | |
| Blessures au cuir chevelu | 7 | | |
| Blessures aux doigts | 96 | | |
| Blessures au bras | 20 | | |
| Pied plat | 5 | | |
| Blessures à l'abdomen | 2 | | |
| Blessures au dos | 20 | | |
| Blessures au côté | 15 | | |
| Blessures à la lèvre | 2 | | |
| Blessures à la jambe | 31 | | |
| Blessures à la colonne vertébrale | 1 | | |
| Blessures au genou | 22 | | |
| Blessures à l'épaule | 23 | | |
| Blessures aux orteils | 8 | | |
| Blessures au pied | 41 | | |
| Blessures à la main | 79 | | |
| Blessures à la cuisse | 15 | | |
| Blessures aux côtés | 6 | | |
| Blessures à la cheville du pied | 11 | | |
| Blessures au coude | 6 | | |
| Fracture du crâne | 15 | | |
| Blessures aux côtes | 39 | | |
| Fracture de la jambe | 14 | | |
| Fracture de la clavicule | 3 | | |
| Fracture du fémur | 7 | | |
| Fracture du tibia et du péroné | 10 | | |
| Fracture du tibia | 6 | | |
| Fracture du péroné | 8 | | |
| Fracture de la colonne vertébrale | 5 | | |
| Fracture du cubitus | 8 | | |
| Fracture du pied | 12 | | |

TABLEAU INDIQUANT LES DIVERSES MALADIES ET BLESSURES POUR LESQUELLES LES MARINS ONT ÉTÉ TRAITÉS DURANT L'EXERCICE 1925-1926—*Fin*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fracture du calcanéum | 5 | |
| Fracture de la rotule | 2 | |
| Fracture du coude | 3 | |
| Fracture du maxillaire | 3 | |
| Fracture des doigts | 8 | |
| Fracture du radius | 6 | |
| Fracture du métacarpe | 7 | |
| Fracture de l'épaule | 2 | |
| Dislocation de la main | 1 | |
| Dislocation de l'épaule | 5 | |
| Dislocation du fémur | 1 | |
| Entorse de la main | 2 | |
| Entorse de la hanche | 3 | |
| Entorse dorsale | 5 | |
| Entorse du genou | 7 | |
| Entorse de la cheville du pied | 16 | |
| Entorse de l'épaule | 4 | |
| Entorse du bras | 3 | |
| Entorse du poignet | 10 | |
| Entorse du pied | 1 | |
| Distension des tendons du pied | 6 | |
| Muscles abdominaux distendus | 5 | |
| Pansements | 2 | |
| Fatigue | 1 | |
| Blessures par arme à feu | 2 | |
| Corps étrangers dans le doigt | 5 | |
| Corps étrangers dans le bras | 2 | |
| Corps étrangers dans l'œil | 37 | |
| Corps étrangers dans les oreilles | 2 | |
| Examens aux rayons X | 21 | |
| Simulation | 2 | |
| Pas de diagnostic | 27 | |
| Sous observation | 14 | |
| Examen physique | 27 | |
| Maladies générales | | 693 |
| Maladies locales | | 2,062 |
| Blessures générales | | 81 |
| Blessures locales | | 946 |
| Total | | 3,782 |

## CONTRÔLE DES MALADIES VÉNÉRIENNES

La somme de $125,000 a été votée par le gouvernement fédéral pour la lutte antivénérienne durant l'exercice financier 1925-1926. Cet octroi représentait $25,000 de moins que celui de l'année précédente. Cette diminution a été effectuée parce qu'on a jugé que les provinces requièrent maintenant une aide financière moins considérable qu'autrefois pour diriger leurs cliniques et leurs laboratoires et continuer leur travail d'éducation. L'octroi a été réparti comme suit:

| | |
|---|---|
| Alberta | $ 7,711 18 |
| Ontario | 38,443 12 |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | 6,864 43 |
| Saskatchewan | 9,926 52 |
| Manitoba | 7,705 58 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 5,082 78 |
| Colombie britannique | 6,874 20 |
| Québec | 30,941 48 |
| Conseil National de la Lutte antivénérienne | 5,000 00 |
| Impressions et papeterie | 970 02 |
| Total | $119,519 31 |

Au cours de l'année, cinquante-six cliniques ont été maintenues dans les diverses provinces, pour le traitement des maladies vénériennes. On s'est en même temps occupé de faciliter les examens et diagnostics aux différents labora-

toires. Il existe, en outre, des cliniques subsidiaires dans les hôpitaux et autres institutions où l'on traite les maladies vénériennes. Dans les cantons éloignés, le traitement antivénérien est également effectué par suite d'une entente avec les médecins locaux. Les prisonniers qui se trouvent dans les prisons et pénitenciers sont examinés au moment de leur entrée, puis traités s'il y a lieu.

Durant l'année civile 1925, le nombre de cas sous traitement s'est à peu près réparti comme suit:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sous traitement dans les cliniques | 12,450 |
| Sous traitement par les médecins | 14,441 |
| Total | 26,891 |

Chaque traitement, y compris l'examen du laboratoire, a coûté vingt-sept cents.

Durant l'exercice en cours, on a distribué 51,158 publications anglaises et 74,731 brochures françaises, formant un total de 125,889 exemplaires destinés à lutter contre les maladies vénériennes. La brochure publiée par le ministère de la Santé, et intitulée *Extraits de publications courantes sur les maladies vénériennes* a été rendue plus volumineuse au cours de l'année, afin d'inclure les publications courantes sur la santé publique. Cette brochure agrandie est intitulée: *Extraits de publications courantes sur la santé publique.* Des exemplaires de cette publication sont adressés aux médecins, aux infirmières et à tous ceux qu'intéresse la santé publique. Comparativement à l'année précédente, il y a diminution dans le nombre d'exemplaires distribués. Ceci est dû à ce que le public demande moins de littérature de ce genre, et c'est là une indication que le public prend moins d'intérêt qu'antérieurement à ce sujet. Ce fait est encore démontré dans le domaine des conférences publiques. Les demandes pour conférences sur les maladies vénériennes constituent une quantité presque négligeable. L'intérêt qui s'était éveillé à la suite de la guerre, s'est maintenant émoussé, et le public est aujourd'hui apathique, s'il n'est pas antipathique lorsqu'il s'agit de propagande antivénérienne intense.

La clinique a démontré son utilité et sa haute valeur en diminuant les manifestations tardives de la syphilis, comme, par exemple, la parésie, l'ataxie locomotrice et les affections se rapportant au cœur et aux vaisseaux sanguins. On se trouve ainsi à avoir diminué le nombre des patients qui auraient éventuellement pris le chemin de l'asile et de l'hôpital et seraient devenus une charge publique. Il est essentiel que les cliniques gratuites continuent d'être maintenues.

Les médecins sont encore apathiques lorsqu'il s'agit de signaler les maladies vénériennes qu'ils soignent. Conséquemment, il est impossible de faire des estimations mêmes provisoires concernant le nombre d'infections nouvelles pour l'année courante. Vu cet état de choses, on a cru plus sage de ne pas tenter de tirer telles ou telles conclusions des statistiques recueillies. En effet, par suite de l'inexactitude des prémisses posées, de telles conclusions seraient forcément de nature à induire en erreur.

Toutes choses égales d'ailleurs, la campagne antivénérienne, qui pivote maintenant presque entièrement autour de la clinique, a été menée avec succès au cours de l'année écoulée. Comme par le passé, le ministère de la Santé a coopéré à la lutte antivénérienne au moyen de conférences, en distribuant des publications de propagande et en recueillant des statistiques se rapportant au problème vénérien.

## OPIUM ET DROGUES NARCOTIQUES

Au cours de l'exercice terminé le 31 mars 1926, il y a eu une amélioration sensible dans le problème des narcotiques, comparativement aux conditions qui existaient l'année précédente. Il semble, en effet, évident que ces excellents résultats peuvent être attribués à la politique agressive adoptée par les différents organismes policiers qui ont naturellement fait un effort pour supprimer par tout le

Canada le fléau des drogues narcotiques. D'autre part, une telle amélioration est également due à l'arrangement international conclu à Genève lors de la seconde Conférence de l'Opium, au printemps de 1925, arrangement par lequel tous les fabricants européens sont obligés d'obtenir un permis. De plus, l'exportation de tous les stupéfiants, comme la morphine, l'héroïne, etc., a été soumise à certaines restrictions au moyen de permis d'exportation qui ne sont accordés qu'à la condition que l'exportateur ait tout d'abord obtenu l'autorisation écrite de ses clients du Canada avant qu'il puisse y expédier ses consignations.

L'un des besoins les plus pressants qui existent au Canada est sans contredit l'adoption de mesures législatives provinciales pour le traitement obligatoire de tous les narcomanes, de même que l'établissement d'institutions ou d'hôpitaux convenables pour le traitement des habitués. Il est difficile de juguler ce trafic, tant qu'un grand nombre d'habitués vaqueront en toute liberté dans les rues de nos principales villes et cités canadiennes. En effet, tant qu'il y aura place pour la demande, l'offre ne saurait faire défaut. Jusqu'à présent, trois provinces, savoir l'Alberta, le Manitoba et la Nouvelle-Ecosse ont sanctionné des lois provinciales ordonnant le traitement obligatoire des opiomanes, mais ce n'est que dans l'Alberta que la loi a réellement été mise en vigueur et que l'on a fourni l'hospitalisation voulue pour le traitement des cas de ce genre. Le Manitoba et la Nouvelle-Ecosse ont simplement adopté la législation nécessaire, sans établir de règlements adéquats et sans s'occuper de mettre la loi en vigueur. La question de pourvoir au traitement des intoxiqués relève, cela va sans dire, entièrement des autorités provinciales, au même chef que le soin des aliénés, des faibles d'esprit, des tuberculeux, des vénériens, etc.

Le volume des stupéfiants introduits en contrebande clandestine au pays a subi une diminution notoire par suite de la coopération internationale. Aussi la situation générale se trouve-t-elle considérablement améliorée. Toutefois, les fortes consignations d'opium à fumer sont encore introduites au Canada par voie de contrebande, et particulièrement aux ports d'Union Bay, de Nanaïmo et de Victoria, C.-B., dans l'île de Vancouver, de même qu'au port de Vancouver, C.-B. De grandes quantités de morphine et de cocaïne sont également introduites en contrebande aux ports de la côte du Pacifique, venant de l'Orient. Toutefois, la masse du trafic illicite des narcotiques, comme la morphine, l'héroïne et la cocaïne, entre en contrebande au Canada par les ports de Saint-Jean, N.-B., d'Halifax, N.-E., durant la saison d'hiver, et de Montréal et Québec durant l'été. Des consignations illicites de stupéfiants nous viennent également, de temps à autre, par les ports des Etats-Unis. Ces consignations sont ordinairement expédiées sous forme de marchandises ou d'objets ordinaires du commerce faussement emballés et étiquetés, etc.

TABLEAU 1.—Nombre de condamnations pour contravention à la *Loi de l'opium et des drogues narcotiques*, pour l'année judiciaire se terminant le 30 septembre 1925. (NOTE: On ne peut obtenir de statistiques pour l'exercice financier.)

INFRACTIONS À LA LOI DE L'OPIUM ET DES DROGUES NARCOTIQUES POUR L'ANNÉE JUDICIAIRE SE TERMINANT LE 30 SEPTEMBRE 1925

| Province | Nature de l'infraction | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Violation de la *Loi de l'opium et des drogues narcotiques* sans détails supplémentaires | En possession de | | | | Fumeurs d'opium | Pour avoir vendu des drogues narcotiques | Pour avoir donné et distribué des drogues narcotiques | Pour avoir tenu une fumerie d'opium | Pour avoir fréquenté une fumerie d'opium |
| | | Opium | Cocaïne | Morphine | Drogues non spécifiées | | | | | |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Québec | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 133 | 1 | 25 | 1 | ... | 51 |
| Ontario | 27 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 69 | 6 | 12 | 3 | 3 | ... |
| Manitoba | 1 | 1 | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Saskatchewan | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Alberta | 2 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Colombie britannique | 9 | 32 | 7 | 21 | 82 | 127 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 153 |
| Canada | 52 | 51 | 12 | 32 | 286 | 139 | 46 | 9 | 4 | 204 |

INFRACTIONS À LA LOI DE L'OPIUM ET DES DROGUES NARCOTIQUES POUR L'ANNÉE JUDICIAIRE SE TERMINANT LE 30 SEPTEMBRE 1925

| Province | Nombre total des condamnations | | Sentence | | | Nationalité de la personne condamnée | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hommes | Femmes | Option de payer l'amende | Condamné sans option | Ajournement | Anglaise et américaine | Chinoise | Française | Italienne | Russe | Suisse | Polonaise | Tchécoslovaque |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 6 | ... | ... | 2 | 4 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Québec | 211 | 4 | 63 | 152 | ... | 64 | 55 | 91 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Ontario | 124 | 6 | 107 | 21 | 2 | 85 | 35 | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Manitoba | 7 | ... | 1 | 6 | ... | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Saskatchewan | 13 | ... | 7 | 6 | ... | 4 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Alberta | 18 | ... | 11 | 7 | ... | 4 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Colombie britannique | 436 | 10 | 357 | 86 | 3 | 91 | 353 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 |
| Canada | 815 | 20 | 546 | 280 | 9 | 258 | 469 | 98 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 |

TABLEAU 2.—TOTAL DES PERMIS ÉMIS AU COURS DE L'EXERCICE EXPIRANT LE 31 MARS 1926

| | |
|---|---|
| Permis d'importation | 298 |
| Permis d'exportation | 43 |
| Permis de pharmaciens ou droguistes en gros | 108 |
| Permis de pharmaciens détaillants | 30 |

TABLEAU 3.—Le tableau suivant indique les quantités de drogues narcotiques importées au Canada en vertu du système des permis—lequel système est entré en vigueur à la fin de 1919—durant la période s'étendant du 31 mars 1919 au 31 mars 1926 inclusivement.

| —— | Cocaïne | Morphine | Opium brut |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Onces | Onces | Livres |
| 1919 | 12,333 | 30,087 | 34,262 |
| 1920 | 6,968 | 28,198 | 13,626 |
| 1921 | 3,310 | 12,124 | 2,953 |
| 1922 | 2,952 | 8,774 | 1,700 |
| 1923 | 3,330 | 10,998 | 1,373 |
| 1924 | 1,561 | 7,092 | 845 |
| 1925 | 1,589 | 7,424 | 655 |
| 1926 | 2,633 | 8,651 | 810 |

NOTE.—Le terme générique *morphine* comprend la diacétylmorphine (héroïne).

En outre des quantités de drogues narcotiques importées durant les douze mois se terminant le 31 mars 1926, les quantités suivantes de drogues narcotiques saisies pour contravention à la *Loi des douanes et à la Loi de l'Opium et des drogues narcotiques* ont été vendues au commerce légitime par le ministère de la Santé ainsi que par le ministère des Douanes et de l'Accise.

TABLEAU 4

| Désignation de la drogue | Par les Douanes et l'Accise | Par le ministère de la Santé | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cocaïne | ..... | 48 onces 360 grs. | 48 onces 360 grs. |
| Héroïne (Diacétylmorphine) | 116 onces | ..... | 116 onces. |
| Opium brut | 252 liv. 7 onces. | ..... | 252 liv. 7 onces. |

TABLEAU 5.—Le tableau suivant indique les quantités de drogues narcotiques exportées du Canada, durant l'exercice financier se terminant le 31 mars 1926.

| Désignation de la drogue | Destination | Quantité |
|---|---|---|
| Cocaïne | Terre-Neuve | 1 once 257 grs. |
| " | Antilles anglaises | 16 onces |
| Morphine | Terre-Neuve | 5 onces 459 grs. |
| " | Antilles anglaises | 8 onces |
| Héroïne | Terre-Neuve | 2 onces 31 grs. |
| Opium en poudre | Terre-Neuve | 6 onces 445 grs. |

PRÉPARATIONS CONTENANT DES NARCOTIQUES

| | |
|---|---|
| Teinture d'opium (Terre-Neuve) | 48 onces contenant 218 grs. de morphine anhydre. |
| Asparoline (Terre-Neuve) | 72 onces contenant 120 grs. de chanvre indien. |
| Chlorodyne (Terre-Neuve) | 24 onces. |
| Elixir de terpine—hydro-diacétylmorphine (Terre-Neuve) | 1,616 onces contenant 205½ grs. d'héroïne. |
| Composé hypnobromique (Terre-Neuve) | 640 onces contenant 96 grs. de morphine et 384 grs. de chanvre indien. |
| Teinture de camphre composée (Terre-Neuve) | 160 onces contenant 32 grs. de morphine. |
| Sirop de pin blanc (Terre-Neuve) | 80 onces contenant 13⅓ grs. d'héroïne. |
| Pommade de noix de galle et opium (Terre-Neuve) | 16 onces contenant 720 grs. d'opium. |
| Suppositoires ichtyol-tannin n° 1291 (Terre-Neuve) | 1,291 grs. d'opium. |
| Poudres de Dover (Terre-Neuve) | 3,300 tablettes contenant 1,210 grs. d'opium. |
| Sirop de cocillana composé (Buenos Aires) | 24,000 onces contenant 2,400 grs. d'héroïne. |

TABLEAU 6.—Le tableau suivant indique le nombre de sujets étrangers déportés du Canada après avoir été condamnés pour contravention à la *Loi de l'opium et des drogues narcotiques*, depuis le 28 juin 1922, date de la mise en vigueur de l'amendement à la loi, jusqu'au 1er janvier 1926:

| | |
|---|---|
| Chinois | 281 |
| Citoyens américains | 71 |
| Français | 3 |
| Anglais | 2 |
| Grecs | 2 |
| Italiens | 5 |
| Irlandais | 1 |
| Philippin | 1 |
| Japonais | 1 |
| Tchécoslovaque | 1 |
| Total | 368 |

TABLEAU 7.—Tableau indiquant les quantités de drogues narcotiques saisies par le ministère des Douanes et de l'Accise, durant l'année civile se terminant le 31 décembre 1926.

| Endroit | Date | Nationalité | Drogues narcotiques |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vancouver | 5 janv. 1925 | Inconnue | 50 bocaux d'opium<br>1 boîte d'opium<br>7 onces d'opium brut |
| Montréal | 13 janv. 1925 | Inconnue | 96 livres d'opium brut |
| Montréal | 13 janv. 1925 | Inconnue | 104 livres d'opium brut |
| Montréal | 23 juil. 1925 | Inconnue | 23 briques d'opium brut |
| Vancouver | 29 janv. 1925 | Chinoise | 100 boîtes d'opium |
| Vancouver | 10 fév. 1925 | Chinoise | 50 boîtes d'opium |
| Vancouver | 23 fév. 1925 | Inconnue | 44 bocaux d'opium<br>3 boîtes d'opium<br>1½ livre d'opium brut |
| Vancouver | 10 mars 1925 | Chinoise | 50 boîtes d'opium |
| Vancouver | 26 mars 1925 | Chinoise | 18 boîtes d'opium |
| Vancouver | 19 avril 1925 | Inconnue | 300 boîtes d'opium |
| Vancouver | 22 avril 1925 | Inconnue | 96 boîtes d'opium |
| Vancouver | 29 avril 1925 | Inconnue | 405 boîtes d'opium |
| Vancouver | 18 mai 1925 | Chinoise | 11 boîtes d'opium |
| Vancouver | 4 juin 1925 | Inconnue | 728 boîtes d'opium<br>15 livres d'opium brut<br>10 onces de morphine |
| Victoria | 15 juin 1925 | Chinoise | 60 boîtes d'opium |
| Vancouver | 11 juil. 1925 | Inconnue | 140 boîtes d'opium |
| Vancouver | 14 juil. 1925 | Inconnue | 113 boîtes d'opium |
| Vancouver | 25 juin 1925 | Chinoise | 2 boîtes d'opium |
| Union Bay | 30 oct. 1925 | Chinoise | 252 boîtes d'opium |
| Vancouver | 10 nov. 1925 | Inconnue | 33¼ onces de morphine |
| Vancouver | 4 déc. 1925 | Inconnue | 1 boîte d'opium<br>1½ livre d'opium<br>71 bocaux d'opium<br>18 onces d'opium brut |
| Vancouver | 9 déc. 1925 | Inconnue | 270 boîtes d'opium |

TABLEAU 8.—Tableau indiquant les quantités de drogues narcotiques saisies par les autorités policières provinciales et municipales, durant l'exercice financier se terminant le 31 mars 1926.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Opium*— | | |
| Opium à fumer | | 1 once 63 grs. |
| 98 boîtes d'opium contenant approximativement | 16 livres | 2 onces |
| **Prises* d'opium | 95 | |
| **Prises* d'opium inférieur (Yenshee) | 23 | |
| Pilules d'opium | 35 | |
| *Morphine*— | | |
| Morphine | | 27 onces 152 grs. |
| **Prises* de morphine | 47 | |
| Tablettes de morphine | 50 | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Cocaïne*— | | | |
| Cocaïne | | 1 once | 360 grs. |
| **Prises* de cocaïne | 159 | | |
| *Héroïne* (diacétylmorphine)— | | | |
| **Prises* d'héroïne | 15 | | |

*Une *prise* ou *poudre* est une petite dose de 3 à 5 grains contenue dans un papier plié.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Accessoires de fumeurs d'opium*— | |
| Lampes pour chauffer l'opium | 7 |
| Pipes pour fumer l'opium | 4 |
| Fourneaux ou foyers de pipes | 7 |
| Balances pour peser l'opium (chinoises) | 3 |
| Grattoirs | 4 |

TABLEAU 9.—Tableau indiquant les quantités de drogues narcotiques ainsi que les accessoires de fumeurs d'opium saisis par la Gendarmerie à cheval durant l'exercice financier se terminant le 31 mars 1926.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Opium*— | | | |
| Opium à fumer | 16 livres | 4 onces | 283 grs. |
| 15 boîtes contenant approximativement | 8 livres | 4 onces | |
| Opium inférieur (Yenshee) | 7 livres | 12 onces | 458 grs. |
| **Prises* d'opium | 715 | | |
| **Prises* de Yenshee | 55 | | |
| *Morphine*— | | | |
| Morphine | | 14 onces | 36 grs. |
| **Prises* de morphine | 4 | | |
| Tablettes de morphine | 678 | | |
| *Cocaïne*— | | | |
| Cocaïne | | 17 onces | 325 grs |
| **Prises* de cocaïne | 60 | | |
| Tablettes de cocaïne | 152 | | |
| *Héroïne* (diacétylmorphine)— | | | |
| Héroïne | | 35 onces | 382 grs. |
| **Prises* d'héroïne | 11 | | |
| Tablettes d'héroïne | 27 | | |
| *Prétendues drogues* (diverses), comprenant de la morphine, de l'héroïne et de la cocaïne— | | | |
| Trente-six bouteilles contenant | | 47 onces | 382 grs. |
| **Poudres* narcotiques | 210 | | |

*Une *prise* ou *poudre* est une petite dose de 3 à 5 grains contenue dans un papier plié.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Accessoires de fumeurs d'opium*— | |
| Lampes pour chauffer l'opium | 161 |
| Pipes pour fumer l'opium | 192 |
| Fourneaux ou foyers de pipes | 31 |
| Balances pour peser l'opium (chinoises) | 30 |
| Grattoirs | 78 |

## MÉDICAMENTS BREVETÉS OU "PROPRIETARY"

Au cours de l'exercice financier se terminant le 31 mars 1926, 682 préparations médicales ont obtenu, sous l'empire de la *Loi des médicaments brevetés ou "proprietary"*, leurs numéros d'enregistrement ou d'inscription. Sur le nombre de préparations soumises au ministère de la santé pour inscription, 79 ont été rejetées pour les raisons suivantes:

24 parce que, selon l'avis du Bureau consultatif, elles ne contenaient pas suffisamment de substances médicamenteuses pour en empêcher l'usage comme boisson alcoolique;
22 parce qu'elles ne répondaient pas à la définition légale d'un médicament aux termes de la présente loi;
11 parce que les fabricants n'avaient pas fourni les détails requis se rapportant à la composition et aux recommandations proposées;
7 parce qu'elles étaient des préparations uniquement destinées à l'usage des médecins;
4 parce qu'elles étaient destinées à des fins illégales;
2 parce qu'elles étaient des produits dont l'administration relevait de l'expertise;
2 parce qu'elles contenaient de l'opium;
2 parce qu'elles étaient des préparations frauduleuses;
1 parce qu'elle constituait un breuvage;
1 comme non hygiénique.

On a examiné les étiquettes, les enveloppes et les imprimés servant à l'habillage de préparations enregistrées par 488 fabricants. Comme résultat, ces fabricants ont été obligés de faire certaines modifications dans 334 cas.

Cent quatre annonces de journaux ont fait l'objet d'enquêtes particulières, et cinquante-deux annonces ont été condamnées.

Sur les 21 médicaments soumis à l'examen de l'analyste fédéral en chef, 9 ont été trouvés satisfaisants.

Trente-cinq saisies ont été effectuées, comprenant 18,727 colis de médicaments.

Un arrêté ministériel a été adopté en vue de prolonger la période durant laquelle on aurait droit de vendre ou de céder tous les médicaments brevetés ou " proprietary " destinés à l'usage interne, qui se trouvent actuellement dans le commerce et qui portent un numéro d'inscription accordé sous le régime de la loi de 1908. Le même arrêté couvre tous les médicaments brevetés destinés à l'usage externe, qui se trouvent actuellement dans le commerce et qui portent un timbre indiquant leur usage externe avec les mots: " Antérieurement à la *Loi des médicaments brevetés ou " proprietary ", 1919* ".

Nous avons constaté une amélioration sensible dans la teneur générale des réclames et annonces lancées dans le public et se rapportant à certaines préparations soumises aux dispositions de la *Loi des médicaments brevetés.*

L'emploi illicite des numéros d'inscription pour faciliter la vente de breuvages alcooliques en guise de médicaments a, pour ainsi dire, cessé. Cet heureux résultat est sans doute la conséquence de la prompte intervention du ministère de la Santé à saisir les médicaments frauduleux et à poursuivre les fabricants. On peut citer comme exemple, le cas d'un fabricant qui a inscrit une préparation comme médicament authentique et qui a expédié son produit comme breuvage alcoolique dans le nord du Canada. Ce fabricant a été forcé de reprendre chaque colis de son produit et de payer les frais qui se sont élevés à près de $200, par suite des dépenses encourues par deux policiers pour faire enquête en un territoire fort étendu.

Chaque fois qu'il s'est agi de la vente de médicaments brevetés comme breuvage, le ministère de la Santé a coopéré avec les administrateurs des diverses lois provinciales régissant les alcools. Au moment actuel, on peut affirmer que le problème des vins médicamenteux est heureusement résolu à travers tout le Canada.

La politique adoptée par la division des médicaments brevetés de refuser d'accepter l'inscription des remèdes contre le cancer est, pour ainsi dire, chaque jour justifiée. D'autant plus que les sociétés médicales et les médecins qui s'occupent de faire des recherches scientifiques sur le cancer, condamnent constamment l'emploi des médicaments lorsqu'il s'agit d'administrer tel traitement sans surveillance experte.

## SERVICE DU BIEN-ÊTRE DE L'ENFANCE

Comme par le passé, la coopération déjà établie avec les divers ministères et services fédéraux et provinciaux qui se préoccupent du bien-être de l'Enfance, a été maintenue au cours de l'année. Nous avons également coopéré avec un nombre toujours croissant de particuliers et d'associations privées, soit au Canada, soit en Angleterre. Une volumineuse correspondance a été échangée avec nombre d'autorités sanitaires en Angleterre et dans le Pays de Galles, en Ecosse, à Terre-Neuve, en Australie, en Nouvelle-Zélande, en Afrique australe et occidentale, aux Indes, en Malaisie et dans d'autres parties de l'Empire britannique. Les mêmes observations s'appliquent aux Etats-Unis, à l'Allemagne et à la Russie où, sur demande, nos publications ont été adressées. Quelques-uns des *Petits livres bleus* ont été réimprimés par l'Association rurale des femmes d'Australie, et quelques centres forestiers australiens utilisent également ces brochures.

## ENQUÊTE SUR LA MORTALITÉ MATERNELLE

A la suite de la publication du rapport de la première conférence des Services médicaux au Canada, vers le 15 avril 1925, et après plus de soixante entrevues particulières avec ceux qui s'intéressent tout spécialement à ce problème, nous avons rédigé les cartes, les lettres et autres formules nécessaires et, pour la seconde fois, nous avons soumis ces éléments provisoires à l'approbation du Conseil fédéral d'hygiène. Ces questionnaires furent bientôt imprimés et transmis aux officiers provinciaux de l'état civil qu'on avait déjà consultés à propos de cette enquête, et les décès enregistrés nous ont été communiqués mensuellement, ou plus souvent, par chaque province, avec l'aide des registraires provinciaux et du Bureau fédéral de la Statistique. L'année durant laquelle doit durer l'enquête, s'étend du 1er juillet 1925 au 30 juin 1926. En somme, les formules adressées aux médecins, aux membres du clergé et à d'autres personnes ayant signé le certificat de décès, nous ont été promptement retournées et nous avons ainsi recueilli de très précieux renseignements. Un rapport préliminaire touchant cette enquête a été soumis au Conseil fédéral d'hygiène, et nous nous proposons, dès que les rapports seront au complet, c'est-à-dire vers le 1er septembre, de publier un rapport.

Deux autres initiatives reliées à cette enquête ont trait à une carte des hôpitaux du Canada et à l'*Association de l'aide domestique.*

### CARTE DES HÔPITAUX DU CANADA

Sur demande, les autorités provinciales nous ont fourni une liste indiquant le nom et le lieu de chaque hôpital provincial, de même que le nombre total de lits en 1925, le nombre de lits disponibles pour les cas de maternité, et le nombre total de naissances dans chaque hôpital au cours de 1924.

Ces statistiques ont été compilées et classées, et c'est en se basant sur les données ainsi recueillies que le Service de renseignements sur les ressources naturelles a dressé une carte des hôpitaux du Canada. Nous espérons que cette carte sera publiée sous peu, de même que la liste et les statistiques.

### AIDE AUX MÈRES DE FAMILLE

Depuis le début de l'enquête sur la mortalité maternelle, il est devenu de plus en plus évident qu'on devait faire en sorte de venir en aide, sous une forme ou sous une autre, à la mère de famille enterrée de besogne. Plusieurs tentatives en ce sens ont été faites au cours de l'année, et non sans succès. Le projet d'organiser une *Association de l'aide domestique,* que l'on nous avait demandé d'esquisser, a été favorablement accueilli.

### ENFANTS ET ADOLESCENTS INTERNÉS DANS LES PÉNITENCIERS

Durant l'année en cours, ce problème a fait l'objet d'un intérêt croissant. Le 31 mars 1926, l'honorable ministre de la Justice disait ce qui suit sur le parquet de la Chambre des communes:

"La motion ne parle pas de la question d'isoler les jeunes gens qui en sont à leur première condamnation. Le régime actuel les confond avec les criminels endurcis, ce qui ne peut les aider à se corriger. Si l'Etat pouvait créer une institution à part, ou même deux, pour recevoir les jeunes condamnés, au lieu de les mettre dans la compagnie des criminels endurcis, on accomplirait une bonne réforme.

### PROTECTION DES ENFANTS IMMIGRANTS

Le mémoire préparé sur le soin des enfants séparés de leur foyer, et se rapportant surtout aux enfants qui nous viennent d'outre-mer, mémoire approuvé par presque tous ceux qui, dans les diverses provinces, sont à la tête du mouvement de la protection de l'enfance, et qui a été communiqué aux journaux, revues

et périodiques canadiens, le 19 décembre 1925, a ainsi obtenu une large publicité. Nous avons reçu tant de demandes pour l'envoi de ce mémoire, que nous avons l'intention de le republier sous peu, c'est-à-dire dès que nous posséderons des renseignements complets quant aux diverses autorités provinciales chargées de surveiller ce travail de protection, quant à leur personnel et aux mesures législatives que ces surintendants ou directeurs ont la mission d'appliquer. Nous voulons également obtenir le nom de chaque association qui s'occupe de diriger les jeunes immigrants vers le Canada, de même que des quartiers généraux de ces associations, tant anglaises que canadiennes, et, finalement, les noms de ceux qui dirigent ces organismes.

### PUBLICATIONS

On continue à demander des *Petits livres bleus*.

Le nombre d'exemplaires distribués au cours du présent exercice s'est élevé à 313,717, dont 160,849 de l'édition anglaise et 152,868 de l'édition française.

Dans les chiffres précités se trouvent compris 72,346 exemplaires du *Livre des mères canadiennes,* dont 39,886 de l'édition anglaise et 32,460 de l'édition française.

L'an dernier, les chiffres correspondants s'élevaient à 338,467 et à 55,951.

Grâce à l'obligeance de M. le commissaire Starnes, de la Royale Gendarmerie à cheval, quarante-cinq exemplaires du *Livre des mères canadiennes* et du *Supplément* ont été distribués le long de la rivière Mackenzie, à Chipewyan, Fitzgerald, Smith, Resolution, Rae, Providence, Norman, Good Hope et Aklavik.

### LA LIGUE DES NATIONS ET LES ASSOCIATIONS PRIVÉES

Le 9 janvier 1926, dans un communiqué daté le 11 décembre 1925, la Commission consultative de la Ligue des Nations pour la protection de l'enfance nous a fait connaître officiellement ses vues quant à la nomination d'assesseurs devant représenter,—sur la Commission consultative de la protection de l'enfance,—les associations privées établies dans les différents pays du monde.

Deux associations privées établies au Canada, le Conseil canadien de protection de l'enfance et le Conseil du service social du Canada, ont été invitées à collaborer pour soumettre à la Ligue les noms de personnes compétentes comme assesseurs.

Mlle Charlotte Whitton, M.A., et d'autres ont été nommées et, un peu plus tard, Mlle Whitton a été choisie pour une telle fonction. Le fait que l'on a ainsi reconnu le travail accompli, dans le domaine de la protection de l'enfance, par les associations privées ne manquera pas d'encourager nombre d'associations qui, au Canada, se dévouent au bien-être de l'enfance.

### NOMBRE DES PETITS LIVRES BLEUS (ÉDITION ANGLAISE) DISTRIBUÉS AU COURS DE L'EXERCICE SE TERMINANT LE 31 MARS 1926

| | |
|---|---|
| N° 2 | 39,886 |
| N° 3 | 10,473 |
| N° 4 | 7,361 |
| N° 5 | 11,388 |
| N° 6 | 9,609 |
| N° 7 | 7,789 |
| N° 8 | 6,311 |
| N° 9 | 7,792 |
| N° 10 | 6,708 |
| N° 11 | 7,857 |
| N° 12 | 9,844 |
| N° 13 | 9,199 |
| N° 14 | 9,542 |
| N° 15 | 9,068 |
| N° 16 | 8,022 |
| Total | 160,849 |

NOMBRE DES PETITS LIVRES BLEUS (ÉDITION FRANÇAISE) DISTRIBUÉS AU COURS DE L'EXERCICE SE TERMINANT LE 31 MARS 1926

| | |
|---|---|
| N° 2 | 32,460 |
| N° 3 | 13,834 |
| N° 4 | 6,739 |
| N° 5 | 8,892 |
| N° 6 | 7,834 |
| N° 7 | 7,524 |
| N° 8 | 6,764 |
| N° 9 | 7,089 |
| N° 10 | 8,114 |
| N° 11 | 8,615 |
| N° 12 | 10,367 |
| N° 13 | 8,024 |
| N° 14 | 9,654 |
| N° 15 | 11,355 |
| N° 16 | 5,603 |
| Total | 152,868 |

## DIVISION DES ALIMENTS ET DROGUES

L'année se terminant le 31 mars 1926 en a été une d'avancement et de progrès au point de vue des travaux d'analyse et d'inspection effectués par la division des aliments et drogues, chargée de l'administration de la *Loi des aliments et drogues,* de la *Loi des produits dérivés de l'érable* et de la *Loi du miel.* En outre des initiatives précitées, des travaux de laboratoire sont effectués relativement à l'administration de la *Loi de l'opium et des drogues narcotiques,* ainsi que de la *Loi des médicaments brevetés ou "proprietary".* Nombre d'analyses ont également été faites pour le compte d'autres ministères du gouvernement, comprenant le ministère de l'Agriculture, le ministère de la Marine et des Pêcheries, le ministère des Douanes et de l'Accise, le ministère de la Défense nationale, des Affaires des Sauvages et du Travail. Une telle coopération ne manque pas d'effectuer une notable économie dans les services administratifs.

Nous avons bénéficié des services de vingt-six inspecteurs, et les laboratoires d'Ottawa, d'Halifax, de Montréal, de Winnipeg et de Vancouver ont été maintenus en opération. Les travaux des analystes ont été, jusqu'à un certain point, entravés par certaines améliorations et réparations que nous avons fait subir aux laboratoires et à leur outillage, tant à Ottawa qu'à Winnipeg. Toutefois, malgré ces réparations, le travail n'a guère été interrompu et le nombre des analyses effectuées indique une forte augmentation sur les années précédentes. Les tableaux et les commentaires suivants résument brièvement les points saillants du travail accompli.

LABORATOIRE DES ALIMENTS ET DROGUES

| Nature des échantillons | Laboratoires | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ottawa | Halifax | Montréal | Winnipeg | Vancouver |
| Provenant— | | | | | |
| Des inspecteurs d'aliments et drogues | 2,152 | 1,294 | 1,322 | 1,823 | 1,707 |
| Du ministère de l'Agriculture | 91 | 10 | 437 | 18 | 321 |
| De la Royale gendarmerie à cheval (narcotiques) | 192 | ..... | 238 | 3 | 73 |
| Deautres ministères fédéraux | 39 | 22 | ..... | 51 | 10 |
| D'e diverses sources | 8 | ..... | 351 | 6 | 2 |
| | 2,482 | 1,326 | 2,348 | 1,901 | 2,113 |
| Grand total—*10,170* | | | | | |
| Relevés pour les années précédentes | 1,408 | 800 | 1,922 | 1,862 | 1,871 |
| Grand total— *7,863* | | | | | |

*Substances alimentaires*

*Pommes* (Contamination par arrosage arsenical)

Le 22 septembre 1925, on informait le ministère de la Santé que les autorités anglaises venaient de faire certaines démarches au sujet de la vente de pommes contaminées par l'arsenic, pommes que l'on disait importées du Canada. On s'empressa immédiatement de se rendre compte jusqu'à quel point les pommes de la Nouvelle-Ecosse se trouvaient contaminées par les résidus arsenicaux provenant de l'arrosage des vergers. Une telle démarche devenait nécessaire dans l'administration de la *Loi des aliments et drogues,* parce que l'on était tenu de considérer comme aliments frelatés des pommes qui auraient contenu de fortes quantités d'arsenic, vu que ces fruits auraient contenu un ingrédient additionnel qui les aurait rendus nocifs aux personnes qui les mangeaient, que cet ingrédient eût été ajouté intentionnellement ou non. (*Loi des aliments et drogues,* 1920, article 3*f*).

L'inspecteur senior des aliments et drogues d'Halifax reçut instructions de prélever des échantillons des différentes variétés de pommes en entrepôt, et de soumettre ces échantillons à une analyse qui serait effectuée dans les laboratoires du ministère de la Santé à Halifax. Vingt-cinq échantillons furent prélevés dans la vallée d'Annapolis et l'analyse en fut complétée le 19 janvier 1926.

L'analyse a démontré que, dans cinq des échantillons, toutes traces d'arsenic étaient absentes. Dans six autres échantillons, la quantité trouvée était si minime qu'il fut impossible de l'estimer en chiffres comportant quelque signification. Le maximum d'arsenic fut trouvé sur la *Golden Russet*, apparemment par suite de la rugosité de la pelure de cette variété, rugosité qui empêche un parfait lavage par l'eau de pluie. Or, même la quantité d'arsenic trouvée sur ces pommes (0.3 partie d'$As^2O^3$ par million) représente environ un sixième de la proportion qui avait motivé la plainte faite par les inspecteurs officiels du gouvernement anglais. Des analyses effectuées sur les différentes parties de la pomme suspecte, dans le but de se rendre compte jusqu'à quel point l'arsenic s'était accumulé ou s'était concentré dans les queues ou autour des corolles, démontrèrent que l'arsenic était à peu près uniformément distribué à l'extérieur du fruit, et que la pulpe intérieure ou la partie charnue de la pomme ne contenait effectivement aucun arsenic.

Vu que les quantités d'arsenic trouvées sont excessivement faibles, et que la majeure partie de cette substance ne peut manquer de disparaître par le procédé ordinaire du lavage et de l'enlèvement de la pelure, on ne considère pas comme dangereux l'usage de ces pommes comme aliment.

*Poudre à pâte*

Des soixante-quatre échantillons analysés, tous sont conformes aux types de qualité quant à ce qui concerne l'arsenic et les métaux lourds. Quelques échantillons présentaient un étiquetage défectueux par suite d'un manquant dans le poids ou parce que ces échantillons n'indiquaient aucunement leur contenu net. En général, la stipulation que la poudre à pâte doit produire 10 pour cent de son poids d'acide carbonique, est bien observée par les fabricants bien qu'on se plaigne quelque peu de la détérioration de ce produit lorsqu'il est gardé en entrepôt ou en magasin. On ne peut manquer d'être surpris de découvrir que tel détaillant, par exemple, puisse avoir sur ses tablettes des boîtes de poudre à pâte qui ont quitté la fabrique il y a plus de dix-sept ans passés. La vente des produits anciens et détériorés est une imposition que l'on se permet aux dépens du public acheteur, et c'est pourquoi il est du devoir des inspecteurs d'ordonner que de tels produits soient détruits.

*Pain*

Sept échantillons ont été analysés pour le compte du ministère du Travail et afin de coopérer avec ce ministère dans une étude sur la composition du pain par rapport au prix. On a trouvé qu'un certain *bonificateur de pain* n'était rien

autre chose que de la farine mélangée avec du phosphate. Après avoir surveillé les annonces au point de vue de la *Loi des aliments et drogues,* nous en sommes venus à la conclusion que les prétentions émises à l'effet que certaines variétés contenaient de fortes quantités de beurre, étaient exagérées. En effet, la quantité de matière grasse réellement présente était très minime, pour ne pas dire négligeable.

*Beurre*

Les inspecteurs des aliments et drogues, de même que les inspecteurs nommés sous l'empire de la *Loi de l'industrie laitière* ont soumis en tout 570 échantillons à l'analyse. Les produits antiseptiques à base de bore, et dont l'emploi n'a pas été déclaré tel que requis par les règlements, ont été trouvés dans quelques consignations de beurre importé de l'Australie. Ces consignations ont été détenues jusqu'à ce qu'elles aient été convenablement étiquetées. Il fait bon d'apprendre que la falsification au moyen de l'huile de coco, si en vogue l'an dernier dans la région de Montréal, a été réprimée.

*Bonbons*

Soixante-dix-huit échantillons de bonbons ont été analysés, surtout dans le but de rechercher la présence de matières colorantes défendues et de paraffine. Quelques variétés de bonbons de qualité inférieure contenaient des matières colorantes défendues par les règlements amendés en 1924. L'emploi de ces matières était partiellement dû au manque de renseignements de la part des fabricants. Toutefois, maintenant que l'on est mieux au courant des types de qualité, nous croyons que l'emploi de ces matières colorantes a été généralement abandonné. Une seule fois des poursuites ont été intentées par suite de la vente de caramels contenant de la paraffine, mais, dans les prélèvements subséquents, on a trouvé que les caramels ne contenaient aucune substance pouvant déterminer la falsification. Nul doute qu'un tel résultat est dû à la pression qui a été exercée au cours de l'année et durant les années passées.

*Conserves de légumes, de tomates, sauce aux tomates, etc.*

Sur les soixante et onze échantillons examinés, plusieurs ont été trouvés défectueux quant à l'étiquetage. Une variété de *conserves de tomates* que l'on avait étiquetée "De fantaisie", aurait été mieux décrite sous la désignation "Ordinaire". Un assortiment considérable de *conserves de maïs en épis* contenait un grand nombre d'épis "aigres-doux", caractérisés par l'absence de toute pression provenant d'une production gazeuse, mais qui baignaient cependant dans un liquide trouble et dont le goût et l'odeur étaient mal conditionnés. On a cessé la vente de ce maïs. On a découvert qu'une consignation désignée comme *conserves d'ananas,* ne consistait qu'en des cœurs d'ananas macérés. Cette consignation a été détenue jusqu'à ce que les produits fussent convenablement étiquetés. Dans une variété de *sauce aux tomates,* on a découvert l'emploi d'une matière colorante non indiquée. On a refusé de laisser entrer au Canada une consignation étiquetée *pâte de tomates.*

*Fromage*

Cent soixante-quinze échantillons ont été examinés, surtout au point de vue de la matière grasse du lait et des produits antiseptiques ou agents de conservation. Dans un cas l'on se plaignait que le fromage suspect avait rendu un certain nombre de personnes malades. Toutefois, après une analyse chimique, complétée par un examen bactériologique fort minutieux, on n'a découvert aucune substance nuisible à la santé. Il est évident que la maladie signalée n'avait pas été causée par le fromage, mais provenait d'autre source. Un échantillon de fromage à la crème contenait du borax. Plusieurs échantillons de cheddar soumis à de nouvelles manipulations et vendu sous les noms de fromage Kraft, de pain de fromage, etc., ont été trouvés de qualité acceptable.

*Céleri*

Des échantillons de céleri importé ont été prélevés à même soixante consignations, afin de se rendre compte par l'analyse jusqu'à quel point ce céleri avait été contaminé par suite d'arrosage au cuivre et à l'arsenic par les horticulteurs. Un an auparavant, plusieurs wagons chargés de céleri furent détenus en douane jusqu'à ce que le céleri fût lavé de façon à enlever toute contamination visible. Il appert que les expéditeurs ont pris plus de soin en ce sens, car, cette année, il n'a pas été nécessaire de retenir aucune consignation ni d'en différer l'entrée au pays.

*Céréales, orge, orge mondé, farine de Graham, farine à crêpes*

Sur cinquante-trois échantillons examinés, aucune falsification n'a été découverte. Quelqu'un s'est plaint à l'effet que l'on employait du talc dans l'enrobage de l'orge vendue sous le nom *d'orge mondé* et *d'orge perlé*. L'examen a démontré que les couches extérieures du grain poli consistaient entièrement de farine d'orge et qu'aucun talc n'était présent. On a trouvé que dix échantillons de farine de Graham possédaient une composition analogue à celle du grain entier. Conséquemment, cette farine pouvait être désignée comme un produit de grain entier. Les prétendues *farines à crêpes* étaient convenablement étiquetées.

*Café*

Sur les deux cent soixante échantillons examinés, on a trouvé que quatre seulement contenaient de la chicorée. Dans chaque cas, la chicorée avait été ajoutée par le vendeur en vrac. Tous les autres échantillons étaient du café pur.

L'étiquetage des composés et mixtures de café est généralement satisfaisant, bien que, dans deux cas, nous ayons demandé au fabricant de mettre plus en vue les mots "composé" et "mixture", tel que requis par l'article 6 de la *Loi des aliments et drogues*.

*Cacao*

Nous avons reçu plusieurs plaintes relativement à la qualité de cacao moulu offert en vente en vrac. Le prix de ce produit était, en effet, tellement bas qu'il y avait lieu à soupçon. Sur les soixante-treize échantillons examinés, tous ont été trouvés de purs produits de cacao, sans aucune falsification par l'addition d'ingrédients étrangers. Quelques échantillons ont été trouvés plutôt pauvres en matière grasse, mais la plupart de ces produits étaient employés dans la fabrication de sucreries où la saveur de la fève du cacao est plus importante que la teneur en matière grasse. Il est plutôt douteux qu'il soit nécessaire d'établir un nouveau type de qualité pour le cacao destiné à être utilisé comme breuvage. On a signalé l'étiquetage défectueux d'un échantillon de cacao. En effet, le nom et l'adresse du fabricant n'étaient pas imprimés sur l'étiquette et celle-ci ne comportait aucune indication du contenu net.

*Aliments pour diabétiques et invalides*

Trente-quatre échantillons de produits vendus sous des étiquettes indiquant qu'ils sont particulièrement adaptés aux besoins des diabétiques, ont été analysés surtout au point de vue de leur teneur en hydrates de carbone glycogéniques. Or, bien que les sacs de farine, etc., vendus pour fabriquer des aliments pour les diabétiques ont été trouvés correctement étiquetés, on ne peut en dire autant de plusieurs produits spéciaux vendus comme pain pour diabétiques. En effet, après examen par la méthode diastasique, on a constaté que la majeure partie de ces diverses variétés de pain contenaient une proportion d'hydrates de carbone glycogéniques à peu près semblable à celle du pain ordinaire. Les étiquettes et les annonces ont été corrigées, et les fabricants avertis. Nous avons l'intention de continuer cette enquête sur les produits destinés aux diabétiques et d'intenter des poursuites s'il y a lieu.

*Fruits secs, fruits déshydratés, fruits desséchés (pommes, poires, pêches, abricots)*

Quatre cent quatre-vingt-treize échantillons ont été soumis à l'analyse. On a refusé de laisser entrer au Canada quatre grosses consignations, parce que la teneur en sulfite excédait le minimum fixé par les règlements. Des quantités excessives d'acide sulfureux peuvent non seulement être dangereuses pour la santé du consommateur, mais elles indiquent que le fruit n'est peut-être pas suffisamment desséché, ou encore que, à un certain moment de sa préparation, il ait pu venir bien près de se gâter. La qualité des fruits desséchés qui arrivent aux ports de douane canadiens, a accusé une importante amélioration comparativement aux années passées. Dans une consignation de pommes desséchées, on a constaté que les pommes étaient moisies et véreuses. Or, comme ces fruits ne pouvaient servir à l'alimentation, on les a détruits.

*Matières colorantes (dans les substances alimentaires)*

Les *Règlements* établis sous l'empire de la *Loi des aliments et drogues* limitent les matières colorantes artificielles que l'on peut employer dans les substances alimentaires à un nombre comparativement restreint de teintures que l'on peut facilement identifier, teintures reconnues comme non toxiques dans la quantité où on les emploie et que l'on peut se procurer dans le commerce sous une forme purifiée. Les matières colorantes dont la nomenclature apparaît dans les *Règlements* fournissent les couleurs primitives (jaune, rouge et bleu) en variétés solubles dans l'eau et dans les corps gras. On est d'avis que ces matières colorantes suffisent à toutes fins pratiques, et une inspection sévère a été établie pour éliminer l'emploi des matières colorantes interdites. On a refusé de laisser entrer au Canada trente-neuf consignations de matières colorantes, parce que les fabricants n'avaient pas voulu se conformer aux règlements en vigueur. Nous avons demandé aux importateurs de mettre leurs fournisseurs étrangers au courant des types de qualité établis sous l'empire de la *Loi des aliments et drogues*. Comme résultat de cet avertissement quelques rares consignations, au cours des derniers trois mois, ont été trouvées défectueuses. Nous nous proposons de continuer d'exercer la même surveillance et de faire enquête sur la nature des mélanges et mixtures fournis aux confiseurs et autres.

*Gélatine et gelée en poudre*

Cent échantillons de gélatine et de gelée en poudre ont été analysés. On a trouvé qu'une variété de gelée en poudre contenait une matière colorante interdite, extraite du coaltar. Toutefois, l'emploi de cette matière colorante a été discontinué par le fabricant. On a constaté que tous les échantillons de gélatine comestible étaient de qualité acceptable. Un certain nombre de ces échantillons ont été soumis à l'examen bactériologique. Comme il n'existe aucune preuve de la présence de microbes pathogènes dans ces sortes de produits, on n'a pas cru nécessaire d'établir une limite quantitative bactérienne pour la gélatine comestible.

*Miel*

Sur les quarante-neuf échantillons de miel examinés, un contenait un léger excès de saccharose. Aucune autre falsification n'a été signalée. Nous avons cru nécessaire de faire discontinuer la publication de certaines annonces proclamant que le miel était un aliment naturel très riche en vitamines, alors qu'en effet le miel ne contient qu'une quantité négligeable de vitamines B et que les autres vitamines en sont entièrement absentes.

*Crème glacée*

Un type de qualité pour la crème glacée, en vigueur depuis le 1er mai 1925, a été établi par arrêté ministériel. Afin d'obtenir des renseignements précis quant à l'observance de ces nouvelles dispositions, un prélèvement spécial a été effectué à travers tout le Canada. On a trouvé que sur 171 échantillons analysés, vingt seulement contenaient une proportion de matière grasse du lait inférieure à 10 pour cent. Sur ces vingt, quinze accusaient une teneur oscillant entre 9 et 10

pour cent. Tous les autres échantillons étaient de qualité acceptable. On voit par là que le type de qualité par lequel on exige la présence de 10 pour cent de la matière grasse du lait, est raisonnable et que l'on peut s'y conformer dans le commerce. On a attiré l'attention des fabricants et des vendeurs de crème glacée sur les stipulations qui se rapportent particulièrement à l'étiquetage tel que prescrit par les règlements.

Au cours de l'année prochaine, nous nous proposons d'ordonner une inspection spéciale de cette importante substance alimentaire.

*Confitures et gelées*

Soixante-dix échantillons ont été analysés au cours de l'année. Dans un cas des poursuites ont été intentées parce qu'on avait vendu ce qu'on prétendait être "de la gelée de pommes et des confitures aux fraises". En cette occurrence, la proportion de confitures aux fraises était presque négligeable. D'une façon générale on peut affirmer que les confitures fournies aux pâtissiers pour être utilisées dans les confiseries et les pâtisseries, ont été trouvées de qualité très inférieure. En un certain cas, nous avons exigé que toute une consignation fût retournée à la fabrique pour un meilleur étiquetage des produits. Des échantillons de fruits frais de différentes variétés ont été prélevés dans diverses régions fruitières de l'Ontario, et analysés au point de vue de leur teneur en pectine et en matières solubles insolubles dans l'eau. Des renseignements précieux ont été ainsi obtenus, et nous espérons reprendre ce travail dès que les circonstances le permettront.

*Produits laitiers (Lait évaporé, concentré ou condensé, lait en poudre)*

Après analyse de soixante-neuf échantillons de produits laitiers, nous n'avons trouvé aucune falsification. Un cas d'étiquetage défectueux et de publicité qui pouvait tromper le consommateur nous a été signalé, et l'on s'est empressé de faire disparaître toute irrégularité.

*Noix (Amandes, noix du Brésil, châtaignes, avelines, pacanes, pignons, noix ordinaires)*

Les deux cent quarante-neuf échantillons soumis à l'analyse comprenaient des consignations d'un caractère douteux entrées en douane. Au cours des années passées, l'on s'est rendu compte que l'inspection des noix dans les magasins de détail constituait une tâche interminable et, pour ainsi dire, impossible à exécuter. Aux ports d'entrée, on est à même d'examiner ces produits en vrac, et l'inspection qu'on peut ainsi en faire offre de réelles garanties. L'an dernier, on a refusé de laisser entrer au Canada plusieurs wagons de noix. Toutefois, cette année, on a ordonné la destruction d'une seule consigation parce que ces noix étaient trop fortement contaminées par des insectes.

*Muscade*

Les résultats obtenus dans l'analyse de soixante-dix-neuf échantillons de muscade, ont accusé une grande amélioration quant à ce qui concerne la qualité antérieure de ce produit. En conformité du règlement établi sous l'empire de la *Loi des aliments et drogues*, règlement qui interdit de moudre les noix muscades de mauvaise qualité parce qu'elles renferment trop de végétations cryptogames et de vers, une inspection minutieuse de la muscade moulue a été effectuée aux ports d'entrée. Quelques consignations étaient tellement contaminées par les insectes que nous avons ordonné la destruction de cette muscade. D'autres consignations ont été retournées à leur pays d'origine. On est à poursuivre des recherches relativement aux végétations présentes dans la muscade moulue, afin de se rendre définitivement compte si la muscade a été moulue dans le but de cacher l'infériorité de ce condiment.

*Huile d'olive*

Cent trente-cinq échantillons ont été analysés et, sur ce nombre, on a trouvé que deux étaient de l'huile de coton et un de l'huile de maïs. En dehors de ces

trois cas, on n'a découvert aucune falsification. On a éprouvé beaucoup de difficulté à obtenir l'étiquetage convenable des consignations d'huile d'olive importée, huile contenue dans des boîtes de fer-blanc et dans des flacons. Comme il est très difficile de juger, sur un simple coup d'œil, de la capacité de ces réceptacles, il est important que l'indication du contenu net soit imprimée bien en évidence sur chaque colis. Plusieurs pays européens expédient de l'huile d'olive aux Etats-Unis et impriment sur leurs réceptacles la quantité en termes de mesures américaines, qu'il s'agisse du gallon, de la pinte ou de la chopine. Vu que la mesure impériale constitue au Canada l'étalon légal pour mesure de volume, de telles consignations expédiées au Canada ont été détenues en douane jusqu'à ce que l'étiquetage de ces produits soit convenablement effectué. Les gallons, pintes et chopines en usage aux Etats-Unis ne représentent que les cinq-sixièmes des unités correspondantes en mesure impériale. Les inspecteurs ont donc jugé nécessaire de refuser de laisser entrer au Canada les consignations dont la quantité était exprimée en termes de mesure américaine. Les Commissaires du Commerce demeurant à l'étranger ont été mis au courant de cette particularité de notre législation, et nous espérons qu'à l'avenir un nombre encore moindre de consignations seront détenues en douane.

*Oranges*

Cinq cent quatre-vingt-dix échantillons examinés représentent l'inspection d'un certain nombre d'importations de citrées ou fruits de la famille du citronnier. Une forte gelée a causé des dommages considérables à la récolte des oranges en Californie. Si ce fruit est avarié par le froid à certaines phases de son développement, le mal causé à la structure cellulaire n'altère pas l'apparence extérieure du fruit à mesure qu'il mûrit, mais il se produira probablement une diminution dans la quantité du jus. Plusieurs consignations ont été détruites, et une consignation qui avait moins souffert que les autres a été détenue jusqu'à ce que l'on procédât à un nouveau triage des oranges suspectes.

*Cornichons*

Quarante-cinq échantillons de cornichons sucrés et sûrs ont été examinés au point de vue des produits antiseptiques employés et de la matière colorante ajoutée. On a constaté qu'un échantillon contenait de la saccharine, mais on n'a trouvé aucune matière colorante extraite du coaltar. Dans un cas, l'agent de conservation n'était pas convenablement indiqué, vu que l'on avait fait usage d'acide salicylique au lieu de benzoate de soude. Dans le cas d'une certaine variété de cornichons, on a détenu la consignation pour permettre aux fabricants de corriger l'étiquetage relativement au contenu net.

*Raisin*

Quatre-vingt-dix-sept échantillons ont été examinés au seul point de savoir si ce raisin était soumis à quelque procédé à base d'huile minérale. Certaines maisons d'emballage de Californie prétendent qu'une couche d'huile de paraffine protège le fruit sec contre la cristallisation, la dessiccation excessive et la contamination par les insectes. Bien que cette huile ne soit peut-être pas nuisible à la santé, et que l'on ne puisse considérer comme une falsification son emploi dans le raisin, au sens même des termes définis dans la *Loi des aliments et drogues,* il est désirable que d'autres moyens de conservation soient adoptés, si possible, pour obtenir les diverses fins que l'on se propose. On ne peut désapprouver la pratique d'enrober le raisin avec une faible quantité d'huile extraite de la graine du raisin lui-même, voire même de l'enrober avec n'importe quelle huile comestible, pourvu qu'une telle addition n'avarie pas les qualités alimentaires du fruit.

*Boissons ou liqueurs douces*

Les règlements établis par un arrêté ministériel du 8 avril 1924 interdisent l'emploi de la saccharine dans les breuvages et dans toutes autres substances alimentaires, sauf dans les substances spécialement préparées pour l'usage exclusif de certaines personnes malades, lesquels aliments devront, de préférence,

être préparés sous la direction d'une personne compétente. Antérieurement, un grand nombre de ces breuvages contenaient de la saccharine qui était employée partiellement comme un succédané du sucre et partiellement comme un produit antiseptique. Par suite de la modification des règlements, certains fabricants out dû faire des changements radicaux dans leurs formules. Toutefois, de façon générale, on s'en tient maintenant aux règlements établis. Dans les quatre cent cinquante-sept échantillons examinés, on n'a trouvé aucune saccharine, bien que l'on ait signalé certains étiquetages défectueux. Tout breuvage désigné comme jus de fruit ne doit pas contenir d'autre ingrédient que le jus lui-même du fruit. Tout breuvage préparé avec des fruits et désigné comme "véritable ou authentique", ne doit pas contenir d'autres ingrédients que de l'eau ou du sucre, ou les deux, en addition au jus du fruit qui donne son nom au breuvage. L'on maintient que les mixtures d'acides organiques et de sucre dissous dans l'eau, artificiellement aromatisées ou colorées, ne doivent pas être vendues comme breuvages authentiques provenant des fruits ou comme jus de fruits. Les breuvages vendus en bouteilles sont, règle générale, convenablement étiquetés, bien qu'on ne soit encore parvenu à aucune solution satisfaisante du problème lorsqu'il s'agit de contrôler l'étiquetage de ces breuvages vendus à la mesure. Dans les breuvages, comme d'ailleurs dans nombre d'autres substances alimentaires, un étiquetage correct est toujours ce qu'il y a de mieux pour protéger le public acheteur.

*Saucisse et bifteck à la mode de Hambourg*

Les règlements établis sous l'empire de la *Loi des aliments et drogues* interdisent l'emploi de matières colorantes dans ou sur les produits dérivés des viandes, et l'usage de produits antiseptiques autres que du sel et des épices n'est pas permis lorsqu'il s'agit de la saucisse. Il semble que l'emploi de matières colorantes trompeuses a été généralement discontinué, bien que dans certaines régions l'on ait éprouvé toutes sortes de difficultés pour éliminer l'usage des agents de conservation, et, particulièrement, des sulfites. Deux cent quatorze échantillons de saucisse et de bifteck à la mode de Hambourg ont été analysés et trente poursuites ont été intentées. L'on est porté à croire que ces poursuites auront l'effet désiré, et l'on espère que le prochain prélèvement accusera une amélioration sensible.

*Epices*

*Cannelle fausse et cannelle de Ceylan*: Trente-sept échantillons ont été trouvés authentiques.

*Clou de girofle*: Sur les soixante-treize échantillons examinés, un a été trouvé falsifié avec du piment moulu. Comme un certain nombre d'échantillons contenaient une assez forte proportion de cellulose et de cendres, sans toutefois dépasser la limite établie par les stipulations, on soupçonne qu'une certaine quantité de pédoncules de girofle importés se trouve présente dans le piment moulu. Malheureusement, il n'y a, dans la *Loi des aliments et drogues*, aucun dispositif qui interdise l'importation des pédoncules de girofle.

*Gingembre*: Quatre-vingt-six échantillons ont été analysés. De ce nombre, huit échantillons ont accusé un excès de chaux, et quatre se trouvaient au-dessous de la constante relativement à l'extrait aqueux. Une consignation importée de gingembre épuisé a été détenue par les Douanes jusqu'à ce que l'on fasse mention convenable du caractère véritable du produit.

*Moutarde*: Soixante-six échantillons de moutarde moulue et de moutarde préparée ont été examinés durant l'année. Comme 50 pour cent des échantillons prélevés dans certains districts étaient falsifiés avec de l'amidon et du curcuma, l'enquête se continue sur ce produit. Un certain nombre de plaintes nous sont parvenues au sujet de la qualité très inférieure des *composés de moutarde*. C'est là un problème difficile à résoudre par suite du fait que les produits ne sont pas

emmagasinés dans les établissements des fabricants, étant apparemment préparés en petites quantités qui représentent des commandes individuelles.

*Macis*: On a suggéré que l'adoption d'une qualité-type s'imposait pour le macis. Sur trente-deux échantillons analysés, sept accusaient une substitution de macis de Bombay pour une proportion considérable du produit authentique.

*Poivre*

*Poivre de Cayenne*: Cette variété de poivre n'est jamais en grande demande, et la majeure partie des échantillons achetés chez les détaillants étaient de qualité inférieure, bien qu'on n'ait trouvé aucune preuve d'addition de substances étrangères. Ce produit était plutôt détérioré par suite de la détention en magasin.

*Poivre blanc*: Deux cent-soixante-deux échantillons ont été examinés. On a trouvé que ces échantillons consistaient seulement en téguments de poivre, sans aucune addition de substances étrangères au produit. Sur les échantillons provenant d'Ontario et de Québec, on a trouvé qu'un tiers accusait une proportion excessive de cellulose et de cendres. Ceci est sans doute dû à l'addition des péricarpes. Un second prélèvement sera analysé dès que nous nous serons libérés du présent surcroît de travail.

*Poivre noir*: Les résultats de l'analyse de deux cent soixante-dix échantillons ont démontré que le poivre noir est, règle générale, de meilleure qualité que le poivre blanc, bien que, en certains endroits, 12 pour cent du poivre prélevé accuse une proportion excessive de cellulose et de cendres. Malheureusement, sous l'empire de la *Loi des aliments et drogues*, il est impossible d'interdire l'entrée des importations de péricarpes du poivre. Comme on ne peut établir un type de qualité qui ferait face à la situation présente, on espère que des mesures législatives seront adoptées qui donneront aux préposés à la douane le pouvoir de refuser de laisser entrer de tels produits au Canada.

*Sucre*

Soixante-douze échantillons de sucre ont été examinés, surtout au point de vue de la couleur et de l'indication du contenu net des sacs. Plusieurs consignations importées ont été trouvées défectueuses quant à ce qui concernait l'étiquetage, et détenues jusqu'à ce qu'elles fussent étiquetées conformément aux règlements établis.

*Sirops et mélasses*

Les travaux exécutés relativement au sirop d'érable ont fait l'objet d'un rapport spécial (voir publication n° 35 du ministère de la Santé). En outre, on a examiné vingt échantillons de sirop de table, surtout au point de vue de la présence de la glucose non indiquée. Sous ce rapport, tous les échantillons ont été trouvés satisfaisants. Au cours de l'année, trois poursuites ont été intentées par suite de la vente de mélasses falsifiées.

*Eaux minérales*

Soixante et un échantillons ont été prélevés dans la province de Québec, où la consommation des eaux minérales est la plus considérable. Plusieurs échantillons ont été trouvés faussement étiquetés. Règle générale, on éprouve beaucoup de difficulté lorsqu'il s'agit d'étiqueter convenablement les bouteilles qui contiennent des solutions salines réellement gazéifiées. Les fabricants d'eau minérale ont été parfaitement mis au courant des stipulations des règlements, et nous nous proposons de continuer l'inspection dans le but d'éliminer toute tromperie dans la vente de ces produits artificiels.

Plusieurs échantillons des substances alimentaires suivantes ont également été analysés: beurre de cacao, succédanés des œufs, émincé, beurre de pistache, viande en terrine, tapioca, thé, figues, dattes, biscuits, sucre à glacer, olives; pâtes alimentaires (nouilles, macaroni et spaghetti).

MÉDICAMENTS

*Acide acétylsalicylique*, en poudres et tablettes. Médicament également vendu sous le nom *d'aspirine, d'acetophène*, etc.

Comme quantité maximum d'acide salicylique libre, on a trouvé 0.80 pour cent, alors que trois échantillons seulement des tablettes ne contenaient aucun acide libre. La présence de cet acide libre est due à une décomposition partielle, dont la majeure partie se manifeste durant la mise en comprimés et la détention subséquente en magasin. Pour ce qui est de la quantité d'aspirine contenue dans les tablettes de cinq grains, nous avons remarqué une grande amélioration sur les conditions qui existaient il y a quelques années. Dans la plupart des échantillons, l'écart pondéral par rapport aux cinq grains ne dépassait pas ce que l'on accepte comme raisonnable dans la pratique courante du commerce. Le seul échantillon auquel on pourrait s'objecter contenait 4.61 grains au lieu de cinq comme l'indiquait l'étiquette.

*Alcoolat ammonical aromatique*: Sur vingt et un échantillons examinés, douze possédaient les constantes requises en ammoniaque, en carbonate et en carbamate d'ammoniaque. Un échantillon,—dont les constantes étaient inférieures,—a été examiné à la source de production, et l'on a découvert que l'assortiment du fabricant était également défectueux. Les rajustements nécessaires ont été effectués immédiatement.

*Teinture d'aconit*: Sur dix-neuf échantillons analysés, treize étaient falsifiés ou faussement étiquetés. On a constaté une extrême variation dans la teneur en alcaloïdes, variation qui oscillait entre 0.000 et 0.061 pour cent. La pharmacopée requiert 0.040 pour cent, avec une déviation de plus ou moins 0.0027. Les résultats constatés indiquent un bien mauvais état de choses. C'est dire que ce médicament sera suivi de près et que de nouveaux échantillons seront prélevés à travers tout le Canada.

*Huile camphrée et camphre*: Sur les cinquante-trois échantillons d'huile camphrée examinés, trois seulement ont été trouvés trop pauvres en camphre. Ce résultat indique une amélioration sensible sur les prélèvements antérieurs de ce médicament.

Quatorze échantillons de camphre brut ont été examinés et trouvés authentiques. Ceci démontre que le camphre artificiel qui fut lancé dans le commerce il y a quelques années, n'est plus utilisé comme succédané pour le camphre véritable.

*Alcool camphré*: Soixante-dix échantillons ont été examinés et douze ont été trouvés trop pauvres en camphre. On a signalé une méthode de falsification beaucoup plus grave, par suite du fait que l'on a substitué de l'hydrate de méthyle et de l'alcool à friction à l'alcool pur requis par la loi. On a dû intenter des poursuites pour juguler la pratique de cette dangereuse substitution, et des amendes s'élevant à soixante dollars ont été perçues du fabricant.

*Liqueur de Fowler* (*liqueur arsenicale*): Sur les cinquante-sept échantillons examinés, trente-trois étaient falsifiés, surtout à cause du manque d'arsenic. Par contre, dans un échantillon, on a trouvé un tiers de plus d'arsenic que ce que requiert la pharmacopée. Comme cette préparation n'est pas instable, et que l'acide arsénieux, qui en constitue le principal élément, est bon marché et peut être facilement obtenu à l'état pur, les écarts signalés, par rapport au type de qualité, démontrent assurément un manque de soin dans la préparation de cette liqueur. Un nouveau prélèvement sera bientôt effectué dans le commerce concernant ce produit, et l'on s'occupera surtout de se renseigner sur les solutions concentrées que vendent les marchands de gros.

*Liniment chloroformé*: Sur vingt-sept échantillons examinés, on en a trouvé onze de qualité inférieure. Quelques liniments étaient fabriqués avec de l'huile de coton, et d'autres ne contenaient pas assez de camphre.

*Crème de tartre*: Sur les cinquante et un échantillons examinés, un seul était de qualité douteuse. Tous les autres échantillons étaient authentiques et conformes au type de qualité. On a trouvé que trois succédanés de la crème de tartre étaient du phosphate acide de soude avec de l'amidon.

*Hamamélis*: Vingt échantillons ont été prélevés et analysés. Trois étaient falsifiés, un échantillon étant préparé sans aucun alcool et les deux autres contenant de l'alcool méthylique sans l'étiquette requise par la loi. Cette loi, administrée par le Service de l'Accise, stipule que les produits qui contiennent de l'alcool méthylique doivent être étiquetés "Hydrate de méthyle—Poison", en caractères bien visibles. Toute contravention à ce règlement est référée aux préposés de l'Accise.

*Baume du commandeur ou teinture balsamique*: Vingt-quatre échantillons ont été analysés, surtout au point de vue de la présence d'alcool de bois et d'hydroxyde de méthyle. Tous les échantillons étaient de qualité satisfaisante.

*Peroxyde d'hydrogène*: Douze variétés différentes ont été examinées et ont été trouvées conformes aux données de la pharmacopée. Il appert que certaines variétés, autrefois de qualité défectueuse, ne sont plus dans le commerce.

*Poudres de Sedlitz*: Vingt-trois échantillons ont été analysés et, sauf deux exceptions, ont été trouvés acceptables quant à ce qui concerne le poids et la qualité. Dans un échantillon, on a partiellement substitué de l'acide citrique à l'acide tartrique, et un autre échantillon était mal emballé. Les défectuosités signalées au cours des années précédentes n'ont pas été observées.

*Teinture d'iode*: Sur les cent trente-sept échantillons analysés, près de la moitié ont été trouvés falsifiés ou faussement étiquetés. Une trop faible proportion d'alcool, ou encore une déviation du pourcentage iodique par rapport aux données établies par les pharmacopées ou par tout autre ouvrage autorisé quant à ce qui concerne la matière médicale ou les drogues, constituent une falsification. Dans un échantillon on a trouvé de l'alcool méthylique. On a attiré l'attention de tous les fabricants de teinture d'iode sur les stipulations de la *Loi des aliments et drogues*, et nous espérons qu'une fois la loi bien comprise, la qualité de ce médicament s'améliorera. Si la revision de la Pharmacopée britannique actuellement en cours ne reconnaît pas, au point de vue légal, certaines variations que l'on rencontre déjà dans le commerce, il deviendra nécessaire de prendre des moyens énergiques pour empêcher la multiplication inutile de préparations vendues sous ce nom standardisé.

*Ether azoteux alcoolisé*: Vingt-neuf échantillons ont été analysés, dont trois étaient de qualité inférieure. Deux de ces échantillons, représentant le produit vendu par un certain fabricant, ont été prélevés parce qu'un échantillon préliminaire obtenu chez un détaillant avait été trouvé inférieur au type de qualité. Ce stock a été retiré du commerce et l'on a effectué les rajustements nécessaires. Il semble que les pharmaciens prennent un certain soin dans les moyens qu'ils emploient pour conserver cette préparation instable.

*Teinture de noix vomique*: Les quatorze échantillons examinés étaient tous pauvres en strychnine. Le prélèvement préliminaire de ce médicament a été suivi d'une prise générale d'échantillons qui sont prêts à être analysés. Lorsque les résultats seront connus, nous publierons un rapport spécial.

*Eau de chaux*: Sur quarante-neuf échantillons examinés, trente-deux étaient trop faibles en chaux, un échantillon accusant seulement 0.003 pour cent, au lieu de 1 pour cent comme le stipule la loi. Les prélèvements antérieurs de ce produit ont indiqué un état de choses à peu près semblable. Bien que nous nous rendions compte que l'eau de chaux n'est pas un médicament puissant, il n'en est pas moins vrai que le détaillant, qui, à des prix exorbitants et sous un nom standardisé, vend quelque chose qui n'est guère mieux que l'eau du robinet,—en tant que la chaux est concernée,—en impose au public acheteur.

*Ether anesthésique*: A la suite d'une plainte soumise au ministère de la Santé, à cause de complications signalées dans certaines interventions chirurgicales où l'on prétendait que l'anesthésique avait provoqué des ennuis, dix-huit échantillons d'éther anesthésique ont été analysés. Des échantillons ont été prélevés dans plusieurs hôpitaux, et la composition chimique de ces échantillons a été étudiée en tenant compte des rapports transmis par les anesthésistes. C'est notre intention de pousser plus loin notre enquête, vu que, pour le présent du moins, il ne semble pas exister de relation entre l'analyse chimique de l'éther et les résultats de son emploi sur l'anesthésie générale. Les échantillons qui provenaient des anesthésiques incriminés, ont été trouvés conformes aux données de la pharmacopée. Par contre, d'autres échantillons provenant d'éthers trouvés satisfaisants, étaient effectivement défectueux par rapport aux types de qualité établis par la pharmacopée.

*Remèdes anticéphalalgiques:* Les inspecteurs ont soumis deux cent trente-trois échantillons de remèdes anticéphalalgiques, vendus comme tels au comptoir des marchands détaillants. Ces échantillons ont été prélevés à travers tout le Canada. Ces remèdes feront l'objet d'un rapport subséquent.

*Médicaments brevetés ou " proprietary " et autres préparations vendues sous des noms distinctifs*

Lorsqu'une préparation est vendue sous un nom distinctif et qui n'est reconnu dans aucune pharmacopée ou dans tout autre ouvrage autorisé quant à ce qui concerne la matière médicale ou les médicaments, cette préparation doit posséder un numéro d'inscription, sous l'empire de la *Loi des médicaments brevetés ou " proprietary "*, ou encore doit être vendue munie d'étiquettes qui indiquent la liste complète des ingrédients que contient ladite préparation.

Au cours de l'année, trente-deux préparations de ce genre ont été examinées. Certaines préparations, que l'on prétendait à base de radium, ne possédaient aucunes propriétés radio-actives. Un stock de médicaments brevetés contenait un excès d'acétanilide, la quantité présente dépassant les limites prescrites par le Bureau consultatif. De plus, les écarts de tolérance excédaient les principes d'une bonne pratique commerciale.

*Deux remèdes contre le catarrhe,* dans lesquels on soupçonnait la présence de cocaïne, ne contenaient aucune drogue narcotique. Les prétentions émises en faveur d'un certain *Elixir de pepsine* ont été trouvées exagérées et extravagantes, vu que cette préparation n'accusait aucune activité enzymatique.

Dans plusieurs cas il a été trouvé nécessaire d'effectuer des saisies et d'imposer des amendes par suite de négligence à observer les stipulations exigées par rapport à l'étiquetage de l'alcool. Deux préparations que l'on prétendait ne contenir aucun alcool ont respectivement fourni à l'analyse 86 et 17 pour cent d'alcool. Dans deux autres échantillons, nous avons trouvé de l'alcool méthylique sans que la présence de cette substance soit indiquée sur l'étiquette, tel que requis. Chaque fois, la fabrication des produits incriminés a été discontinuée ou rajustée pour se trouver conforme aux stipulations de la loi.

## INSPECTION DES ALIMENTS ET DROGUES

Vingt-six inspecteurs se sont occupés de ce travail. Une attention toute particulière a été accordée à l'inspection des produits importés aux ports d'entrée. On a refusé l'entrée au Canada à de nombreuses consignations comprenant des matières colorantes pour substances alimentaires, des épices emballées, des noix, de la pâte de tomates, des haricots et des oranges.

L'inspection des étiquettes représente une partie fort importante du travail en cause. Chaque année l'on constate une augmentation dans le nombre des substances alimentaires emballées et offertes en vente. Aussi le ministère de la Santé fait tous les efforts possibles pour protéger les droits du public acheteur, en insistant sur la pleine véracité des indications que l'on trouve sur les étiquettes. En effet, une étiquette peut être trompeuse non seulement à cause des indi-

cations qu'elle contient, mais encore par ce qu'on peut déduire de ce qui en a été omis. Les inspecteurs s'efforcent d'obtenir les résultats désirés sans avoir recours aux poursuites. Toutefois, en de certains cas, ils doivent intenter des procès, surtout lorsque les falsifications et l'emploi des fausses marques se continuent volontairement. On trouvera ci-après un résumé des poursuites intentées au cours de l'année:

*Poursuites*

| | |
|---|---|
| Condamnations | 10 |
| Paiement volontaire (Art. 19, *Loi des aliments et drogues*. | 27 |
| Ajournées | 2 |
| Total | 39 |

Des poursuites ont été intentées pour la falsification ou le faux étiquetage des produits suivants: viande (y compris bifteck à la mode de Hambourg et saucisse), sirop d'érable, beurre d'érable, mélasse, caramels, confitures et alcool camphré.

## LABORATOIRE D'HYGIÈNE

Les travaux de recherche ayant trait au perfectionnement du procédé d'Endo pour la différenciation des bacilles du groupe typho-dysentérique de ceux qui appartiennent au groupe du colibacille, se sont terminés de façon très satisfaisante, et ont été publiés par le ministère de la Santé.

Une inspection sanitaire complète des bancs d'huîtres de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard et du Nouveau-Brunswick,—inspection menée de pair avec les travaux de laboratoire,—a été poursuivie durant plusieurs semaines au cours de l'été et de l'automne. Cette inspection a eu pour résultat d'accorder une protection efficace aux parqueurs de ces provinces qui exportent leurs huîtres aux Etats-Unis. En effet les ostréiculteurs peuvent maintenant satisfaire aux règlements établis par le gouvernement de la République voisine.

Des analyses de l'eau ont été effectuées pour le compte de l'ingénieur sanitaire du ministère de la Santé, lequel ingénieur s'occupe de protéger le public voyageur sur les vaisseaux naviguant sur les Grands Lacs et dans les eaux intérieures du Canada. Nos propriétaires de navires peuvent ainsi se conformer aux stipulations établies par les Etats-Unis pour ce qui concerne l'approvisionnement d'eau à bord des navires qui font le trafic international.

Des analyses de conserves alimentaires supposées avariées, de saucisse, de fromage et de produits bactériens ont été effectuées pour le compte du Laboratoire des aliments et drogues ainsi que pour le Laboratoire des douanes et de l'accise.

Une étude est sous presse, traitant d'une méthode de standardisation dans la préparation des milieux de culture bactériologique.

Des travaux se poursuivent quant à la biologie du *Protobios bacteriophagus* (bactériophage d'Hérelle); de même qu'en ce qui concerne l'existence et les propriétés de la toxine typhique, et, enfin, quant à ce qui a trait aux principes propres à effectuer de meilleures dispositions structurales pour les pièces où s'opère l'incubation bactérienne.

Dans l'intérêt de la profession médicale, on a publié,— dans le numéro d'avril du *Canadian Medical Association Journal*,—les résultats de certains travaux de recherche. Cet article était intitulé: "Le degré d'activité des teintures de digitale et de strophantus achetées à différents endroits du commerce canadien." Ce rapport consistait en un exposé des raisons qui présidaient aux variantes signalées dans la toxicité des teintures. On y étudiait également les méthodes de standardisation et les résultats analytiques de vingt-quatre échantillons de teinture de digitale et de douze échantillons de teinture de strophantus achetés dans des pharmacies situées à Halifax, Montréal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg et Vancouver. Les analyses effectuées ont fait voir qu'il existait d'im-

portantes variations dans le degré d'activité de ces teintures, et ont démontré la nécessité d'exercer un contrôle sur ces produits afin d'obtenir un degré-type et constant d'activité.

En marge de ces recherches, on est à faire un relevé du degré d'activité des extraits d'ergot achetés chez les droguistes établis à travers tout le Canada. Les inspecteurs du ministère de la Santé prélèveront également, au cours de l'année prochaine, des échantillons d'extraits de la glande thyroïde et de pituitrine que l'on peut se procurer dans les différentes pharmacies canadiennes. On pourra ainsi établir le degré d'activité de ces extraits.

## LOI D'HYGIÈNE DES TRAVAUX PUBLICS

L'inspecteur du ministère de la Santé pour l'est du Canada soumet le rapport suivant, concernant les services médicaux et les dispositions prises, au point de vue hygiénique, le long du canal Welland, où se poursuivent actuellement les travaux les plus importants qui relèvent du gouvernement fédéral.

Le canal est divisé en un certain nombre de sections, savoir de 1 à 8. Dans les sections 1 et 2, les travaux étaient à peu près complétés lors de l'inspection. Il ne restait guère, en effet, que quarante hommes au camp Porter, camp dirigé par Porter Frères, les entrepreneurs. On a trouvé que ce camp était en bon état, sauf pour ce qui concernait le manque de moustiquaires dans la salle à manger et les latrines.

A l'écluse n° 3, à un point voisin de l'intersection du canal actuel et du nouveau canal, deux vieilles maisons, qui furent occupées par environ quarante hommes, ont été condamnées comme inhabitables. Ces deux maisons étaient dans un état complet de délabrement et envahies par les rats. Malheureusement, on se rendit compte que la *Loi d'hygiène des travaux publics* ne conférait à personne l'autorité de fermer ces maisons. C'est pourquoi, un peu plus tard, on sentit la nécessité de rédiger un certain nombre d'amendements destinés à rendre cette loi opérante en de semblables cas.

Vu que l'un des principaux objets du présent tour d'inspection était d'empêcher la contamination de l'eau du canal par les compagnies de dragage opérant dans les sections numéros 7 et 8, aux environs de Welland, Humberstone et Port-Colborne, une visite d'inspection a été faite à ces sections en compagnie de l'ingénieur en chef adjoint du canal Welland et de l'ingénieur sanitaire du ministère de la Santé. On rendit visite à M. le docteur W. G. Reine, hygiéniste municipal de la ville de Welland, et l'on discuta le problème de la contamination de l'eau du canal qui sert à l'approvisionnement d'eau de la ville de Welland. On se rendit compte qu'une Commission hydraulique avait été créée dans la ville de Welland, et que cette Commission était à étudier le meilleur moyen d'approvisionner Welland en eau pure. On nous apprit également que le ministère des Chemins de fer et Canaux avait retardé d'un an l'exécution de ses contrats afin de donner à la ville de Welland le temps nécessaire pour installer un système qui assurerait à la population un approvisionnement d'eau pure.

Il n'y a eu que très peu de dragage d'exécuté aux environs de Welland vers cette époque. De plus, les travaux accomplis consistaient à continuer la superstructure du pont et ne pouvaient contribuer à souiller par des amas de vase l'eau du présent canal.

A Port-Colborne, le représentant de la compagnie C. S. Boone a consenti à adapter des réceptacles à vapeur aux tuyaux de décharge des cabinets d'aisances installés à bord de leurs dragues, afin d'éviter la contamination de l'eau du canal dans les alentours de la ville de Colborne.

Vers l'époque de l'inspection, on constata l'apparition de la typhoïde à Humberstone. Humberstone est une petite ville voisine de Port-Colborne et, comme ce dernier endroit, est situé sur le canal. Des puits servent à fournir l'eau aux diverses habitations, et c'est au moyen de puisards que l'on dispose des matières souillées. Puits et puisards sont, la plupart du temps, très rapprochés

les uns des autres. La couche poreuse du sol offre une épaisseur qui varie de quatre à douze pieds. Ce sol est saturé de matières souillées provenant des habitations et les puits sont contaminés. Les autorités municipales de Humberstone sont à faire les démarches voulues pour obtenir un approvisionnement d'eau pure qui serait fourni par la nouvelle installation de purification de la ville de Port-Colborne.

Le Bureau d'hygiène, établi durant l'été de 1924, a rendu de réels services. Une brigade sanitaire a été organisée sous la direction de ce Bureau, et cette brigade a maintenu certaines dispositions hygiéniques salutaires dans les divers camps de travailleurs. Les entrepreneurs ont quelque peu grommelé en présence de l'obligation où ils se trouvaient d'obéir aux ordres de cette brigade et de payer les frais minimes occasionnés par les services rendus.

La surveillance de l'eau destinée à des fins potables et l'inoculation des employés à Port-Colborne ont été efficacement exécutées par M. le docteur McCombe. En effet, les résultats obtenus ont été plus que satisfaisants. Dans son rapport soumis le 31 mars 1925, M. le docteur McCombe présente un résumé des cas traités.

Certains changements ont été effectués cette année dans le service médical, la section 7 ayant été attribuée au docteur Davis, de Welland. Au cours de l'été prochain, des camps seront érigés dans cette section, et c'est notre intention de faire inspecter ces camps dès qu'ils seront terminés. Des progrès à la fois décisifs et satisfaisants ont été enregistrés lorsqu'il s'est agi d'empêcher la contamination de l'eau du canal Welland, de même que dans le maintien des services hygiéniques des différents camps. Les services médicaux du docteur McCombe donnent entière satisfaction, et rien n'a été négligé pour accorder au docteur McCombe et à ses assistants, toute l'aide voulue pour faciliter les travaux complets d'inspection. Ces médecins sont désireux de coopérer avec le ministère de la Santé et de l'aider à mettre en vigueur les dispositions et règlements de la *Loi d'hygiène des travaux publics.*

Nous avons reçu un rapport du Directeur des Services médicaux du chemin de fer de Rouyn, actuellement sous construction. Le rapport indique que les dispositions hygiéniques et les services médicaux, sauf de rares exceptions, sont maintenus en bon état. Dès que l'occasion s'en présentera, on commencera l'inspection de ces travaux.

## HOSPITALISATION ET HYGIÈNE.

Pour satisfaire à une demande exprimée par le Sous-ministre de l'hygiène de la province de la Saskatchewan, nous avons fourni à ce fonctionnaire des plans et devis provisoires pour la construction projetée d'un hôpital à l'Ile-à-la-Crosse, Saskatchewan. Une attention toute particulière a été accordée à l'isolement des murs de cet édifice, vu les conditions climatériques de l'endroit où l'on se propose d'ériger cet hôpital. Comme résultat anticipé, on espère épargner ainsi 50 pour cent de combustible, tout en maintenant les conditions atmosphériques à un tel degré durant l'été, que les qualités thérapeutiques de cet hôpital en seront meilleures.

La valeur du gypse comme isolant est tellement en vogue au Canada que l'on se sert de cette substance pour fins d'isolation, non seulement lorsqu'il s'agit d'hôpitaux, mais encore dans la construction générale d'autres édifices, y compris des habitations particulières et des laboratoires.

Une compilation se rapportant au sujet du soin que les institutions peuvent accorder aux déficitaires mentaux a été préparée par la Section de l'hygiène et du logement, et cette compilation a été distribuée aux membres du Conseil fédéral d'hygiène. Les données fournies attiraient l'attention sur les bévues flagrantes qui ont été trop souvent commises lorsqu'il s'est agi de préparer les plans et devis pour de telles institutions. On a également donné d'excellents conseils quant à ce qui concerne tout ce que comporte l'aménagement d'édifices de ce

genre et destinés au traitement des maladies mentales. De plus, des plans et devis types ont été insérés dans cette compilation, et il n'y a pas de doute que ces plans fourniront une base standardisée lorsqu'on projettera de construire de tels hôpitaux dans l'avenir.

Au cours de l'année, nous avons reçu une foule de demandes de renseignements se rapportant aux problèmes d'aménagement d'hôpitaux situés dans des districts éloignés. De temps à autre, des plans provisoires ont été envoyés pour répondre aux questions posées par les intéressés. Pour ce qui a trait à l'amélioration des plans de construction, lorsqu'il s'agit d'hôpitaux situés dans des centres ruraux, le champ ne manque pas d'être vaste.

La brochure publiée par le ministère de la Santé, intitulée: *Hôpitaux pour les centres peu peuplés,* a été en grande demande.

Les stations de quarantaine, qui sont maintenant dirigées et entretenues, du moins pour la plupart, par le personnel attaché aux diverses stations, ont été considérablement améliorées, grâce à l'étude que la section de l'hospitalisation et de l'hygiène a accordée aux problèmes particuliers concernant les édifices et l'aménagement qui conviennent à chaque station prise individuellement.

Des causeries ont été irradiées touchant certains sujets d'intérêt général pour le public, comme, par exemple, l'éclairage, la couleur des murailles et la ventilation.

Les laboratoires des aliments et drogues, tant à Winnipeg qu'à Ottawa, ont été construits d'après de nouveaux plans et remodelés pour satisfaire aux exigences modernes.

## HYGIÈNE

Les architectes du solarium de Mill May, sur l'île de Vancouver, Colombie britannique, ont consulté le ministère de la Santé sur l'installation du meilleur système possible d'égouts pour obvier aux conditions que l'on rencontre dans cette localité. On a fourni les renseignements demandés, et l'on a surtout insisté sur la nécessité d'étudier à fond la question de savoir où l'on devrait placer les orifices d'émission pour éviter que les courants ou la marée puissent créer un retour des égouts vers la plage. Nous avons en outre fortement appuyé sur la nécessité d'installer des boîtes à graisse sous les éviers des cuisines et des buanderies afin de prévenir l'obstruction des tuyaux d'égout.

Le public demande de plus en plus des brochures qui indiquent le traitement des matières souillées et de l'approvisionnement d'eau dans les maisons isolées et les petits établissements. Il ne se passe guère de semaine, en effet, sans que nous recevions des demandes de renseignements de la part de personnes qui s'intéressent à ces sortes de problèmes sanitaires. Les compagnies ferroviaires ont manifesté un intérêt tout particulier dans les publications que nous venons de signaler, vu sans doute que ces brochures traitent de problèmes qui intéressent tout spécialement les compagnies de chemins de fer lorsqu'il s'agit de maisons isolées construites le long de leurs réseaux. C'est notre intention, un peu plus tard, d'ajouter de nouvelles données à ces publications, afin de faire bénéficier le public de travaux de recherche qui nous ont préoccupés dans le passé et qui nous retiennent encore actuellement.

Des questionnaires ont été envoyés dans les diverses provinces canadiennes, de même qu'aux autorités des différents états américains, dans le but de rédiger une sorte de code sanitaire pour les camps, les établissements hygiéniques et les endroits de villégiature. Les réponses à ces questionnaires ont été des plus encourageantes, et elles ont clairement démontré qu'il existe un désir marqué pour la création de codes hygiéniques qui régiraient tous les endroits de ce genre disséminés à travers le Canada.

Le comité de régie du trafic de la ville d'Ottawa a consulté la section de l'hygiène quant à ce qui concerne les phases multiples qui se partagent le problème de la régie du trafic dans les villes, surtout en ce qui a trait à la santé publique.

Lors de la conférence de l'Institut d'urbanisme du Canada,—conférence qui a eu lieu à Montréal,—une étude a été lue, intitulée *Projets d'agrandissement des banlieues*. Dans ce travail on s'est surtout attaché à faire ressortir la nécessité d'éviter la concentration excessive, de même que les avantages qu'il y a à disséminer la population dans les centres plus peuplés.

On nous a demandé et nous avons fourni plusieurs plans destinés à la construction de bâtiments de ferme.

Des ingénieurs industriels, miniers et consultants se sont adressés à nous pour éclaircir certains problèmes se rapportant aux meilleures méthodes hygiéniques à adopter dans les régions minières. D'après les questions qu'on nous a posées, il semble que l'hygiène de ces centres d'industrie captive de plus en plus la sérieuse attention de ceux qui s'intéressent à ces sortes d'entreprises.

La ventilation des écoles et d'autres édifices a été l'objet d'une étude minutieuse et, en coopération avec certaines têtes dirigeantes des écoles publiques américaines, nous avons esquissé un programme qui avait surtout pour but de faire faire certaines enquêtes expérimentatives par les autorités scolaires locales..

Le Consulat américain nous a demandé certains renseignements sur l'irrigation des cultures au Canada au moyen des eaux d'égout. Pour répondre au désir exprimé par le Consulat, nous lui avons fourni un résumé de toute la question de l'irrigation par les matières souillées, procédé plus généralement connu sous le nom *d'irrigation par ruissellement*. En un mot, par l'emploi de cette méthode, on peut obtenir un haut degré de purification. Toutefois, ce système offre plusieurs désavantages comme, par exemple, la difficulté d'obtenir des terrains près des centres de population, l'opposition des intéressés locaux, l'insuccès à rendre rémunératrice la culture des diverses céréales, la difficulté d'harmoniser, en toutes saisons, la venue des cultures avec la purification que l'on exige des eaux d'égout et, finalement, les dépenses encourues par l'obligation de pomper les matières souillées.

## CONTAMINATION DES EAUX INTÉRIEURES DU CANADA

La surveillance de l'approvisionnement d'eau destinée à des fins potables et culinaires à bord des vaisseaux navigant sur les eaux intérieures du Canada est effectuée sous l'empire de l'article 4, paragraphes (*d*) et (*f*) de la loi créant le ministère de la Santé, et de l'arrêté ministériel (C.P. 1091) en date du 19 juin 1923.

C'est durant les mois de janvier et de février 1926 que l'on s'est surtout occupé des travaux relatifs à ce problème. En effet, grâce à une série de conférences qui ont été faites dans les écoles de navigation et de génie maritime situées aux différents ports échelonnés le long des Grand Lacs, on a fait œuvre d'éducation. Par l'application d'une telle politique, on a réussi à prendre contact avec la prochaine génération de capitaines et de mécaniciens dans des circonstances tout à fait favorables et lorsqu'on était en mesure de répondre aux questions posées. Ce système d'éducation nomade commença vers la mi-mars 1925 pour se continuer jusqu'en novembre. Les données qui ont servi de base au présent rapport ont été recueillies durant la période précitée.

Au cours de 1923 et 1924, on ne pouvait exercer de contrôle que sur l'eau destinée à des fins potables et culinaires à bord des vaisseaux navigant sur les Grands Lacs et dans les eaux intérieures. Aujourd'hui, grâce au rapport de 1925, nous pouvons offrir des renseignements supplémentaires sur le même sujet, de même qu'un bref tableau synoptique où sont indiqués les résultats des analyses de nombre d'échantillons prélevés à même l'eau de consommation que l'on offrait au public sur les trains de voyageurs au service des différents chemins de fer de la province de Québec. Et, puisque nous sommes sur ce sujet, on trouvera sans doute intéressant d'apprendre que le nombre total de voyageurs transportés par les chemins de fer du Canada, durant l'exercice terminé le 31 décembre 1924, s'est élevé à 42,921,809 personnes.

Au cours de la saison de 1925, un total de 908 visites officielles a été effectué à bord des navires des Grands Lacs par des fonctionnaires du ministère de la Santé. De plus, sur demande spéciale des agents maritimes, on a fait l'inspection d'un certain nombre d'appareils de purification installés à bord des navires. D'un bout à l'autre de la saison maritime, certaines compagnies de navigation ont fait des progrès remarquables en installant à bord de leurs vaisseaux des systèmes d'approvisionnement d'eau approuvés par les règlements. Et, sous ce rapport, nous devons tout particulièrement signaler les efforts et progrès accomplis par la *Canada Steamship Lines,* la *George Hall Coal and Navigation Co.* et la *Eastern Steamship Company.* Nous devons également dire que tous les navires lancés aux chantiers maritimes de la *Canadian Shipyards,* sur les Grands Lacs, étaient convenablement outillés sous le rapport d'une saine distribution d'eau.

Le travail ainsi effectué a eu pour base générale l'application des *Règlements concernant l'eau destinée à des fins potables et culinaires à bord des vaisseaux navigant sur les Grands Lacs et sur le Saint-Laurent.* On a également adopté pour directive de distribuer un plus grand nombre d'exemplaires de ces *Règlements* parmi les personnes intéressées au mouvement des vaisseaux navigant sur les autres eaux intérieures du Canada, et de continuer l'étude des conditions existantes concernant l'eau destinée à des fins potables et culinaires à bord des navires des Grands Lacs.

Comme pour l'année 1923 et 1924, la politique poursuivie a comportée l'examen physique des pompes, de la tuyauterie, des réservoirs, des tuyaux d'émission et des appareils de purification de l'eau,—s'il en existait à bord des navires en cause,—de même qu'une rapide inspection des vaisseaux eux-mêmes pour la recherche des causes possibles de contamination de l'approvisionnement d'eau. Et tous ces travaux ont été effectués en vue de déterminer si tels ou tels navires à passagers avaient droit d'obtenir les certificats exigés par l'arrêté ministériel C.P. 1091.

En outre de faire l'inspection physique des systèmes d'approvisionnement d'eau installés à bord des différents navires, nous avons fourni des conseils et renseignements techniques à nombre de compagnies de navigation. Les plans des divers systèmes que l'on se proposait d'installer à bord des navires en cours de construction, et qui ont été soumis à notre approbation ont été contrôlés et corrigés si l'on a cru la chose opportune.

Au cours de la saison, les divers bassins ont été visités aux termini des nombreuses flottes maritimes qui font le service des Grands Lacs et des eaux intérieures. De plus, on a échangé de la correspondance et l'on a ménagé des entrevues avec certains agents maritimes et sanitaires concernant les certificats d'inspection relatifs aux approvisionnements d'eau prise à terre et concernant également l'obéissance ou l'insoumission aux règlements établis pour le maintien d'une eau d'alimentation conforme à la qualité-type, etc. Sous ce rapport, nous sommes parvenus à améliorer considérablement l'approvisionnement au quai du Sault Sainte-Marie, Ontario.

Grâce à de mutuelles visites à certains points limitrophes, une coopération constante a été maintenue avec les représentants du Service d'hygiène publique des Etats-Unis. Par correspondance, il y a eu échange de rapports des inspections faites relativement aux systèmes de distribution d'eau des divers navires; échange des rapports analytiques de l'eau, des certificats relatifs aux approvisionnements d'eau prise à terre; enfin, échange des listes indiquant les navires porteurs de certificats, etc. Par suite d'une entente avec le Service d'hygiène publique des Etats-Unis, certaines inspections intermittentes se rapportant aux systèmes d'approvisionnement d'eau établis à bord des navires canadiens passant par le Sault Ste-Marie, dans l'Etat du Michigan, ont également été effectuées par l'inspecteur sanitaire, lequel inspecteur est établi en permanence à cet endroit.

Durant toute la saison maritime les navires qui font le service des passagers sur les Grands Lacs ont reçu des copies des rapports concernant les analyses

de l'eau et, quand la chose a été jugée opportune, on a attiré l'attention des directeurs de ces compagnies sur certaines infractions flagrantes aux *Règlements.*

On pourra, jusqu'à un certain point, se rendre compte de l'étendue du problème que comporte la surveillance des divers systèmes de distribution d'eau installés à bord des navires, si l'on veut bien jeter un coup d'œil sur les faits suivants.

La route maritime qui va directement du Saint-Laurent aux Grands Lacs, à partir de Montréal jusqu'à la tête du Lac Supérieur, comprend 74 milles de canal, 49 écluses et 1,140 milles de lacs et de rivières, soit un total de 1,214 milles. Soixante-dix additions,—provenant de diverses sources et destinées aux différentes sortes de transport que constituent le commerce des Grands Lacs,—ont été faites à la flotte en 1923. Jamais dans l'histoire du commerce lacustre un si grand nombre de navires n'a été ajouté à la flotte en une seule année. Ces additions à la flotte comprenaient des cargos du type le plus moderne, un transport à déchargement automatique pour la pierre, un transport à déchargement automatique pour le ciment, deux types différents de navires à moteur pour le service des lacs et le cabotage, une flottille de nouveaux navires pour le transport du grain et du charbon à travers le canal Welland et un ancien vapeur revenant au service des lacs après avoir fait le commerce océanique.

La flotte canadienne a été augmentée par l'addition de quarante-deux cargos en acier. Sur ce nombre, vingt-cinq ont été construits dans les chantiers maritimes d'Angleterre et amenés sur les lacs pour y faire le commerce du grain et de la houille. La nouvelle compagnie *Tree Lines Steamships Limited,* une subsidiaire de la *Ogilvie Flour Milling Company,* de Montréal, a amené de France une flotte de dix navires à peu près neufs. L'addition globale en vaisseaux de toutes sortes ne s'est pas arrêtée là, car les taux favorables pour le transport du grain ont engagé quatorze petits transports à quitter les ports d'outre-mer pour venir sur les Grands Lacs. A tout compter, il résulte donc que le nombre de navires disponibles et mis au service du commerce du grain entre les Grands Lacs et Montréal, a été plus considérable que jamais dans l'histoire de la navigation lacustre. Au cours d'une saison récente, 5,791 navires sont arrivés à Montréal venant de ports intérieurs.

La grosse flotte des navires du gouvernement canadien, du type approprié au trafic du canal Welland, a été augmentée de onze unités construites en Angleterre et amenées sur les Grands Lacs en 1925. Tous ces vaisseaux se sont livrés au commerce du grain durant la récente saison de navigation. Trois de ces navires ont été construits pour le compte de la *Mathews Steamship Company* dont la flotte a été accrue de onze navires au cours des quatre années dernières. Trois autres navires ont été construits pour la *Canada Steamship Lines.*

D'après les renseignements les plus récents qu'on nous ait transmis, nous constatons que durant la saison de 1925 on a ajouté vingt-quatre nouveaux vaisseaux aux flottes navigant sur les Grands Lacs. Les compagnies canadiennes comme la *George Hall Navigation Company,* la *Eastern Steamships Company* et la *Great Lakes Transportation Company* ont également augmenté leurs flottes respectives. Les chantiers maritimes canadiens établis dans la Baie Georgienne ont ajouté cinq cargos au commerce sans cesse croissant qui se fait en cette région.

Malgré les énormes proportions du commerce maritime en 1925, les chantiers maritimes des Grands Lacs et ceux de l'étranger construisent d'autres navires pour la saison de 1926. Cinq gros cargos à deux ponts sont en construction à l'un des chantiers établis sur le Saint-Laurent, pour le compte de la *Canada Steamship Lines.* Six vaisseaux du type Welland sont également en construction en Angleterre pour la *Eastern Steamships Company of Canada.* Egalement, à Midland, on est à construire un cargo qui mesurera 633 pieds de longueur, 70 de largeur et 33 pieds de profondeur. Une fois lancé, ce vaisseau sera le plus long et le plus large faisant la navigation sur les Grands Lacs.

On se rendra compte de l'ampleur du trafic des Grands Lacs, si l'on veut seulement comparer le nombre de navires passant annuellement par les canaux

du Sault Sainte-Marie et les navires qui suivent les routes du Panama et de Suez. Le nombre total de navires destinés au commerce et qui ont traversé le canal de Panama au cours de l'année se terminant le 30 juin 1925, s'est élevé à 4,673, ce chiffre représentant près du double du nombre de navires qui ont passé par ce canal jusqu'en 1921. Pour l'exercice de 1924, le trafic du canal de Suez a accusé un total de 5,121 navires. Le nombre total de voyages à travers les canaux du Sault Sainte-Marie, durant la saison maritime de 1925, s'est élevé à 20,650, soit le double des totaux réunis pour ce qui concerne le canal de Panama et le canal de Suez.

Si l'on jette un œil sur le nombre de navires qui ont suivi la rivière Détroit au cours de 1925, on relève un total de 32,062 voyages, comparé à 28,118 pour l'année précédente. (Une augmentation d'environ 15 pour cent.)

Entre le 15 avril et le 17 décembre 1925, on a calculé 5,108 voyages par le canal Welland, comparativement à 4,761 voyages pour la saison de 1924. Ces chiffres ne comprennent pas les navires qui sont entrés dans le canal et qui ont déchargé leur cargaison sans traverser entièrement le canal.

D'après certaines statistiques fournies par les Commissaires du port de Toronto, nous relevons qu'en 1924 le nombre total des arrivées et des départs de navires de tout genre s'est élevé, pour ce port, à 4,422, les voyages effectués par les paquebots atteignant le total de 3,176.

Le trafic par les canaux du Saint-Laurent, en 1925, a été le plus considérable de leur histoire. Le nombre de navires, le tonnage enregistré et le nombre de tonnes de marchandises transportées au cours de 1925 ont battu tous les records. Le tonnage canadien dépassait de onze pour cent celui de 1924, qui constituait le plus haut niveau atteint jusque-là.

Le relevé suivant, qui couvre le trafic effectué en 1925, démontre quelle importance croissante prend chaque année la surveillance de l'approvisionnement d'eau pour ce qui concerne les vaisseaux navigant sur les eaux intérieures du Canada. Dans le transport du fret sur tout le réseau des canaux canadiens, au cours de l'année dernière, on a relevé une augmentation nette de 1,261,570 tonnes comparativement à 1924. Sur un total de 14,130,667 tonnes de fret transporté à travers les canaux, 89 pour cent a été transporté par des navires canadiens.

Le trafic aux écluses canadiennes et américaines, au Sault Sainte-Marie, a accusé un chiffre global de 69,237,687 tonnes, soit une augmentation de 11,945,726 tonnes sur 1924.

Le trafic sur le canal Welland a accusé des gains en tonnage et en fret. Tonnage, 550,625; fret, 602,886 tonnes. Quatre-vingt-huit pour cent du fret total a été transporté par des vaisseaux canadiens.

L'expédition totale, sans transfert, de 14,337,676 boisseaux de grain à Montréal et à Québec n'a jamais eu de précédent. On explique des chiffres si élevés par le fait de l'accroissement énorme du nombre de navires canadiens en acier qui ont entrepris de faire le service des Grands Lacs depuis deux ans.

Quant à ce qui concerne la responsabilité attachée à la surveillance des approvisionnements d'eau destinée à des fins potables et culinaires, à bord des navires à passagers, qui s'occupent d'un autre service que celui du batelage sur les Grands Lacs, on a ainsi généralement divisé le trafic.

Sur la route lac Ontario-fleuve Saint-Laurent, le transport des passagers se fait presque exclusivement par des navires de tonnage canadien. Ces navires obtiennent leur approvisionnement d'eau destinée à des fins potables et culinaires, partiellement au moyen de sources certifiées, pour ce qui concerne l'eau prise à terre et partiellement au moyen d'eau puisée à la mer en cours de route. Comme, sauf trois seules exceptions, aucun appareil de purification de l'eau n'a été installé à bord de ces navires à passagers, l'eau que l'on se procure à bord de ces navires et qui est destinée à des fins potables et culinaires, se trouve exposée à la contamination. Tout dépend, en effet, de la régularité avec laquelle les

réservoirs d'alimentation et les systèmes de distribution auront pu être nettoyés et soumis à la chloration.

Sur les lacs Erié et Michigan, presque tout le trafic des passagers est effectué par des navires de tonnage américain. L'approvisionnement d'eau destinée à des fins potable et culinaires est sauvegardé, à bord de ces navires, par des appareils de purification d'un type approuvé par les autorités.

Les statistiques officielles relatives au service effectué sur les lacs Huron et Supérieur, démontrent que, en 1924, soixante-sept pour cent du public voyageur a été transporté par des navires dont les propriétaires demeurent au Canada. Grâce à l'installation d'appareils de purification d'un type approuvé, grâce également à une surveillance étroite du fonctionnement de ces divers appareils, on est parvenu à améliorer considérablement l'approvisionnement d'eau destinée à des fins potables et culinaires à bord de ces navires, et à assurer une eau conforme au type de qualité établi par les *Règlements.*

Il est du plus haut intérêt de signaler que les navires remplissent leurs chaudières à même les bornes-fontaines des aqueducs municipaux, en des endroits comme Goderich, etc., avant de laisser le port au début de la saison. On prend le plus de soin possible pour éviter, dans les chaudières, la formation de dépôts de sable et de boue provenant de l'eau prise dans les ports. Et, à ce sujet, chacun se pose immédiatement la question: pourquoi les mêmes précautions ne sont-elles pas employées lorsque l'on remplit les réservoirs contenant l'eau potable?

La congestion des navires dans les ports des Grands Lacs a été maintes fois prouvée. L'eau des ports n'est pas seulement contaminée par l'écoulement des eaux d'égout provenant des municipalités voisines, mais cette eau est de nouveau soumise à une seconde contamination causée par le déversement des matières souillées etc., provenant des navires assemblés. Nous avons attiré l'attention de la *Canadian Dredging Company* sur ce point particulier, et nous avons indiqué une méthode pour stériliser les matières souillées en employant la vapeur vive à bord des dragues qui se trouvaient à travailler près des prises d'eau des aqueducs.

Jusqu'à ce qu'on établisse tout récemment certains changements, quelques villes situées près des ports captaient leur approvisionnement d'eau dans les environs des ports. Durant la saison de 1924, la ville de Port-Colborne installa un système de filtration de même qu'une méthode de chloration liquide. D'un autre côté, la ville de Goderich a éloigné la prise d'eau de son aqueduc à un point situé en dehors du brise-lames, en outre de se servir d'un procédé de chloration pour protéger son approvisionnement d'eau.

La nécessité de continuer de surveiller les approvisionnements d'eau, bien que les *Règlements* aient été en vigueur depuis au delà d'un an et demi, est bien démontrée par l'exemple suivant. Quatre personnes atteintes de typhoïde, à bord du *Mikula,* ayant été hospitalisées dans les hôpitaux de marine du ministère de la Santé, on demanda de faire un examen spécial de l'approvisionnement d'eau à bord de ce navire. On découvrit alors l'existence des conditions antihygiéniques suivantes:

(*a*) L'eau destinée à des fins potables et culinaires provenait d'une source non certifiée.
(*b*) Les réservoirs contenant l'eau destinée à des fins potables et culinaires étaient construits à même la coque et l'un des ponts du navire.
(*c*) Il existait un tuyau latéral ou de circuit entre les canalisations d'eau pure et la tuyauterie destinée au service de l'eau potable.

Il est intéressant de signaler que pour la première fois depuis près d'un demi-siècle, la saison de la navigation sur les Grands Lacs s'est terminée sans aucune perte de vie ni la perte totale d'un seul navire canadien par suite d'accident.

La proportion de fièvre typhoïde qui sévit au sein d'une collectivité est généralement acceptée comme fournissant une indication des qualités hygiéniques de l'eau et des aliments dont on fait usage. Malheureusement, il n'est pas facile d'obtenir des statistiques se rapportant aux diverses maladies contractées par les passagers, une fois que ceux-ci ont quitté le navire. Le livre d'inscription des passagers d'un seul navire servant au transport des touristes sur les Grands Lacs contiendra souvent les noms de passagers demeurant à tous les endroits qui séparent Halifax de Vancouver. Toutefois, les registres des hôpitaux établis aux différents ports des Grands Lacs nous font connaître, en une certaine mesure, la fréquence de la fièvre typhoïde au sein des équipages des navires en cause.

Le fait que les ravages de la typhoïde sont encore beaucoup trop considérables à bord des navires canadiens, est démontré par la constatation que le nombre de cas de typhoïde signalés comme ayant pris naissance à bord des navires canadiens est encore trois fois plus élevé que le nombre de cas signalés à bord des navires de tonnage américain, bien que le nombre total de vaisseaux de tonnage américain soit plus que le double du total de la flotte canadienne.

Le nombre de cas de typhoïde à bord des navires s'occupant du trafic dans les eaux intérieures du Canada, au cours de 1924, constituait un plus grand danger pour la santé publique que le danger causé par l'épidémie d'Owen Sound, l'été dernier. Non seulement on a signalé l'existence d'un plus grand nombre de cas de typhoïde à bord de ces navires, mais on avait à faire face au nouveau danger de répandre l'épidémie dans un territoire beaucoup plus vaste.

Il faut peut-être voir plus qu'une coïncidence dans le fait que les épidémies de fièvre typhoïde à Port-Colborne en 1924 et à Owen Sound en 1925 aient eu lieu lorsque des travaux de dragage étaient effectués dans les ports de ces villes.

Les patients qui ont été atteints de typhoïde à bord des vaisseaux navigant sur les eaux intérieures du Canada ont été admis aux hôpitaux dans tout le territoire du réseau maritime des Grands Lacs, de Montréal à Fort-William.

Bien que la fièvre typhoïde ait quelque peu diminué dans la région du lac Supérieur, on a indiqué, au cours des deux dernières saisons, une augmentation dans le nombre de cas signalés à la baie Georgienne et dans la région lacustre située en aval. On attribue cet état de choses à la forte augmentation du trafic dans ce district.

Pour ce qui a trait au tableau nº 6, on remarquera que les patients qui souffraient de fièvre typhoïde ont été débarqués de huit navires canadiens additionnels durant les derniers douze mois.

Bien qu'il y ait eu amélioration sensible dans la qualité de l'eau destinée à des fins potables et culinaires à bord d'un grand nombre de vaisseaux canadiens navigant dans les eaux intérieures du Canada, il reste encore beaucoup à faire avant que la fièvre typhoïde puisse être éliminée de ce champ maritime.

En établissant les relations qui existaient entre l'approvisionnement d'eau à bord des navires et l'existence de la fièvre typhoïde, nous avons réuni une foule de statistiques. Nous avons puisé nos renseignements à diverses sources échelonnées le long des ports des Grands Lacs, y compris les différents rapports des Services provinciaux d'hygiène, les rapports spéciaux fournis par les médecins hygiénistes, les surintendants des hôpitaux, etc.

Tel qu'indiqué dans le tableau se rapportant aux statistiques de la fièvre typhoïde, c'est dans la province de Québec que l'on a signalé le plus grand nombre de cas de typhoïde, de même que le plus grand nombre de décès causés par cette maladie, au cours de l'exercice se terminant le 30 juin 1924. Vu le grand nombre de vapeurs à passagers qui font le service des touristes et qui passent par des villes situées près d'un port, comme Montréal et Québec, il semble opportun qu'à l'avenir, des analyses de l'eau destinée à des fins potables et culinaires à bord de ces navires, soient effectuées à de fréquents intervales. Une enquête poursuivie par le ministère de la Santé publique des Etats-

Unis, au cours de l'été de 1925, a retracé l'origine de la maladie d'un touriste américain, à un paquebot canadien qui fait régulièrement le service entre Montréal et la région du Saguenay.

Si l'on veut marcher de pair avec l'accroissement merveilleux du nombre des navires, type Welland, depuis quelque trois ans, un fonctionnaire devra demeurer dans le district du canal Welland durant une bonne partie de la saison maritime en 1926. De cette façon, on pourra exercer une bonne surveillance sur les approvisionnements d'eau à bord des navires qui font le service sur les lacs situés dans le bas du réseau, et faire en sorte que la qualité de ces approvisionnements soit égale à celle que l'on trouve à bord des vaisseaux qui naviguent sur les lacs Huron et Supérieur.

Au cours de 1925, après une visite faite à bord d'un des gros vapeurs à passagers qui font le service entre Montréal et le bas du fleuve Saint-Laurent, on découvrit que le robinet où s'abreuvait l'équipage était situé tout près du pont qui servait de plancher à une écurie installée à bord de ce navire pour le transport des chevaux. On ne pourra obtenir un approvisionnement irréprochable d'eau de consommation qu'en tant que l'on procédera à des inspections minutieuses et régulières.

Au paragraphe (*b*) de l'article 7 des *Règlements*, il est stipulé que " La glace employée pour refroidir l'eau de table doit être une glace vive et salubre, et elle doit être emmagasinée dans un endroit propre. De plus, avant de placer la glace dans l'eau ou dans un réceptacle contenant de l'eau, on aura soin de laver ladite glace et de la manipuler d'une façon hygiénique."

Comme les fonctionnaires en charge du laboratoire d'hygiène du Sault Sainte-Marie entretenaient de forts soupçons quant à l'observance des *Règlements* précités, on préleva des échantillons de glace à bord de tous les vapeurs à passagers qui faisaient escale à ce port durant la saison de 1925.

Dans un très grand nombre de cas, on découvrit que la glace employée avait été embarquée à bord au point le plus favorable, et sous forme de glace naturelle. On remarqua qu'à bord des navires *Noronic* et *Hamonic*, de la Northern Navigation Company, on avait fait les aménagements voulus pour fabriquer de la glace artificielle à bord.

Les échantillons de glace ont été examinés selon la méthode approuvée par l'Association américaine d'hygiène publique, méthode identique à celle que l'on emploie pour l'analyse de tous les échantillons d'eau prélevés à bord des navires passant par le Sault Sainte-Marie. Des cultures furent préparées aussitôt que possible après le prélèvement, et dans certains cas aussi rapidement que la glace pouvait prendre de temps à fondre. Afin d'être sûr que la quantité d'eau ajoutée à la culture représentait bien tout l'échantillon, on brassait l'eau parfaitement au moment où l'on se servait de la pipette stérilisée.

Comme résultat du travail accompli quant à ce qui concerne la glace, on a démontré que la glace artificielle de bonne qualité hygiénique pouvait être obtenue et manœuvrée de telle façon que sa pureté demeurait intacte. L'emploi de la glace artificielle, chaque fois qu'on veut mettre de la glace dans l'eau ou pour conserver les salades et les fruits, dans les salles à manger, serait assurément une bonne méthode à suivre pour éviter la contamination par la glace. L'installation d'appareils à fabriquer la glace constituerait également un autre excellent procédé pour fournir de la bonne glace. Plusieurs cargos sont actuellement munis d'appareils de ce genre. Aussi est-il étonnant qu'un si petit nombre de navires à passagers possèdent de telles installations.

Le tableau n° 7 indique le nombre de passagers qui ont été transportés par quelques-uns des plus gros navires faisant le service des Grands Lacs et des ports canadiens. Nous n'avons pu encore nous procurer de statistiques pour les quelque vingt navires qui font le service des passagers pour le compte de la Canada Steamship Lines Limited.

Le présent rapport n'est, à vrai dire, qu'un résumé de la coopération des divers officiers sanitaires établis sur les Grands Lacs, et des efforts concertés de dix-sept personnes pour maintenir l'application des *Règlements* quant à ce qui concerne l'approvisionnement d'eau pour des fins potables et culinaires.

Comme au cours de la saison de navigation de 1923 et 1924, des officiers de santé canadiens sont montés à bord des navires et y ont prélevé des échantillons d'eau destinée à des fins potables et culinaires, aux différents ports de Montréal, Toronto, Chatham, Windsor, Owen-Sound, Midland, Port-McNicoll, Sault Sainte-Marie, Port-Arthur et Fort-William. Les rapports fournis à la suite d'analyses subséquentes ont démontré la nécessité qu'il y avait d'observer les *Règlements*. De plus, ces rapports ont considérablement aidé, au cours de la saison, à exécuter les améliorations apportées aux systèmes d'approvisionnement d'eau des divers navires.

Le fait que le travail accompli a été apprécié par les compagnies maritimes ressort des lettres se rapportant à ce sujet et qui sont maintenant sur les dossiers du ministère de la Santé. Sous ce rapport, la déclaration du secrétaire de la George Hall Navigation Company est caractéristique. Disait le secrétaire: "Nous dépensons de l'argent pour montrer à des marins comment ils doivent s'y prendre pour diriger nos navires—et si ces hommes tombent malades, il nous faut solder les frais d'hospitalisation. En outre, nous devons débourser de l'argent pour instruire d'autres hommes qui prendront le poste laissé vacant par le malade." Durant toute la saison de la navigation, la correspondance échangée avec les diverses compagnies maritimes canadiennes a été beaucoup plus volumineuse que dans le passé. Un nombre beaucoup plus considérable de rapports bactériologiques concernant l'eau fournie à bord des navires a été transmis aux propriétaires de navires, pour leur gouverne et pour leur demander d'agir, quand cela a été nécessaire, dans tel sens ou dans tel autre. En outre des discussions de routine avec les marins eux-mêmes, des entrevues ont eu lieu avec les directeurs des bureaux principaux de la plupart des compagnies maritimes intéressées.

Le fait que depuis que nous avons entrepris notre travail, il y a eu réduction dans le nombre de typhiques débarqués à Fort-William et venant des Grands Lacs, est indiqué par les statistiques de 1923 et 1925. En 1923, nos dossiers relèvent quatorze cas de typhoïde à bord des navires des Grands Lacs, alors qu'en 1925 on n'a pas enregistré un seul cas dû à cette maladie.

TABLEAU 1—RÉSUMÉ DES TRAVAUX DE LA SAISON DE 1925

| Navires à bord desquels sont montés des officiers de Santé | Port | Nombre des analyses de l'eau d'alimentation | Observations |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Cape Diamond* | Québec | | L'eau utilisée par l'équipage pour des fins potables était contenue dans une grande barrique en bois à l'arrière du compartiment où se trouvaient logés les chevaux. Le robinet placé à moins de 12 pouces du pont sur lequel gisaient le fumier et le purin—un aménagement absolument antihygiénique. Eau de table et de cuisine provenant de l'aqueduc municipal aux jetées de Québec. *Qualité douteuse. Navire faisait le service des passagers.* |
| *Colima* | Québec | | L'eau de table et de cuisine provenant de l'aqueduc municipal aux jetées de Québec est de *qualité douteuse.* |
| *North Shore* | Québec | | L'eau de table et de cuisine provenant de l'aqueduc municipal aux jetées de Québec est de *qualité douteuse.* |
| *Gaspésia* | Québec | | L'eau de table et de cuisine provenant de l'aqueduc municipal aux jetées de Québec est de *qualité douteuse.* |
| *Lord Strathcona* | Québec | | Eau de table et de cuisine provenant de l'aqueduc municipal aux jetées de Québec. |
| *Sorel* | Sorel | | Eau de table et de cuisine puisée à même le Saint-Laurent, en route entre Montréal et Sorel; *eau de qualité douteuse fournie aux passagers et à l'équipage.* |
| *Nayarit* | Montréal | | Ce navire fait le service des passagers et du fret entre Montréal et Terre-Neuve. Eau de table et de cuisine contenue dans un réservoir formé partiellement par la coque du navire; l'eau est exposée à la contamination. L'eau a été prise à terre aux ports de Montréal, Québec, etc. |
| *Empress* | Montréal | | Les propriétaires de ce navire fournissent aux passagers et à l'équipage une eau embouteillée provenant de la Laurentian Water Company. |
| *Hitherwood* | Montréal | | Eau puisée dans le fleuve Saint-Laurent. |
| *Terrebonne* | Montréal | | Eau puisée dans le fleuve Saint-Laurent et fournie aux passagers et à l'équipage sans être traitée. |
| *Laurentia* | Montréal | | Eau de table et de cuisine puisée à même le Saint-Laurent et contenue dans un baril placé sur le pont des gaillards. |
| *Soulanges* | Montréal | | Eau puisée dans le fleuve Saint-Laurent et fournie aux passagers et à l'équipage sans être traitée. |
| *Garden City* | Montréal | | Eau puisée dans le fleuve Saint-Laurent et fournie aux passagers et à l'équipage sans être traitée. |
| *Trois-Rivières* | Montréal | | *Eau puisée dans le fleuve Saint-Laurent et fournie aux passagers et à l'équipage sans être traitée.* |
| *William C. Warren* | Montréal | | Eau puisée à même le lac Ontario. Système de distribution séparé. Chloration pratiquée. |
| *Montréal* | Montréal | | Eau provenant de la borne-fontaine, jetée Victoria, Montréal, et contenue dans des réservoirs. |
| *Québec* | Montréal | | Eau provenant de la borne-fontaine, jetée Victoria, Montréal, et contenue dans des réservoirs. |
| *Charles Horn* | Montréal | | Eau de table et de cuisine puisée dans les Grands Lacs et distillée avant d'être utilisée. |
| *Rapids Prince* | Sorel | | Eau provenant de la borne-fontaine, jetée Victoria, Montréal, et contenue dans des réservoirs. |
| *Rapids Queen* | Sorel | | Eau provenant de la borne-fontaine, jetée Victoria, Montréal, et contenue dans des réservoirs. |

TABLEAU 1—RÉSUMÉ DES TRAVAUX DE LA SAISON DE 1925—*Suite*

| Navires à bord desquels sont montés des officiers de Santé | Port | Nombre des analyses de l'eau d'alimentation | Observations |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Richelieu* | Montréal | ..... | Eau provenant de la borne-fontaine, jetée Victoria, Montréal, et contenue dans des réservoirs. |
| *Saguenay* | Montréal | ..... | Eau provenant de la borne-fontaine, jetée Victoria, Montréal, et contenue dans des réservoirs. |
| *Lévis* | Prescott | ..... | Eau destinée aux passagers et à l'équipage provenant de l'aqueduc municipal de Prescott, Ontario. |
| *Miss Vandenburg* | Prescott | ..... | Eau destinée aux passagers et à l'équipage provenant de l'aqueduc municipal de Prescott, Ontario. |
| *Oatland* | Kingston | ..... | |
| *Frontenac* | Kingston | ..... | Eau provenant des aqueducs municipaux de Gananoque, Ontario, et Clayton, N.-Y. |
| *Ontario No. 1 et No. 2* | Cobourg | 4 | Eau de table et de cuisine purifiée à travers filtre "Tripure". |
| *Cape Eternity* | Toronto | ..... | Eau traitée à bord au moyen des rayons ultra-violets. |
| *Sandland* | Toronto | ..... | Système séparé pour capter et emmagasiner l'eau de table et de cuisine. |
| *Cayuga* | Toronto | 37 | Eau provenant de la borne-fontaine de l'aqueduc municipal de Toronto. L'eau est également traitée à bord du navire au moyen d'une solution d'hypochlorite de soude. |
| *Corona* | Toronto | 18 | Eau provenant de la borne-fontaine de l'aqueduc municipal de Toronto. L'eau est également traitée à bord du navire au moyen d'une solution d'hypochlorite de soude. |
| *Chippewa* | Toronto | 14 | Eau provenant de la borne-fontaine de l'aqueduc municipal de Toronto. L'eau est également traitée à bord du navire au moyen d'une solution d'hypochlorite de soude. |
| *Toronto* | Toronto et Charlotte | ..... | Eau provenant de la borne-fontaine de l'aqueduc municipal de Toronto. L'eau est également traitée à bord du navire au moyen d'une solution d'hypochlorite de soude. |
| *Kingston* | Toronto et Charlotte | 24 | Eau provenant de la borne-fontaine de l'aqueduc municipal de Toronto. L'eau est également traitée à bord du navire au moyen d'une solution d'hypochlorite de soude. |
| *Macassa* | Toronto | 49 | Les réservoirs sont remplis à Toronto et Hamilton à même les bornes-fontaines des aqueducs de ces deux villes. L'eau est également traitée à bord du navire au moyen d'une solution d'hypochlorite de soude. |
| *Wahcondah* | Toronto | 2 | Système séparé. Ce navire fait le service entre Toronto, Chicago, etc. |
| *Turbinia* | Toronto | 19 | L'eau provient de la borne-fontaine de l'aqueduc de Toronto, quai de la rue Yonge. L'eau est également traitée à bord du navire au moyen d'une solution d'hypochlorite de soude. |
| *Northumberland* | Toronto | 7 | L'eau de table et de cuisine provenant de bornes-fontaines de l'aqueduc municipal de Toronto. |
| *Dalhousie City* | Toronto | 9 | L'eau de table et de cuisine provenant de bornes-fontaines de l'aqueduc municipal de Toronto. |
| *Glenellah* | Port-Colborne | 3 | Système séparé. Eau potable puisée dans les Grands Lacs. |
| *Ben Maple* | Port-Colborne | ..... | Système séparé. Eau potable puisée dans les Grands Lacs. |

TABLEAU 1—RÉSUMÉ DES TRAVAUX DE LA SAISON DE 1925—*Suite*

| Navires à bord desquels sont montés des officiers de Santé | Port | Nombre des analyses de l'eau d'alimentation | Observations |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Americana* | Crystal Beach | ..... | Système séparé pour l'eau de table et de cuisine provenant de sources certifiées. |
| *Bayton* | Port-Colborne | 6 | Système séparé pour l'eau de table et de cuisine. Eau potable puisée dans les Grands Lacs. |
| *Berryton* | Port-Colborne | 3 | Système séparé pour l'eau de table et de cuisine. Eau potable puisée dans les Grands Lacs. |
| *Royalton* | Port-Colborne | 5 | Système séparé pour l'eau de table et de cuisine. Eau potable puisée dans les Grands Lacs. |
| *Tiverton* | Port-Colborne | 4 | Système séparé pour l'eau de table et de cuisine. Eau potable puisée dans les Grands Lacs. |
| *Mapleton* | Port-Colborne | ..... | Système séparé pour l'eau de table et de cuisine. Eau potable puisée dans les Grands Lacs. |
| *Colonial* | Port-Dover | ..... | Système séparé. Eau provenant de sources certifiées. |
| *Maple Health* | Port-Colborne | 1 | Système séparé pour l'eau de table et de cuisine. Chloration de l'eau pratiquée régulièrement à bord de ce navire. |
| *Huronic* | Sarnia, Fort-William, etc. | 55 | *Eau contenue dans des réservoirs formés partiellement par la coque du navire et, de temps à autre, fort contaminée.* |
| *Hamonic* | Sarnia, Walkerville | 43 | Manutention soigneuse de l'eau soumise au traitement des rayons ultra-violets. Toujours de bonne qualité. |
| *Noronic* | Sarnia, Sault-Ste-Marie, | 38 | Approvisionnement d'eau toujours de la qualité requise par les *Règlements*. |
| *Thousand Islander* | Chatham | 1 | Système séparé pour l'eau de table et de cuisine. Eau prise à terre à Détroit et provenant de sources certifiées. |
| *Kamloops* | Goderich | 7 | Système séparé pour l'eau de table et de cuisine. |
| *Yorkton* | Goderich | 1 | Système séparé et système de distribution pour l'eau de table et de cuisine. |
| *Kamaris* | Goderich | 7 | Système séparé installé durant la présente saison. |
| *Martian* | Goderich | 2 | Système séparé, installé en 1925. |
| *Winona* | Goderich | 1 | Système séparé, installé en 1925. |
| *Lambton* | Goderich | 1 | Eau puisée en cours de route pour fins potables et culinaires, au moyen d'une pompe d'usage général. |
| *Easton* | Goderich | ..... | Système séparé pour l'eau de table et de cuisine. Chloration régulièrement pratiquée. |
| *John Haggart* | Owen Sound | ..... | Eau puisée en cours de route dans les Grands Lacs, au moyen d'une pompe d'usage général. |
| *Alexandra* | Owen Sound | ..... | Eau traitée au moyen de l'hypochlorite de soude à bord du navire. |
| *Laura H. Lee* | Owen Sound | 1 | Ce navire fait le service des touristes et des excursionnistes dans la Baie Georgienne. Eau de table et de cuisine provenant de l'aqueduc d'Owen Sound. |
| *Michipicoten* | Owen Sound | 18 | *Ce navire possède le plus mauvais record pour la typhoïde durant la saison de 1925.* L'eau provenait de l'aqueduc d'Owen Sound où il y eut une épidémie de typhoïde en 1925. |
| *Manitou* | Owen Sound | 19 | L'eau de table et de cuisine est puisée en cours de route dans les lacs Huron et Supérieur, et elle est soumise à la chloration à bord du navire. |
| *Caribou* | Owen Sound | 25 | L'eau de table et de cuisine est puisée en cours de route dans les lacs Huron et Supérieur, et elle est soumise à la chloration à bord du navire. |

TABLEAU 1—RÉSUMÉ DES TRAVAUX DE LA SAISON DE 1925—*Suite*

| Navires à bord desquels sont montés des officiers de Santé | Port | Nombre des analyses de l'eau d'alimentation | Observations |
|---|---|---|---|
| *G. R. Gray* | Owen Sound | ..... | L'eau de table et de cuisine est puisée en cours de route dans les lacs Huron et Supérieur, et elle est soumise à la chloration à bord du navire. |
| *Henry Pedwell* | Owen Sound | 12 | Eau de table et de cuisine puisée en cours de route dans la Baie Georgienne. |
| *Midland City* | Midland | 6 | Système séparé. Ce navire fait le service des touristes dans la Baie Georgienne. |
| *Gleneagles* | Midland | 3 | Système séparé pour l'eau de table et de cuisine. |
| *Gleniffer* | Midland | 10 | Système séparé pour l'eau de table et de cuisine. |
| *Emperor* | Port-McNicoll | 1 | Système séparé pour l'eau de table et de cuisine. |
| *Keewatin* | Port-McNicoll | 48 | Système séparé pour l'eau de table et de cuisine traitée par les rayons ultra-violets. |
| *Assiniboia* | Port-McNicoll | 43 | Système séparé pour l'eau de table et de cuisine traitée par les rayons ultra-violets. |
| *Manitoba* | Port-McNicoll | 30 | Système séparé pour l'eau de table et de cuisine. Chloration pratiquée. |
| *Alberta* | Port-McNicoll | 2 | Système séparé pour l'eau de table et de cuisine. Chloration pratiquée. |
| *Athabasca* | Port-McNicoll | 3 | Système séparé pour l'eau de table et de cuisine. Chloration pratiquée. |
| *Grant Morden* | Port-McNicoll | 6 | Eau de table et de cuisine puisée en cours de route dans les Grands Lacs et chlorurée. Système séparé pour l'eau potable. |
| *Valcartier* | Port-McNicoll | 8 | Système séparé pour l'eau de table et de cuisine. |
| *Canadian* | Port-McNicoll | 4 | Système séparé pour l'eau de table et de cuisine. |
| *Laketon* | Port-McNicoll | 6 | L'eau est distribuée à bord de ce navire au moyen des tuyaux de service général, et elle est puisée en cours de route dans les Grands Lacs en utilisant le robinet de prise d'eau à la mer et la pompe d'usage général. |
| *North American* | Parry Sound | 2 | Système séparé pour l'eau de table et de cuisine. L'eau est filtrée et passe à travers un appareil à rayons ultra-violets. |
| *Kearsarge* | Depot Harbour | ..... | Système séparé pour l'eau de table et de cuisine. Appareil de distillation "Tripure" utilisé. |
| *Arthur Orr* | Depot Harbour | ..... | Système séparé pour l'eau de table et de cuisine. Appareil de distillation "Tripure" utilisé. |
| *Mary Scott* | Sault Ste-Marie | 6 | Système séparé pour l'eau de table et de cuisine provenant de sources certifiées à terre. Ce navire à passagers fait le service entre le Sault Ste-Marie et certains ports situés sur la rive nord du lac Huron. |
| *Puckasaw* | Sault Ste-Marie | 3 | Eau puisée en cours de route dans le lac Supérieur, au moyen d'une pompe d'usage général. |
| *Gargantau* | Sault Ste-Marie | 3 | Eau puisée en cours de route dans le lac Supérieur, au moyen d'une pompe d'usage général. |
| *Reliance* | Sault Ste-Marie | 2 | Eau puisée en cours de route dans le lac Supérieur, au moyen d'une pompe d'usage général. |
| *Terge* | Port-Arthur | 1 | Eau puisée en cours de route dans le lac Supérieur, au moyen d'une pompe d'usage général. Ce navire fait le commerce entre les Grands Lacs et les ports européens. |

TABLEAU 1—RÉSUMÉ DES TRAVAUX DE LA SAISON DE 1925—*Suite*

| Navires à bord desquels sont montés des officiers de Santé | Port | Nombre des analyses de l'eau d'alimentation | Observations |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Lakefield* | Port-Arthur | 1 | Eau puisée en cours de route dans le lac Supérieur, au moyen d'une pompe d'usage général. Ce navire fait le commerce entre les Grands Lacs et les ports européens. |
| *America* | Port-Arthur | 7 | Ce navire fait le service des passagers entre Duluth, Minn., et Port-Arthur, Ontario. |
| *Islet Prince* | Port-Arthur | 10 | Système séparé pour l'eau de table et de cuisine. |
| *Adaline* | Port-Arthur | 1 | |
| *James V. Crawford* | Brockville | ..... | Il n'y a pas d'eau pour les passagers à bord de ce navire qui sert de bateau de passage entre Brockville, Ontario, et Morristown, N.-Y. |
| *Frontenac* | Gananoque | ..... | L'eau potable destinée aux passagers provient de sources certifiées à terre. |
| *Brockville* | Kingston | ..... | Système séparé. Ce navire fait le service des passagers entre Kingston en passant par les Mille-Iles, la Baie de Quinté, etc. L'eau provient de sources certifiées à terre. |
| *Agawa* | Sault Ste-Marie | 3 | Ce navire est muni d'un appareil pour distiller l'eau potable. |
| *W. C. Franz* | Sault Ste-Marie | 4 | Ce navire est muni d'un appareil pour distiller l'eau potable. |
| *Frater Taylor* | Goderich | 2 | Ce navire est muni d'un appareil pour distiller l'eau potable. |
| *Home Smith* | Sault Ste-Marie | 5 | Ce navire est muni d'un appareil pour distiller l'eau potable. |
| *Elmbay* | Toronto | 1 | Les navires de cette compagnie font le service entre Port-Colborne et Montréal. |
| *Oak Bay* | Toronto | 1 | Les navires de cette compagnie font le service entre Port-Colborne et Montréal. |
| *Pine Bay* | Toronto | 1 | Les navires de cette compagnie font le service entre Port-Colborne et Montréal. |
| *Brulin* | Fort-William | 1 | Ce navire fait ordinairement le service entre Fort-William et Port-Colborne. |
| *Oakton* | Fort-William | 1 | Ce navire fait ordinairement le service entre Fort-William et Port-Colborne. |
| *Birchton* | Port-Arthur | 1 | Ce navire fait ordinairement le services des Grands Lacs. |
| *Brookton* | Port-Arthur | 2 | Ce navire fait ordinairement le service des Grands Lacs. |
| *Greypoint* | Toronto | 4 | Ce navire fait le commerce entre Montréal et Fort-William. |
| *Torhamvan* | Toronto | 3 | Ce navire fait le service entre les ports des Grands Lacs et Vancouver, C.B., via les canaux du Saint-Laurent et Panama, l'Atlantique et le Pacifique. |
| *Iocolite* | Fort-William | 3 | L'eau de table et de cuisine est distribuée au moyen d'un système séparé. |
| *Royalite* | Fort-William | 3 | L'eau de table et de cuisine est distribuée au moyen d'un système séparé. |
| *Imperoyal* | Fort-William | 1 | L'eau de table et de cuisine est distribuée au moyen d'un système séparé. |
| *Aube* | Fort-William | 2 | L'eau de table et de cuisine est puisée en cours de route dans les Grands Lacs. |
| *City of Dover* | Midland | 3 | L'eau de table et de cuisine provient de la borne-fontaine au quai de Midland. |
| *Collier No. 1* | Fort-William | 1 | Le charbonnier le plus moderne de la flotte canadienne des Grands Lacs. |
| *City of Hamilton* | Toronto | 11 | Système séparé pour l'eau de table et de cuisine. |
| *City of Montreal* | Toronto | 5 | Système séparé pour l'eau de table et de cuisine. |
| *City of Ottawa* | Toronto | 1 | Système séparé pour l'eau de table et de cuisine. |
| *E. B. Osler* | Fort-William | 3 | Système séparé pour l'eau de table et de cuisine. |
| *Westmount* | Port-Arthur | 6 | Eau de table et de cuisine puisée en cours de route dans les Grands Lacs. |

TABLEAU 1—RÉSUMÉ DES TRAVAUX DE LA SAISON DE 1925—*Suite*

| Navires à bord desquels sont montés des officiers de Santé | Port | Nombre des analyses de l'eau d'alimentation | Observations |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Edmonton* | Fort-William | 3 | Eau de table et de cuisine puisée en cours de route dans les Grands Lacs. |
| *Collingwood* | Fort-William | 6 | Eau de table et de cuisine puisée en cours de route dans les Grands Lacs. |
| *Beaverton* | Fort-William | 2 | Eau de table et de cuisine puisée en cours de route dans les Grands Lacs. |
| *A. E. McKinstry* | Sault Ste-Marie | 1 | Ce navire est muni d'un système complètement séparé pour la distribution de l'eau. |
| *Mildland King* | Goderich | 6 | Ce navire est muni d'un système complètement séparé pour la distribution de l'eau. |
| *Midland Prince* | Sault Ste-Marie | 8 | Eau de table et de cuisine puisée en cours de route dans les Grands Lacs. |
| *W. D. Matthews* | Port-Arthur | 3 | Eau de table et de cuisine puisée en cours de route dans les Grands Lacs. |
| *J. H. G. Hagarty* | Port-McNicoll | 6 | Eau de table et de cuisine puisée en cours de route dans les Grands Lacs. |
| *Kenora* | Fort-William | 3 | Eau de table et de cuisine puisée en cours de route dans les Grands Lacs. |
| *Lethbridge* | Fort-William | 7 | Eau de table et de cuisine puisée en cours de route dans les Grands Lacs. |
| *Glencairn* | Midland | 3 | Système séparé pour l'eau de table et de cuisine. |
| *Glenfinnan* | Midland | 7 | Système séparé pour l'eau de table et de cuisine. |
| *Glenshee* | Midland | 2 | Système séparé pour l'eau de table et de cuisine. |
| *Glenelg* | Midland | 2 | Système séparé pour l'eau de table et de cuisine. |
| *Glenrig* | Midland | 2 | Eau de table et de cuisine puisée en cours de route dans les Grands Lacs. |
| *Glenlivet* | Midland | 6 | Eau de table et de cuisine puisée en cours de route dans les Grands Lacs. |
| *Glenisla* | Midland | 7 | Eau de table et de cuisine puisée en cours de route dans les Grands Lacs. |
| *Glensannox* | Midland | 5 | Eau de table et de cuisine puisée en cours de route dans les Grands Lacs. |
| *Gleniffer* | Midland | 10 | Système complètement séparé pour l'eau de table et de cuisine. |
| *Gleneagles* | Midland | 3 | Système complètement séparé pour l'eau de table et de cuisine. |
| *Northton* | Goderich | 2 | Eau de table et de cuisine puisée en cours de route dans les Grands Lacs. |
| *Malton* | Fort-William | 2 | Eau de table et de cuisine puisée en cours de route dans les Grands Lacs. |
| *Mathewston* | Fort-William | 7 | Eau de table et de cuisine puisée en cours de route dans les Grands Lacs. |
| *Green River* | Port-Arthur | 1 | Eau de table et de cuisine puisée en cours de route dans les Grands Lacs. |
| *A. F. Bowman* | Port-Arthur | 5 | Eau de table et de cuisine provenant de sources certifiées à terre. |
| *John C. Howard* | Sault Ste-Marie | 1 | Eau de table et de cuisine puisée en cours de route dans les Grands Lacs. |
| *Frank Augsbury* | Sault Ste-Marie | 1 | Eau de table et de cuisine puisée en cours de route dans les Grands Lacs. |
| *Glenburnie* | Midland | 2 | Eau de table et de cuisine puisée en cours de route dans les Grands Lacs. |
| *Glenmavis* | Port-Arthur | 2 | Eau de table et de cuisine puisée en cours de route dans les Grands Lacs. |
| *Glenbuckie* | Port-Arthur | 3 | Eau de table et de cuisine puisée en cours de route dans les Grands Lacs. |
| *Norman M. Patterson* | Fort-William | 1 | Eau de table et de cuisine puisée en cours de route dans les Grands Lacs. |
| *Donald E. McKay* | Fort-William | 1 | Eau de table et de cuisine puisée en cours de route dans les Grands Lacs. |
| *Thomas J. Drummond* | Fort-William | 6 | Système séparé pour l'eau de table et de cuisine. |
| *A. J. McKee* | Fort-William | 10 | Système séparé pour l'eau de table et de cuisine. |
| *Mapleboro* | Toronto | 12 | Eau puisée en cours de route dans les Grands Lacs pour fins potables et culinaires. |

TABLEAU 1—RÉSUMÉ DES TRAVAUX DE LA SAISON DE 1925—*Fin*

| Navires à bord desquels sont montés des officiers de Santé | Port | Nombre des analyses de l'eau d'alimentation | Observations |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Maplebranch* | Toronto | 5 | Eau puisée en cours de route dans les Grands Lacs pour fins potables et culinaires. |
| *Maplebrook* | Fort-William | 2 | Eau puisée en cours de route dans les Grands Lacs pour fins potables et culinaires. |
| *Maplecourt* | Port-Arthur | 2 | Eau puisée en cours de route dans les Grands Lacs pour fins potables et culinaires. |
| *Lenan* | Owen Sound | 1 | Eau puisée en cours de route dans les Grands Lacs pour fins potables et culinaires. |
| *James Laughlin* | Port-Arthur | 1 | Eau de table et de cuisine distillée avant son usage. |
| *William Livingstone* | Fort-William | 1 | Eau de table et de cuisine distillée avant son usage. |
| *Monroe Smith* | Fort-William | 1 | Eau de table et de cuisine distillée avant son usage. |
| *Hubert Smith* | Fort-William | 1 | Eau de table et de cuisine distillée avant son usage. |
| *Robert Wallace* | Fort-William | 1 | Eau de table et de cuisine distillée avant son usage. |
| *R. L. Theyer* | Fort-William | 1 | Eau de table et de cuisine distillée avant son usage. |
| *Jolly Inez* | Sault Ste-Marie | 1 | Eau de table et de cuisine puisée en cours de route dans les Grands Lacs. |
| *Turret Cape* | Fort-William | 1 | Eau de table et de cuisine puisée en cours de route dans les Grands Lacs. |
| *Marten Kerr* | Fort-William | 1 | Eau de table et de cuisine distillée avant son usage. |
| *William Fitch* | Fort-William | 1 | Eau de table et de cuisine distillée avant son usage. |
| *Cambria* | Fort-William | 1 | Eau de table et de cuisine distillée avant son usage. |
| *Cape Trinity* | Toronto | 18 | L'eau destinée à des fins potables et culinaires provient de sources certifiées à terre. |

TABLEAU 2—STATISTIQUES RELATIVES À LA FIÈVRE TYPHOÏDE

CAS DE TYPHOÏDE SIGNALÉS

| Province | Année | Totaux | | Augmentations | | Observations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cas | Décès | Cas | Décès | |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | 1924 | *123* | 24 | *10* | | |
| | 1923 | 113 | 33 | | | |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 1924 | 233 | 18 | | | |
| | 1923 | 402 | 28 | | | |
| Québec | Juillet-juin, 1923-1924 | 893 | ..... | 60 | ..... | Epidémie causée par de l'eau contaminée prise à Saint-Jérôme. |
| | 1922-23 | 833 | 326 | | | |
| Ontario | 1924 | 833 | 76 | ..... | ..... | Epidémie de Port-Colborne. |
| | 1923 | 1,665 | 212 | 1,089 | 85 | Epidémie de Cochrane. |
| | 1922 | 576 | 127 | | | |
| Manitoba | 1924 | 81 | 20 | | | |
| | 1923 | 110 | 24 | | | |
| | 1920 | 192 | | | | |
| Ville de Winnipeg | 1924 | *36* | *6* | *10* | ..... | Le rapport transmis par Winnipeg signale que 15 personnes ont contracté la typhoïde en voyageant en dehors de la ville en 1923. |
| | 1923 | 26 | 5 | | | |
| Saskatchewan | 1923 | 151 | 66 | | | |
| | 1922 | 249 | 71 | 66 | ..... | Augmentation sur 1921. |
| Alberta | 1923 | 155 | 36 | | | |
| | 1922 | 169 | 50 | | | |
| Colombie britannique | 1924 | *109* | | *30* | | |
| | 1923 | 79 | | | | |

N.B.—Les chiffres en italique indiquent une augmentation dans le nombre total de cas de fièvre typhoïde.

Le rapport du Service provincial d'hygiène de la province de Québec indique que durant la période qui s'étend de juillet 1923 à juin 1924, inclusivement, on a signalé les cas suivants de fièvre typhoïde qui ont été traités dans les ports intérieurs, savoir:

Montréal—139—une diminution de 30 sur l'année précédente.
Les Trois-Rivières—10—une diminution de 2 sur l'année précédente.
Québec—14—une augmentation de 9 sur l'année précédente.

On a également constaté que quatre personnes traitées à Montréal pour la fièvre typhoïde, étaient, avant leur maladie, soit des employés, soit des passagers à bord de navires qui faisaient le service dans les eaux intérieures du Canada. Pour les douze mois précédents, on avait également signalé quatre cas analogues.

Le tableau des taux de la mortalité causée par la fièvre typhoïde par 100,000 de population,—tableau fourni ci-après,—semblerait indiquer la nécessité d'accorder plus d'attention dans la province de Québec aux travaux de prophylaxie.

TAUX DE LA MORTALITÉ CAUSÉE PAR LA TYPHOÏDE PAR 100,000 DE POPULATION

| Endroit | 1923 | 1922 | 1921 | 1920 | 1919 | 1918 | 1917 | 1916 | 1915 | 1914 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Province de Québec | 13·5 | 13·5 | 16·2 | 22·0 | 16·5 | 17·0 | 29·1 | 24·2 | 21·4 | 19·9 |
| Province d'Ontario | 7·9 | 6·0 | 7·3 | 7·0 | 5·2 | 7·5 | 8·4 | 12·0 | 10·7 | 13·5 |
| Etats-Unis d'Amérique | 6·3 | 7·5 | 9·0 | 7·8 | 9·2 | 12·5 | 13·4 | 13·3 | 12·4 | 15·4 |

TABLEAU 4—CAS DE FIÈVRE TYPHOÏDE SIGNALÉS DANS LES PORTS DES GRANDS LACS

*Rapport du Service provincial d'hygiène*

| Municipalité | Année | Nombre de | | Observations, augmentation, etc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cas | Décès | |
| Montréal | 1924 | 139 | | |
| | 1923 | 169 | 47 | 4 directement des navires. |
| | 1922 | 271 | 63 | |
| | 1921 | 187 | 62 | |
| Iroquois | 1924 | 8 | ..... | Causée par l'ingestion d'eau du canal. |
| | 1923 | 8 | | |
| Prescott | 1922 | ..... | ..... | 3 directement des navires. |
| | 1921 | | | |
| Kingston | 1924 | 6 | ..... | Tous d'en dehors de Kingston. |
| | 1923 | 9 | 2 | 1 directement du navire; 6, en dehors de Kingston. |
| | 1922 | Quelques-uns | ..... | Rapport du docteur Williamson. |
| | 1921 | 6 | ..... | Rapport du docteur Williamson. |
| Port Hope | 1922 | 1 | | |
| | 1921 | 6 | | |
| Oshawa | 1925 | 1 | | |
| | 1923 | 8 | | |
| | 1922 | | | |
| | 1921 | 6 | | |
| Toronto | 1925 | 43 | 9 | 21 ont contracté l'infection en dehors de la ville. |
| | 1924 | 39 | ..... | 29 ont eu leur origine en dehors de la ville, 2 directement des navires. |
| | 1923 | 85 | ..... | 66 ont eu leur origine en dehors de la ville. |
| Long Branch | 1924 | 13 | | |
| Oakville | 1923 | 1 | | |
| Hamilton | 1925 | 18 | ..... | 10 ont été infectés en dehors de la ville. |
| | 1924 | 13 | ..... | 6 en dehors de la ville. |
| | 1923 | 13 | 4 | 9 cas infectés en dehors de la ville. |
| | 1922 | 21 | 1 | |
| | 1921 | 21 | 3 | |
| St. Catharines | 1923 | 13 | 2 | 1 directement des navires, augmentation de 11. |
| | 1922 | 2 | 1 | |
| | 1921 | 13 | ..... | Tous infectés en dehors de la ville. |

TABLEAU 4—CAS DE FIÈVRE TYPHOÏDE SIGNALÉS DANS LES PORTS DES GRANDS LACS—*Fin*

*Rapport du Service provincial d'hygiène*

| Municipalité | Année | Nombre de | | Observations, augmentation, etc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Cas | Décès | |
| Welland | 1925 | 20 | 5 | 8 contractés en dehors de Welland. |
| | 1924 | 19 | ..... | 2 directement des navires. |
| | 1923 | 10 | ..... | 3 directement des navires. |
| | 1922 | 14 | ..... | 3 directement des navires. |
| | 1921 | 4 | | |
| Chippawa | 1923 | 10 | 2 | |
| Chatham | 1924 | 1 | ..... | 1 cas à bord d'un navire des Grands Lacs. |
| | 1923 | 1 | | |
| | 1922 | 11 | 4 | |
| London | 1925 | 5 | | |
| Windsor | 1924 | 12 | ..... | 1 directement du navire. |
| | 1923 | 24 | ..... | 3 directement du navire. |
| | 1922 | 15 | ..... | 3 directement du navire. |
| | 1921 | ..... | ..... | 1 directement du navire. |
| Sarnia | 1925 | 1 | ..... | 1 cas à bord du "Sarnolite". |
| | 1924 | 10 | 2 | Aucun. |
| | 1923 | 2 | ..... | Tous deux employés par des compagnies maritimes. |
| | 1922 | 5 | ..... | 4 directement des navires. |
| | 1921 | 4 | ..... | 3 directement des navires. |
| Goderich | 1923 | 5 | ..... | 1 directement du navire. |
| Collingwood | 1924 | 0 | ..... | Aucun ne provenant des navires. |
| | 1923 | 1 | ..... | 1 directement du navire. |
| | 1922 | 2 | ..... | 2 directement des navires. |
| Owen Sound | 1925 | 28 | 3 | Epidémie de fièvre typhoïde dans la ville. |
| | 1924 | 8 | ..... | 6 directement des navires. |
| Midland | 1924 | 2 | ..... | Tous les deux à bord des navires des Grands Lacs. |
| | 1923 | 11 | ..... | Augmentation de 10. 6 directement des navires. |
| | 1922 | 1 | ..... | 1 directement du navire. |
| | 1921 | 3 | ..... | 2 directement des navires. |
| Parry Sound | 1924 | 2 | ..... | Ces deux cas infectés en dehors de Parry Sound. |
| | 1923 | 13 | ..... | Ces chiffres sont pour la région de Parry Sound. |
| | 1922 | 14 | ..... | Augmentation de 3. |
| | 1921 | 11 | 1 | Très mauvais record. Voir rapport du docteur E. George. |
| Kincardine | 1925 | 1 | | |
| Depot Harbour | 1924 | 1 | | |
| | 1923 | Quelques-uns | | |
| Sault Ste-Marie | 1924 | 1 | ..... | Aucun ne provenant des navires, diminution de 4. |
| | 1923 | 5 | ..... | 2 directement des navires. |
| | 1922 | 6 | ..... | Diminution de 3. 2 directement des navires. |
| | 1921 | 3 | ..... | 1 directement du navire. |
| Port-Arthur | 1923 | 7 | ..... | Augmentation de 6. 4 infectés en dehors de Port-Arthur. |
| | 1922 | 1 | | |
| | 1921 | 1 | 1 | |
| Fort-William | 1924 | 3 | ..... | 3 directement des navires. |
| | 1923 | 27 | 1 | Augmentation de 6. 11 directement des navires. |
| | 1922 | 21 | 1 | Augmentation de 11. 2 directement des navires. |
| | 1921 | 10 | 1 | 3 directement des navires. |

TABLEAU 5

Le nombre total de *cas de typhoïde* signalés par les navires des Grands Lacs faisant le service des ports canadiens, en 1924, *s'est élevé à 31.* Aucun décès n'a été enregistré.

Jusqu'au 27 novembre 1924, les rapports fournis par le Service d'hygiène publique des Etats-Unis indiquent que le nombre des cas de typhoïde à bord des navires américains *s'est élevé à 8.*

Le nombre de cas de typhoïde signalés à bord des navires de tonnage canadien est encore trois fois plus grand que le nombre de cas qui se sont déclarés à bord des vaisseaux de *tonnage américain,* bien que le nombre total des navires américains soit trois fois plus considérable que le total de la *flotte canadienne.*

PATIENTS ATTEINTS DE TYPHOÏDE À BORD DES NAVIRES DES GRANDS LACS

| Navire | Propriétaires | Nombre de cas signalés | Rapport transmis par | Date | Observations, nom du patient, etc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Mapledawn* | Canada Steamship Lines Limited. | 1 | Hôpital McKellar, Fort-William (Dr. G. L. Sparks). | 20 mai 1924 | Dalton Keiling, matelot. |
| *Alberta* | Canadian Pacific Great Lakes Steamships. | 1 & 5 contacts | Dr. G. M. Fraser, Owen Sound. | 23 juin 1924 | Arthur Blair a communiqué la fièvre typhoïde à au moins cinq autres membres de sa famille. (Voir rapport spécial du Dr. Fraser). |
| *Canadian Warrior* | Marine marchande du gouvernement canadien. | 1 | Dr H. C. Cruickshank, Toronto. | 18 juil. 1924 | John McGregor, ouvrier de bord, débarqué à Port-Colborne, 11 juillet, dangereusement malade. |
| *Drummond* | N. M. Paterson & Co., Ltd. | 1 | Dr G. L. Sparks, Fort-William | 22 juil. 1924 | M. T. W. Nicolls débarqué du *Drummond*, Fort-William, le 22 juillet. |
| *Athabasca* | Canadian Pacific Great Lakes Steamships. | 1 | Dr G. M. Fraser, Owen Sound. | 22 juil. 1924 | Traité à l'hôpital Midland. |
| *Detroit III* (Navire à passagers). | Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Company. | 1 | Dr F. Adams, Windsor. | 31 juil. 1924 | Mme Irène Quinland a été atteinte de typhoïde après un voyage sur ce navire. S.H.P. des E.U fait rapport que l'eau à bord de ce navire est contaminée bien qu'un appareil W. et T. y soit installé. |
| *Detroit Shipbuilding Yards.* | Detroit Shipbuilding Co | 1 | Dr F. Adams, Windsor. | 17 avril | William Galloway, de Windsor, Ont. |
| *City of Hamilton*— | Canada Steamship Lines Limited. | 1 | Dr J. G. Copeland, hôpital général, Montréal. | 30 juil. 1924 | Edward Beer admis à l'hôpital le 28 juillet. |
| *Alberta* | Canadian Pacific Great Lakes Steamships. | 1 | W. C. Millar, Inspecteur sanitaire provincial, Fort-William. | 2 août 1924 | Second maître d'équipage débarqué à Port McNicoll comme souffrant de typhoïde. |
| *Douglas* | Eastern Steamship Co., Limited. | 1 | Dr W. G. Reeve, Welland, Ont. | 30 août 1924 | A. Gamme, de Midland, Ont., congédié le 4 octobre. |
| Non fourni | Non indiqué | 2 | Toronto Western Hospital. | Jusqu'au 13 octobre 1924. | |
| *Beechbay* | Tree Line, Ltd | 1 | Hôpital général, Montréal. | 2 juin 1924 | R. Gibson. |
| *Glenbuckie* | Great Lakes Transportation Company, Ltd. | 1 | " | 15 oct. 1924 | James White et d'autres membres de l'équipage. |
| *Glenbuckie* | " | 1 | " | 18 oct. 1924 | W. Goodwin malade à ce moment. |
| *Glenbuckie* | " | 1 | Welland County Hospital. | 23 oct. 1924 | Edward Woods, de Craigville, Ont. |
| Non fourni | Non indiqué | 1 | " | 30 oct. 1924 | Alfred Gamme. |
| *Canadian Sailor* | Marine marchande du gouvernement canadien. | 1 | Fort-William | 22 nov. 1924 | Non fourni. |
| Non fourni | Non indiqué Chatham, Ont. | 1 | Hôpital Saint-Joseph, Chatham, Ont. | 27 juil. 1924 | Angus McLennan rapporté par le docteur T. L. McRitchie, officier de Santé. |
| *Ashtabula* | Pennsylvania and Ontario Transport Company. | 1 | Ashtabula, Ohio | 27 nov. 1924 | Wm. Rockwell, chauffeur. |
| *Alberta* | Canadian Pacific Great Lakes Steamships. | 1 | St. Andrew's Hospital, Midland, Ont. | 27 nov. 1924 | Charles Patterson, employé à bord de l'*Alberta*. |
| *Glenarm* | George Hall Navigation Company. | 1 | " | 27 nov. 1294 | J. McTague, employé à bord du *Glenarm*. |
| Dragues | C. S. Boone Construction, Co. | 2 | Port Colborne, Ont | 27 nov. 1924 | Non fourni. |
| *Mikula* | Ministère de la Marine. | 1 | Hôtel-Dieu, Québec | 15 avril 1924 | P. Bernier, homme d'équipage. Cas diagnostiqué comme entérite. |
| *Lady Grey* | Ministère de la Marine. | 1 | Hôpital de Sorel | 4 mai 1924 | N. Cournoyer, homme d'équipage. |

TABLEAU 6—NAVIRES CANADIENS OÙ L'ON A SIGNALÉ DE LA TYPHOÏDE

| Nom du navire | Propriétaire | Année | Observations |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Mapleboro* | Canada Steamship Lines | 1923 | Patient traité à Midland. |
| *Maplebrook* | Canada Steamship Lines | 1921 | Patient traité au Sault Sainte-Marie. |
| *Mapledawn* | Canada Steamship Lines | 1924 | Patient traité à Fort-William. |
| *E. B. Osler* | Canada Steamship Lines | 1921 | Patient traité à Fort-William. |
| *Westmount* | Canada Steamship Lines | 1922 | Patient traité à l'hôpital général de Montréal. |
| *City of Hamilton* | Canada Steamship Lines | 1924 | Patient traité à l'hôpital général de Montréal. |
| *Winona* | Canada Steamship Lines | 1923 | Patient traité à Sydney. |
| *Cape Trinity* | Canada Steamship Lines | 1922 | Commis aux vivres mort de typhoïde. |
| *Cape Eternity* | Canada Steamship Lines | 1925 | Patient traité à son retour aux Etats-Unis. |
| *Rapids Queen* | Canada Steamship Lines | ..... | ..... |
| *Badger* | Ontario Gravel Freighting Company | 1923 | Patient traité à Windsor. |
| *Peter Pan* | Ontario Gravel Freighting Company | 1922 | Patient traité à l'hôpital de Sarnia. |
| *Keystate* | Keystone Transports Co | 1923 | Patient traité à l'hôpital de Montréal. |
| *Drague n° 1 du gouvernement* | Ministère des Travaux publics | 1923 | Patient traité à Windsor. |
| *Laketon* | Mathews Steamship Co | 1922 | Patient traité à Chicago. |
| *Berryton* | Mathews Steamship Co | 1923 | Tout l'équipage a été traité à Fort-William. |
| *Charles Lyon* | Prescott-Ogdensburgh Ferry | 1922-23 | Trois patients et un décès. |
| *Glenlivet* | Great Lakes Transportation Co | 1923 | Patient traité à Fort-William. |
| *Glencairn* | Great Lakes Transportation Co | 1921 | Patient traité à Fort-William. |
| *Glenbuckie* | George Hall Navigation Company | 1924 | Patients traités aux hôpitaux de Montréal et de Welland. |
| *Glenarm* | George Hall Navigation Company | 1924 | Patient traité à l'hôpital de Midland. |
| *Assiniboia* | Canadian Pacific Steamships | 1922 & 1923 | Patients traités à Fort-William. |
| *Alberta* | Canadian Pacific Steamships | 1924 | Patients traités à Owen Sound et Midland. |
| *Athabasca* | Canadian Pacific Steamships | 1924 | Patient traité à l'hôpital de Midland. |
| *Manitoba* | Canadian Pacific Steamships | 1923 | Patient traité à Port-McNicoll. |
| *Ashtabula* | Pennsylvania and Ontario Transport Co | 1923 & 1924 | Patients traités à Ashtabula. |
| *J. A. McKee* | N. M. Patterson Co., Limited | 1923 | Patient traité à l'hôpital de Midland. |
| *T. J. Drummond* | N. M. Patterson Co., Limited | 1923 & 1924 | Patients traités à Fort-William. |
| *Franz* | Algoma Central Navigation Co | 1923 | Maître du navire traité à l'hôpital de Midland. |
| *Royalite* | Imperial Oil Co | 1921 | Patient traité à Montréal. |
| *Sarnolite* | Imperial Oil Co | 1923 & 1925 | Patients traités à Montréal et Sarnia. |
| *Noronic* | Northern Navigation Co | 1920-21-22 | Patients traités à Sarnia et Fort-William. |
| *Hamonic* | Northern Navigation Co | 1923 | Patient traité à Fort-William. |
| *Canadian Beaver* | Marine marchande du gouvernement canadien | 1923 | Patient traité à Montréal. |
| *Canadian Pathfinder* | Marine marchande du gouvernement canadien | 1923 | Patient traité à l'hôpital de Midland. |
| *Canadian Engineer* | Marine marchande du gouvernement canadien | 1923 | Patients traités à Fort-William, Chicago et Windsor. (Décédés). |
| *Canadian Warrior* | Marine marchande du gouvernement canadien | 1924 | Patient traité à Chicago. |
| *Canadian Sailor* | Marine marchande du gouvernement canadien | 1923 & 1924 | Patients traités à l'hôpital de Fort-William. |
| *John J. Rammacher* | Eastern Steamships Co | 1925 | Patient traité à Wiarton. |
| *Douglas* | Eastern Steamships Co | 1924 | Patient traité à l'hôpital de Welland. |
| *Beechbay* | Tree Line Limited | 1924 | Patient traité à l'hôpital général de Montréal. |
| Dragues | C. S. Boone Co. Limited | 1924 | Patients traités à Port-Colborne. |

TABLEAU 6—NAVIRES CANADIENS OÙ L'ON A SIGNALÉ DE LA TYPHOÏDE—*Fin*

| Nom du navire | Propriétaire | Année | Observations |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Marquette & Bessemer No. 2* | Marquette and Bessemer Navigation Company | 1925 | Patient traité à Ashtabula. |
| *Michipicoten* | Owen Sound Transportation Company | 1925 | Patients traités aux hôpitaux de Owen Sound et du Sault Sainte-Marie. |
| *Mikula* | Ministère de la Marine | 1924 | P. Bernier, homme d'équipage. Cas diagnostiqué comme entérite. |
| *Lady Grey* | Ministère de la Marine | 1924 | N. Cournoyer, homme d'équipage. |

TABLEAU 7—NOMBRE TOTAL DES PASSAGERS TRANSPORTÉS

| Compagnie de navigation | Navire | Année | Nombre total des passagers transportés | Observations |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Montreal and Cornwall Navigation Company | *Brittanic* | 1925 | 421 | Ce navire fait le service entre Montréal et Cornwall, Ont. |
| Thousand Island Navigation Company | *Missisquoi, Frontenac* | 1925 | 35,200 | Ces navires font le service entre Gananoque, Ont., et Clatyon, N.-Y. |
| Rockport Navigation Company Limited | *Waubic* | 1925 | 27,500 | Une *augmentation* de *6,105* sur les chiffres du rapport de l'an dernier. Ce navire fait le service entre Kingston, Ont., et Cap Vincent, N.-Y., et aussi le service des Mille-Iles sur le Saint-Laurent. |
| Kingston Navigation Company Limited | *Brockville* | 1925 | 18,544 | Une *augmentation* de *3,110*. Ce navire fait le service entre Kingston et les environs de la Baie de Quinté. |
| Wolfe Island Ferry Service | *Wolfe Islander* | 1925 | 20,459 | Ce navire fait le service entre Kingston et Wolfe Island. |
| Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Navigation Company | *Dalhousie City,* | 1925 | 134,466 | Une *augmentation* de *20,879* |
| | *Northumberland* | 1925 | 121,022 | Une *augmentation* de *34,345* Ces navires font le service entre Toronto et Port Dalhousie sur le lac Ontario. |
| Buffalo and Crystal Beach Corporation | *Americana* | 1925 | 524,350 | Le nombre total transporté par ces deux navires, de Buffalo à Crystal Beach, Ont., durant la saison de 1925. *Augmentation de 100,720 sur la saison précédente.* |
| | *Canadiana* | 1925 | | |
| Western Reserve Navigation | *City of St. Ignace* | 1925 | 7,048 | 7,048 personnes et 600 automobiles ont été débarqués à Port-Stanley, Ontario, par ce navire venant des ports américains. |
| Windsor and Pelee Island Steamship Company. | *Pelee* | 1925 | 8,406 | Une *augmentation de 3,527* sur les chiffres de l'an dernier. Le *Pelee* fait le service entre Kingsville, Ile Pelée, et Sandusky, Ohio. |
| Frank E. Kirby Steamship Company | *Frank E. Kirby* | 1925 | 24,307 | Nombre total des passagers transportés à et en dehors de Kingsville, Ontario. |
| Dominion Transportation Company | *Caribou* | 1925 | 2,025 | Ces navires transportent des touristes et des marchandises d'Owen Sound à certains points de la Baie Georgienne, du Sault Sainte-Marie et de l'Ile Michipicoten, etc. |
| | *Manitou* | 1925 | 1,900 | |
| John Tackaberry | *Henry Pedwell* | 1925 | 487 | Ce navire transporte du fret et des passagers à différents petits ports de la Baie Georgienne. *Augmentation de 82 passagers sur l'année précédente.* |
| Georgian Bay Tourist Co | *Midland City* | 1925 | 16,000 | Ce navire transporte les touristes, arrêtant à différents endroits entre Midland et Parry Sound dans la Baie Georgienne. *Augmentation de 6,000.* |
| Canadian Pacific Great Lakes Steamships | *Assiniboia* | 1925 | 5,330 | Un petit nombre de passagers sont également transportés sur l'*Alberta* et l'*Athabasca* vers la fin de la saison. |
| | *Keewatin* | 1925 | 4,934 | |
| | *Manitoba* | 1925 | 1,622 | |
| Alexandra Steamship Company | *Alexandra* | 1925 | 354 | Ce navire fait le service aux environs de Little Current. |
| Northern Navigation Company | *Noronic* | 1925 | 31,595 | Une *augmentation de 115* sur 1924. Ces navires font le service de Détroit à Port-Arthur et Duluth, passant par les lacs Sainte-Claire, Huron et Supérieur. |
| | *Hamonic* | | | |
| | *Huronic* | | | |
| International Transit Co | *Algoma* | 1925 | 321,366 | Service de bateaux de passage sur la rivière Sainte-Marie. |
| Algoma Tourist Company | *Mary Scott* | 1925 | 1,893 | Ce navire fait le service de la Côte Nord de la Baie Georgienne. |

TABLEAU 7—NOMBRE TOTAL DES PASSAGERS TRANSPORTES—*Fin*

| Compagnie de navigation | Navire | Année | Nombre total des passagers transportés | Observations |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maid of the Mist Navigation Co | *Maid of the Mist* | 1925 | 89,651 | Touristes et visiteurs des gorges du Niagara. |
| Ontario Car Ferry Company, Limited | *Ontario No. 1* | 1925 | 50,127 | Ces navires font le service durant toute l'année entre les ports de Cobourg, Ontario, et de Charlotte, N.-Y. *Augmentation de 13,710 sur l'an dernier.* |
| | *Ontario No. 2* | 1925 | 23,808 | |
| Niagara Ferry and Transportation Co | *Orleans* | 1925 | 138,442 | Le nombre total de passagers transportés par les divers navires de cette compagnie, de Buffalo, N.-Y., au Canada durant la saison. |
| | *Jamaica* | 1925 | 500,169 | |
| | *Newtown* | 1925 | 299,119 | |
| | *Bedell* | 1925 | 144,447 | |
| | *Chicora* | 1925 | 175,912 | |
| Prescott and Ogdensburg Ferry Company | *Levis* | 1925 | 32,676 | Cette compagnie de navigation fait le service international des bateaux de passage entre Prescott, Ontario, et Ogdensburg, N.-Y. Ce service accuse également *une augmentation de 14,050 passagers* pour 1925. |
| | *Miss Vandenburg* | 1925 | 266,729 | |

TABLEAU 8—APPROVISIONNEMENT D'EAU AUX PORTS DES GRANDS LACS

| Port | Méthode de désinfection de l'eau | L'eau fournie est-elle de qualité approuvée? | Observations |
|---|---|---|---|
| Montréal | Chloration, filtration | Approuvée | Bornes-fontaines au quai Victoria. |
| Cornwall | Chlore liquide | Approuvée | |
| Prescott | Chlorure de chaux ajouté à l'eau | Approuvée | Non selon le type de qualité d'Ontario. |
| Brockville | Chlore liquide ajouté à l'eau | Approuvée | Eau puisée à même le lac Ontario. |
| Gananoque | | Non sur la liste approuvée | Eau prise dans le Saint-Laurent. |
| Kingston | Chlore liquide | Approuvée | |
| Trenton | Aucun traitement n'est tenté | Approuvée | Eau de source. |
| Belleville | Installation mécanique par méthode de gravité et chloration | Approuvée | |
| Picton | Aucune désinfection n'est pratiquée | Non approuvée | L'aqueduc ne fournit que l'eau contre les incendies, le lavage des rues, etc. |
| Cobourg | Filtres mécaniques à pression | Approuvée | Eau provenant du lac Ontario. |
| Toronto | Chloration et filtration au sable | Approuvée | Eau provenant du lac Ontario. |
| Port-Crédit | Filtration lente au sable | Approuvée | Eau provenant du lac Ontario. |
| Oakville | Par gravité mécanique | Approuvée | Eau provenant du lac Ontario. |
| Hamilton | | Approuvée | |
| Grimsby | Filtres mécaniques à pression | Approuvée | Appareil installé en 1923. |
| Niagara-sur-le-Lac | Filtre mécanique et chlorure de chaux | Approuvée | Eau du bas du Niagara. |
| Port-Dalhousie | | Approuvée | |
| Merritton | Chlore liquide | Approuvée | Eau du canal Welland. |
| St. Catharines | Gravité mécanique | Approuvée | Eau du canal Welland. Nouvelle installation de filtre en construction. |
| Thorold | Chlore liquide | Approuvée | Nouvelle installation en construction. Eau du canal Welland. |
| Welland | Chlore liquide | Approuvée | Nouvelle installation en construction. |
| Fort-Erié | Chlore liquide | Approuvée | Construit en 1924. |
| Bridgeburg | Chlore liquide | Approuvée | |
| Port-Colborne | Filtres mécaniques à pression et chloration W. et T | Approuvée | |
| Crystal Beach | Installation de filtration | Non approuvée | Construit en 1925. |
| Port-Maitland | | Non approuvée | Eau du lac Erié. |

TABLEAU 8—APPROVISIONNEMENT D'EAU AUX PORTS DES GRANDS LACS—*Fin*

| Port | Méthode de désinfection de l'eau | L'eau fournie est-elle de qualité approuvée? | Observations |
|---|---|---|---|
| Port-Dover | | Pas encore approuvée | Nouveau système de distribution installé en 1923. |
| Port-Burwell | | Non approuvée | |
| Port-Stanley | Chlorure de chaux | Approuvée | Eau du lac Erié. |
| Erieau | | | Pas de système d'approvisionnement d'eau. |
| Kingsville | Filtres à pression | Non approuvée | Aucun essai de chloration. Eau du lac Erié. |
| Amhesrtburg | Chlore liquide | Approuvée | Eau filtrée provenant de l'installation Brunner Mond. |
| Windsor | Chlore liquide | Approuvée | Eau de la rivière Détroit. |
| Walkerville | | Approuvée | Nouvelle installation de filtration en construction pour les villes limitrophes. |
| Chatham | Filtres mécaniques à pression et chlore liquide | Approuvée | Eau de la rivière Thames. |
| Wallaceburg | Filtres mécaniques à pression et chlorure de chaux | Approuvée | Eau du bas de la rivière Sainte-Claire. |
| Courtright | Chlore liquide | Approuvée | |
| Sarnia | Chlore liquide | Approuvée | Nulle eau de réservoir n'est pompée dans les tuyaux de distribution provenant du lac Huron inférieur. |
| Point Edward | | Approuvée | Prend son approvisionnement d'eau à l'aqueduc de Sarnia. |
| Goderich | Chloration (W. et T.) Prise d'eau installée au delà du brise-lames en 1924. | Approuvée | Eau du lac Huron. |
| Owen Sound | Filtre lent à sable et chlore | Pas encore approuvée | Eau de la rivière Sydenham et de source. |
| Meaford | Chlore liquide | Approuvée | Tuyau à courte section prend l'eau dans la Baie Georgienne. |
| Collingwood | Chlore liquide | Approuvée | Eau provenant de la Baie Georgienne. |
| Port-McNicoll | | | Quartiers généraux de la flotte du Pacifique Canadien. Pas d'aqueduc municipal. |
| Midland | Filtrée et chlorurée | Approuvée | Eau de source filtrée en passant par des bassins de sédimentation. |
| Parry Sound | Chlore liquide | Approuvée | Aucun tuyau ni bornes-fontaines près du quai. Un tuyau à courte section amène l'eau de la Baie Georgienne. |
| Thessalon | Chlore liquide | Approuvée | |
| Sault Ste-Marie | Chlore liquide | Approuvée | Prise d'eau à même le canal d'écluse de la Superior Paper Co., Ltd. Les tuyaux sont prolongés jusqu'aux quais pour alimenter les navires. |
| Port-Arthur | Chlore liquide | Approuvée | Eau du lac Supérieur. |
| Fort-William | Aucun traitement | Approuvée | Eau du lac Lomond. |

TABLEAU 9—APPROVISIONNEMENT D'EAU DES NAVIRES

| Nom du navire | Variété | Nombre de personnes à bord du navire | | | Capacité des réservoirs d'alimentation en eau potable et culinaire | Capacité par tête en gallons |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Equipage | Passagers | Total | Gallons | |
| *Americana* | A passagers. | 51 | 3,500 | 3,551 | 1,780 | 0·5 potable et culinaire. |
| *Assiniboia* | " | 125 | 250 | 375 | 33,000 | 88 à toutes fins. |
| *Bon Ami* | " | 9 | 245 | 254 | 210 | 0·8 potable et culinaire. |
| *Brittanic* | " | 19 | 200 | 219 | 108 | 0·5 " |
| *Cape Trinity* | " | 80 | 400 | 480 | 2,356 | 4·4 " |
| *Cape Diamond* | " | 75 | 300 | 375 | 5,864 | 15 à toutes fins. |
| *Cape Eternity* | " | 100 | 300 | 400 | 6,074 | 15 potable et culinaire. |
| *Cayuga* | A passagers. | 50 | 2,160 | 2,210 | 1,340 | 0·6 potable et culinaire. |
| *Canadiana* | " | 51 | 3,500 | 3,551 | 1,780 | 0·5 " |
| *Caribou* | " | 25 | 135 | 160 | 160 | 1 " |
| *Chippewa* | " | 50 | 2,000 | 2,050 | 1,560 | 0·7 " |
| *City of Dover* | " | 5 | 419 | 424 | 15 | |
| *Corona* | " | 35 | 1,456 | 1,491 | 1,879 | 1·2 " |
| *Dalhousie City* | " | 26 | 1,094 | 1,120 | 2,475 | 2 à toutes fins. |
| *Frank Kirby* | " | 31 | 95 | 126 | 600 | 4·8 potable et culinaire. |
| *Hamonic* | " | 120 | 500 | 620 | 15,680 | 25 à toutes fins. |
| *Huronic* | " | 100 | 340 | 440 | 36,000 | 81 " |
| *Henry Pedwell* | " | 9 | 56 | 65 | 216 | 3 potable et culinaire. |
| *Keewatin* | " | 125 | 250 | 375 | 33,000 | 88 à toutes fins. |
| *Kingston* | " | 118 | 400 | 518 | 4,892 | 9·4 " |
| *Louis Philippe* | " | 12 | ..... | ..... | 626 | |
| *Laurentia* | " | 10 | 100 | 110 | 70 | 0·6 potable. |
| *Laura H. Lee* | " | 5 | 150 | 155 | 85 | 0·5 potable seulement. |
| *Macassa* | " | 30 | 712 | 742 | 1,500 | 2 potable et culinaire. |
| *Manitoba* | A passagers. | 55 | 121 | 176 | 5,300 | 30 à toutes fins. |
| *Manitou* | " | 27 | 128 | 155 | 125 | 0·8 potable et culinaire. |
| *Mary Scott* | " | 7 | 39 | 46 | 80 | 1·7 potable seulement. |
| *Midland City* | " | 22 | 550 | 572 | 121 | 0·2 potable et culinaire. |
| *Modjeska* | " | 32 | 942 | 974 | 364 | 0·4 à toutes fins. |
| *Montréal* | " | 125 | 500 | 625 | 900 | 1·4 potable et culinaire. |
| *Noronic* | " | 194 | 632 | 826 | 33,600 | 40 à toutes fins. |
| *Northumberland* | " | 26 | 1,150 | 1,176 | 1,365 | 1 " |
| *North American* | " | 120 | 460 | 580 | 3,000 | 5·1 potable et culinaire. |
| *Pelee* | " | 13 | 300 | 313 | 120 | 0·4 " |
| *Québec* | " | 67 | 500 | 567 | 1,952 | 3·4 " |
| *Rapids King* | " | 70 | 1,475 | 1,545 | 2,500 | 1·6 " |
| *Rapids Queen* | " | 75 | 500 | 575 | 600 | 1 " |
| *Rapids Prince* | " | 70 | 800 | 1,070 | 512 | 0·5 potable et culinaire. |
| *Richelieu* | " | 180 | 500 | 680 | 13,360 | 19 " |
| *Saguenay* | " | 115 | 410 | 525 | 905 | 1·6 à toutes fins. |
| *Toronto* | " | 100 | 550 | 650 | 6,044 | 9 " |
| *Thousand Islander* | " | 34 | 870 | 904 | 2,000 | 2·2 potable et culinaire. |
| *Trois-Rivières* | " | 30 | 1,000 | 1,030 | 300 | 0·3 à toutes fins. |
| *Turbinia* | " | 47 | 500 | 547 | 9,562 | 17·4 " |
| *Victoria* | " | 8 | 245 | 253 | 150 | 0·6 potable et culinaire. |
| *Waubic* | " | 12 | 450 | 462 | 215 | 0·5 " |
| *Wolfe Islander* | " | 8 | 340 | 348 | 10 | 0·03 " |
| *Marquette No. 2* | Transbordeur pour trains | 40 | ..... | 40 | 355 | 9 " |
| *Ontario No. 1* | " | 52 | 1,000 | 1,052 | 600 | 0·6 " |
| *Ontario No. 2* | " | 52 | 1,000 | 1,052 | 600 | 0·6 " |
| *Alberta* | Passagers et fret | 30 | 70 | 100 | 3,500 | 35 à toutes fins. |
| *Colima* | " ..... | 30 | 192 | 222 | 5,400 | 24 " |
| *Gaspesia* | " ..... | 30 | 50 | 80 | 3,600 | 45 " |
| *Nayarit* | " ..... | 30 | 192 | 222 | 6,800 | 30 " |
| *North Shore* | " ..... | 31 | 56 | 87 | 2,165 | 25 " |
| *Ashbay* | " ..... | 19 | ..... | 19 | 1,152 | 60 potable et culinaire. |
| *Athabasca* | " ..... | 30 | 70 | 100 | 2,400 | 24 à toutes fins. |
| *Berryton* | " ..... | 29 | ..... | 29 | 475 | 16 potable et culinaire. |
| *Mary Boyce* | " ..... | 9 | ..... | 9 | 210 | 23 " |
| *Bayton* | " ..... | 26 | ..... | 26 | 935 | 36 à toutes fins. |
| *Ben Maple* | " ..... | 19 | ..... | 19 | 2,450 | 129 " |
| *Canadian* | " ..... | 30 | ..... | 30 | 1,900 | 63 potable et culinaire. |
| *Cedarbay* | " ..... | 19 | ..... | 19 | 1,064 | 56 " |
| *Claremont* | " ..... | 18 | ..... | 18 | 245 | 13 " |

TABLEAU 9—APPROVISIONNEMENT D'EAU DES NAVIRES—*Fin*

| Nom du navire | Variété | Nombre de personnes à bord du navire | | | Capacité des réservoirs d'alimentation en eau potable et culinaire | Capacité par tête en gallons | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Equipage | Passagers | Total | Gallons | | |
| *Collingwood* | " | 29 | | 29 | 792 | 27 | potable et culinaire. |
| *Dalrymple* | " | 21 | | 21 | 475 | 22 | " |
| *W. H. Daniels* | " | 21 | | 21 | 1,120 | 53 | " |
| *Dan Proctor* | " | 7 | | 7 | 80 | 11 | " |
| *Edmonton* | " | 29 | | 29 | 495 | 17 | " |
| *Easton* | " | 27 | | 27 | 500 | 18 | " |
| *Emperor* | " | 28 | | 28 | 633 | 22·6 | " |
| *Glen Allan* | " | 10 | | 10 | 206 | 20 | " |
| *Glencairn* | " | 21 | | 21 | 880 | 42 | " |
| *Glendowan* | " | 20 | | 20 | 420 | 21 | " |
| *Gleneagles* | " | 33 | | 33 | 1,546 | 47 | à toutes fins. |
| *Glenellah* | " | 20 | | 20 | 520 | 26 | potable et culinaire. |
| *Glenfinnan* | " | 24 | | 24 | 420 | 17 | " |
| *Glenisla* | " | 24 | | 24 | 600 | 25 | " |
| *Glenlivet* | " | 19 | | 19 | 470 | 24 | " |
| *Glensannox* | " | 27 | | 27 | 475 | 17 | " |
| *Glenshee* | " | 25 | | 25 | 300 | 12 | " |
| *Glenmount* | " | 21 | | 21 | 158 | 7 | " |
| *Glenrig* | " | 21 | | 21 | 260 | 12 | " |
| *Grant Morden* | " | 30 | | 30 | 3,100 | 103 | à toutes fins. |
| *G. R. Gray* | " | 13 | 24 | 37 | 557 | 15 | potable et culinaire. |
| *Greypoint* | " | 23 | | 23 | 210 | 9 | " |
| *Hagarty* | " | 28 | | 28 | 942 | 34 | " |
| *Hamilton* | " | 23 | | 23 | 822 | 35 | " |
| *Howard M. Hanna* | " | 32 | | 32 | 350 | 10 | " |
| *Hitherwood* | " | 24 | | 24 | 2,050 | 83 | à toutes fins. |
| *Iocolite* | " | 21 | | 21 | 2,105 | 100 | potable et culinaire. |
| *Kamaris* | " | 27 | | 27 | 1,100 | 40 | " |
| *Kearsarge* | " | 29 | | 29 | 200 | 7 | " |
| *Keenan* | " | 8 | | 8 | 200 | 25 | " |
| *Laketon* | " | 26 | | 26 | 1,269 | 48 | " |
| *Lord Strathcona* | " | 24 | | 24 | 1,000 | 41 | à toutes fins. |
| *Maplebay* | " | 19 | | 19 | 1,044 | 55 | potable et culinaire. |
| *Maplecourt* | " | 30 | | 30 | 412 | 14 | " |
| *Mapledawn* | " | 25 | | 25 | 1,600 | 64 | " |
| *Maple Heath* | " | 20 | | 20 | 300 | 15 | " |
| *Mapleton* | " | 20 | | 20 | 712 | 35 | à toutes fins. |
| *Martian* | " | 23 | | 23 | 1,336 | 58 | potable et culinaire. |
| *W. D. Mathews* | " | 23 | | 23 | 1,690 | 73 | " |
| *Mathewston* | " | 30 | | 30 | 7,400 | 246 | " |
| *Donald E. McKay* | " | 24 | | 24 | 2,800 | 116 | à toutes fins. |
| *J. A. McKee* | " | 19 | | 19 | 811 | 43 | potable et culinaire. |
| *A. E. McKinstry* | " | 21 | | 21 | 1,420 | 67 | " |
| *Metcalfe* | " | 20 | | 20 | 173 | 8 | " |
| *Midland King* | " | 23 | | 23 | 619 | 26 | " |
| *E. B. Osler* | " | 28 | | 28 | 936 | 33 | " |
| *Norman M. Paterson* | " | 24 | | 24 | 1,920 | 80 | " |
| *Poplarbay* | " | 19 | | 19 | 500 | 26 | " |
| *Puckasaw* | " | 10 | | 10 | 490 | 49 | " |
| *Riverton* | " | 28 | | 28 | 1,475 | 53 | " |
| *Royalton* | " | 30 | | 30 | 2,932 | 97 | à toutes fins. |
| *Sarnian* | " | 22 | | 22 | 485 | 22 | potable et culinaire. |
| *Sprucebay* | " | 18 | | 18 | 1,000 | 55 | " |
| *Susie Chipman* | " | 8 | | 8 | 230 | 26 | " |
| *Strathbogie* | " | 12 | | 12 | 240 | 20 | " |
| *Terge* | " | 18 | | 18 | 1,400 | 77 | " |
| *Valcartier* | " | 23 | | 23 | 1,690 | 73 | " |
| *Westmount* | " | 28 | | 28 | 635 | 22 | " |
| *James Whalen* | " | 11 | | 11 | 100 | 9 | " |
| *Willowbay* | " | 19 | | 19 | 508 | 26 | " |
| *Yorkton* | " | 27 | | 27 | 970 | 35 | " |
| *Sandland* | Sablier | 27 | | 27 | 1,056 | 38 | " |

TABLEAU 10—NAVIRES DES GRANDS LACS, DE TONNAGE AMÉRICAIN, FAISANT UN COMMERCE RÉGULIER DANS LES PORTS CANADIENS

| Navire | Variété | Propriétaire | Port canadien |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Fort Hamilton* | A passagers | Furness-Withy Co | Québec. |
| *Canadiana* | " | Buffalo and Crystal Beach Corporation | Crystal Beach. |
| *Americana* | " | " " " | " |
| *Chicora* | " | Erie Beach Amusements, Ltd | Fort Erie, Ont. |
| *Franklin* | " | " " " | " |
| *Newton* | " | " " " | " |
| *O'Bedell* | " | " " " | " |
| *Orleans* | " | " " " | " |
| *Maitland No. 1* | Transbordeur pour trains | Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Navigation Co | Port Maitland. |
| *Ashtabula* | " | Pennsylvania and Ontario Navigation Co | Port Burwell. |
| *Colonial* | A passagers | Western Reserve Navigation Co | Port-Dover. |
| *City of St. Ignace* | " | " " " | Port Stanley. |
| *Marquette and Bessemer No. 1.* | Transbordeur pour trains. | Marquette and Bessemer Dock and Navigation Co. | Erieau, Ont. |
| *Marquette and Bessemer No. 2.* | " | " " " | " |
| *Frank E. Kirby* | A passagers | Nicholson Transit Co., Detroit | Kingsville, Ont. |
| *Detroit* | Transbordeur pour trains | Wabash Railway Co., Detroit | Windsor, Ont. |
| *Transfer* | " | " " " | " |
| *Transport* | " | " " " | " |
| *Brittania* | Bateau à passage | Detroit and Windsor Ferry Co | " |
| *Columbia* | " | " " " | " |
| *La Salle* | " | " " " | " |
| *Papoose* | " | " " " | " |
| *Pleasure* | " | " " " | " |
| *Pontiac* | " | " " " | " |
| *Promise* | " | " " " | " |
| *Sappho* | " | " " " | " |
| *Ste. Clair* | " | " " " | " |
| *Victoria* | " | " " " | " |
| *Essex* | " | Walkerville and Detroit Ferry Co | Walkerville. |
| *Wayne* | " | " " " | " |
| *City of Toledo* | A passagers | White Star Line | Sarnia et Port-Lambton. |
| *Owana* | " | " " | " " |
| *Tashmoo* | " | " " | " " |
| *Wauketa* | " | " " Detroit | Sarnia, Port-Lambton, etc. |
| *Greyhound* | " | " " | Sarnia, Goderich, etc. |
| *James Beard* | " | Port Huron and Sarnia Ferry Co | Sarnia, Ont. |
| *City of Cheboygan* | " | " " " | " |
| *City of Sarnia* | " | " " " | " |
| *Hiawatha* | " | " " " | " |
| *St. Lawrence* | " | " " " | " |
| *North American* | " | Chicago, Duluth and Georgian Bay Transit Co | Parry Sound. |
| *South American* | " | " " " | " |
| *America* | " | United States and Dominion Transportation Co | Port Arthur. |
| *Bennington* | Cargo | Rutland–Lake Michigan Transit Company | Brockville. |
| *Brockton* | " | | |
| *Burlington* | " | | |
| *Back Bay* | " | | |
| *Brandon* | " | | |
| *New York News* | " | Chicago Tribune Transporation Co | Montréal. |
| *Chicago Tribune* | " | " " " | " |
| *Kearsage* | " | Canada Atlantic Transit Co | Depot Harbour. |
| *Arthur Orr* | " | " " " | " |
| *Frank B. Baird* | " | Boland and Cornelius, Buffalo, New-York | Port-Colborne. |
| *Norman P. Clement* | " | " " " | " |
| *William H. Daniels* | " | " " " | " |
| *Edwin T. Douglass* | " | " " " | " |
| *Albert C. Field* | " | " " " | " |
| *Nisbet Grammer* | " | " " " | " |
| *Judge Hart* | " | " " " | " |
| *Watkins F. Nisbet* | " | " " " | " |
| *Robert W. Pomeroy* | " | " " " | " |
| *John J. Rammacher* | " | " " " | " |

TABLEAU 11—NAVIRES À PASSAGERS, DE TONNAGE CANADIEN, FAISANT LE SERVICE SUR LES GRANDS LACS ET LE FLEUVE SAINT-LAURENT

| Navire | Propriétaire | Port où le navire a été inspecté | Date de la dernière inspection | Condition de l'eau fournie |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Amherst* | Gulf Pulp and Paper Co., Quebec | Non inspecté | | |
| *Cape Diamant* | Canada Steamship Lines Limited | Québec | 10 mai 1925 | Passable. |
| *Etoile* | | Québec | 9 " 1925 | Très douteuse. |
| *Brumath* | J. Rioux, Ruisseau Arbour, Gaspé | Non inspecté | | |
| *Champion* | | Québec | 9 " 1925 | " |
| *Colomb* | La Traverse de Lévis Limitée, Lévis | Non inspecté | | |
| *John S. Thom* | Quebec and Levis Ferry Co | " | | |
| *Alphonse G* | " " " | " | | |
| *Lauzon* | | Québec | 9 " 1925 | " |
| *Le Progrès* | Corporation des Trois-Rivières, P.Q | Non inspecté | | |
| *Terrebonne* | G. Dansereau, Grenville, P.Q | " | | |
| *Laurentia* | J. O. Sicotte, Valleyfield, P.Q | Montréal | 4 " 1925 | " |
| *Soulanges* | | " | | " |
| *Beauharnois* | Calixte Guyon, Montréal | Québec | | |
| *Boucherville* | Alexandre Desmarteau | Non inspecté | | |
| *Rapids Prince* | Canada Steamship Lines Limited | Montréal | 7 mai 1925 | Passable. |
| *Rapids Queen* | " " " | " | 7 " 1925 | " |
| *Trois-Rivières* | " " " | " | 8 " 1925 | Très douteuse. |
| *Quebec* | " " " | " | 8 " 1925 | Passable. |
| *Richelieu* | " " " | " | 7 " 1925 | Bonne. |
| *Montreal* | " " " | " | 7 " 1925 | Passable. |
| *Saguenay* | " " " | " | 5 " 1925 | " |
| *Manoa* | " " " | Non inspecté | | |
| *Cap Eternité* | " " " | Toronto | 19 avril 1925 | " |
| *Longueuil* | " " " | Non inspecté | | |
| *Labrador* | Clarke Steamship Company Ltd | Québec | 1925 | |
| *Gaspesia* | " " " | " | 11 mai 1925 | |
| *North Shore* | " " " | " | 11 " 1925 | |
| *Colima* | " " " | " | 11 " 1925 | |
| *Nayarit* | " " " | Montréal | 12 " 1925 | |
| *Victoria* | M. Normand | " | 4 juin 1924 | Douteuse. |
| *Empress* | Empress Navigation Company | " | 7 " 1924 | " |
| *Garden City* | Joseph Rinfret | " | 5 mai 1925 | " |
| *Brittanic* | Montreal and Cornwall Navigation Company | " | 3 juin 1924 | Très douteuse. |
| *Lévis* | Prescott and Ogdensburg Ferry Company | Prescott | 6 oct. 1925 | Passable. |
| *Charles Lyon* | C.P.R. Car Ferry Company | " | 3 sept. 1923 | " |
| *Miss Vanderburg* | Prescott and Ogdensburg Ferry Company | " | 6 oct. 1925 | " |
| *Missisquoi* | Thousand Island Navigation Co | Kingston | 14 mai 1925 | Douteuse. |
| *Frontenac* | " " " | Gananoque | 8 oct. 1925 | Passable. |
| *Waubic* | Rockport Navigation Co | Kingston | 16 juin 1924 | " |
| *Wolfe Islander* | Municipality of Wolfe Island | " | 14 mai 1925 | " |
| *Brockville* | Kingston Navigation Co | " | 7 oct. 1925 | " |
| *Ontario No. 1* | Ontario Car Ferry Co | Cobourg | 14 sept. 1925 | Bonne. |
| *Ontario No. 2* | " " | " | 14 " 1925 | " |
| *Cayuga* | Canada Steamship Lines Limited | Toronto | 3 juill. 1925 | Passable. |
| *Corona* | " " " | " | 4 " 1925 | " |
| *Chippewa* | " " " | " | 4 " 1925 | " |
| *Macassa* | " " " | " | 29 avril 1925 | Très douteuse. |
| *Modjeska* | " " " | " | 6 mai 1924 | Douteuse. |
| *Kingston* | " " " | " | 6 " 1925 | Passable. |
| *Toronto* | " " " | " | 3 " 1925 | " |
| *Turbinia* | " " " | " | 3 " 1925 | " |
| *Cap Trinité* | " " " | " | 19 avril 1925 | " |
| *Dalhousie* | Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto Navigation Co | " | 7 juill. 1925 | " |
| *Northumberland* | " " " | " | 7 " 1925 | " |
| *White Star* | Canada Steamship Lines Limited | Non inspecté | | |
| *Thousand Islander* | " " " | Chatham | 23 " 1925 | " |
| *Pelee* | Windsor and Pelee Island Co | Kingsville | 24 " 1924 | " |
| *Rapids King* | Canada Steamship Lines Limited | Wallaceburg | 18 août 1924 | " |
| *Noronic* | Northern Navigation Co | Sarnia | 28 mars 1925 | Bonne. |
| *Hamonic* | " " | " | 28 " 1925 | " |
| *Huronic* | " " | " | 28 " 1925 | Passable seulement. |

TABLEAU 11—NAVIRES À PASSAGERS, DE TONNAGE CANADIEN, FAISANT LE SERVICE SUR LES GRANDS LACS ET LE FLEUVE SAINT-LAURENT—*Fin*

| Navire | Propriétaire | Port où le navire a été inspecté | Date de la dernière inspection | Condition de l'eau fournie |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Louis-Philippe* | Canada Steamship Lines Limited. | " | 26 avril 1924 | Passable. |
| *Caribou* | Dominion Transportation Co | Owen Sound | 8 " 1925 | " |
| *Manitou* | " " " | " | 8 " 1925 | " |
| *Henry Pedwell* | John Tackaberry | " | 18 " 1924 | Douteuse. |
| *Michipicoten* | Owen Sound Transportation Co | " | 9 " 1925 | Très douteuse. |
| *Laura H. Lee* | | " | 9 " | Passable. |
| *Midland City* | Georgian Bay Tourist Co | Midland | 14 mai 1924 | " |
| *City of Dover* | Honey Harbour Navigation Co | " | 30 juin 1923 | Douteuse. |
| *Alberta* | Canadian Pacific Great Lakes Steamships | Port-McNicoll | 24 mars 1925 | Passable. |
| *Athabasca* | " " " | " | 24 " 1925 | " |
| *Assiniboia* | " " " | " | 23 " 1925 | " |
| *Keewatin* | " " " | " | 24 " 1925 | Bonne. |
| *Manitoba* | " " " | " | 24 " 1925 | Passable. |
| *Harrow of Port Arthur* | | Non inspecté | | |
| *Mary Scott* | Algoma Transit Co | Sault Ste-Marie. | 1er août 1925 | " |
| *Alexandra* | Alexandra Steamship Co | Owen Sound | 8 avril 1925 | Douteuse. |
| *Islet Prince* | Terminal Transit Co | Non inspecté | | |
| *Algoma* | International Transit Co | " | | |
| *Marquette and Bessemer No. 1* | Lake Erie Navigation Co | " | | |

On trouvera ci-après une compilation des renseignements fournis par le Service provincial d'hygiène de Québec. Ce tableau indique les résultats analytiques d'une série d'échantillons d'eau prélevés, au cours de 1925, à même les approvisionnements d'eau destinée aux personnes voyageant sur les trains des divers réseaux de la province.

Sur un total de dix-sept échantillons prélevés sur les trains du Pacifique-Canadien, six échantillons étaient contaminés par la présence d'organismes provenant de matières souillées, soit 35 pour cent.

Sur un total de trente et un échantillons prélevés sur les trains du Canadien-National, sept échantillons étaient contaminés par la présence d'organismes provenant de matières souillées, soit 22 pour cent.

Sur deux échantillons prélevés à même l'eau potable fournie sur les trains du Vermont Central, un échantillon était contaminé à un très haut degré.

Sur trois échantillons prélevés à même l'eau potable fournie sur les trains du New-York Central, un échantillon était contaminé.

Sur six échantillons prélevés à même l'eau potable destinée aux voyageurs sur les trains du Québec Central, quatre accusaient différents degrés de contamination.

On a également décelé la présence de colibacilles dans des échantillons prélevés à même l'eau destinée aux voyageurs sur les trains du Delaware et Hudson et du Témiscouata.

TABLEAU 12—PRÉSENCE DU COLIBACILLE DANS L'EAU DESTINÉE AUX VOYAGEURS SUR LES TRAINS DES RÉSEAUX DE LA PROVINCE DE QUÉBEC

| Réseau | Direction du train | | Origine de l'eau | Glace placée dans l'eau | Tasse d'usage général | Date du prélèvement de l'échantillon | Présence du colibacille dans 5 c.c. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Venant de | Allant à | | | | | |
| Can. Pac. | Montréal | Pte-Fortune | Montréal | Non | Non | 5-5-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | " | " | Non | Non | 2-6-25 | 1/4 |
| " | " | Québec | " | Non | Non | 14-4-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | St. Gabriel de B. | " | Non | Non | 18-2-25 | 2/4 |
| " | " | Farnham | " | Non | Non | 23-2-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | Labelle | Sur le train | Non | Non | 18-3-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | St. Lin | " | Non | Non | 18-3-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | Mont Laurier | " | Non | Non | 18-3-25 | 1/4 |
| " | Vandreuil | Montréal | Montréal | Non | Non | 5-5-25 | 2/4 |
| " | " | " | " | Non | Non | 28-5-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | " | " | Non | Non | 2-6-25 | 0/4 |
| " | Pte-Fortune | " | " | Non | Non | 30-4-25 | 0/4 |
| " | Farnham | Bedford | Farnham | Non | Oui | 23-2-25 | 4/4 |
| " | Ste-Thérèse | St-Eustache | Sur le train | Non | Non | 18-3-25 | 0/4 |
| " | St-Guillaume | Farnham | Farnham | Oui | Non | 3-2-25 | 0/4 |
| " | Calumet | Montréal | Du réservoir | Non | Non | 2-3-25 | 1/4 |
| " | Ottawa | " | Sur le train | Non | Non | 18-3-25 | 0/4 |
| C.N.R. | Montréal | Vaudreuil | Montréal | Oui | Non | 30-4-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | St-Hyacinthe | " | Non | Non | 28-1-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | Island Pond | " | Non | Non | 16-2-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | " | " | Non | Oui | 17-2-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | Halifax | Mtl. Riv. d. L. | Non | Non | 10-3-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | Massena | Montréal | Non | Non | 11-3-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | Halifax | " | Oui | Non | 9-2-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | Coteau Jct | " | Non | Non | 28-5-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | St-Hyacinthe | " | Non | Non | 10-6-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | Chicago | " | Non | Non | 11-6-25 | 1/4 |
| " | Vaudreuil | Montréal | " | Non | Non | 23-6-25 | 0/4 |
| " | St-Hyacinthe | " | " | Non | Non | 10-6-25 | 0/4 |
| " | Victoriaville | Doucet Landing | Victoriaville | Oui | Non | 26-10-25 | 0/4 |
| " | Mont-Joli | Montréal | Mont-Joli | Oui | Non | 23-3-25 | 1/4 |
| " | Charny | Campbellton | Charny | Oui | Non | 16-2-25 | 3/4 |
| " | Québec | Chicoutimi | Québec | Non | Non | 2-2-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | Cochrane | Québec ou Parent | Oui | Non | 19-2-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | " | Parent | Oui | Non | 17-3-25 | 1/4 |
| " | Chicago | Montréal | Toronto | Non | Non | 11-6-25 | 1/4 |
| " | Campbellton | Lévis | Campbellton | Non | Oui | ..... | 0/4 |
| " | " | Charny | " | Oui | Non | 19-3-25 | 1/4 |
| " | Waterloo | Montréal | Sta. Waterloo | Non | Oui | 17-4-25 | 0/4 |
| " | Roberval | Chambord | St-Félicien | Non | ? | 13-4-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | " | " | Non | Non | 2-2-25 | 0/4 |
| " | Chambord | Chicoutimi | Chambord | Non | Non | 13-4-25 | 0/4 |
| " | Deschaillons | Lévis | Lévis | Oui | Non | 9-2-25 | 0/4 |
| " | Cochrane | Québec | Cochrane ou O'Brien | Oui | Non | 16-2-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | " | Cochrane | Oui | Non | 25-2-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | " | Cochrane ou O'Brien | Oui | Non | 9-3-25 | 2/4 |
| " | Island Pond | Montréal | Island Pond | Non | Non | 20-2-25 | 0/4 |
| " | Halifax | " | Camp. et Bathurst | Non | Non | 10-3-25 | 0/4 |
| V.C. | Montréal | St-Armand | Montréal-St. Alban. | Non | Non | 2-2-25 | 0/4 |
| " | St-Armand | Montréal | St-Armand | Non | Oui | 21-10-25 | 4/4 |
| N.Y.C. | Montréal | New-York | Montréal et New-York | Non | Non | 18-2-25 | 0/4 |
| " | " | New-York | Malone | Non | Non | 18-2-25 | 1/4 |
| " | " | Valleyfield | Montréal et Valleyfield | Non | Non | 18-2-25 | 0/4 |
| Q.C. | Québec | Sherbrooke | Québec | Oui | Non | 18-3-25 | 1/3 |
| " | " | Lac Frontière | Québec | Oui | Non | 25-5-25 | 1/2 |
| " | " | Sherbrooke | " | Non | Non | 29-7-25 | 4/4 |
| " | Mégantic | Vallée Jct | Vallée Jct | Non | Non | 4-9-25 | 2/4 |
| " | Lac Frontière | Québec | Québec | Oui | Non | 25-5-25 | 0/2 |
| " | " | " | Lac Frontière | Non | Non | 4-9-25 | 0/4 |
| Q.M. & S. | Sorel | Nicolet | Sorel | Non | Oui | 17-2-25 | 0/4 |
| " | Fortierville | Sorel | Rivière Richelieu | Non | Oui | 24-2-25 | 0/4 |
| D. & H. | Montréal | New-York | Montréal et Albany | Non | Non | 10-3-25 | 2/4 |
| " | New-York | Montréal | New-York et Montréal | Non | Non | 10-3-25 | 0/4 |
| Que. Oriental | New Carlisle | Matapédia | Source | Non | Oui | 26-2-25 | 0/ |
| Temiscouata | Riv.-du-Loup | Edmundston | Rivière-du-Loup | Oui | Non | 27-3-25 | 1/4 |

# ÉTATS FINANCIERS

## RÉSUMÉ DES DÉPENSES POUR L'EXERCICE FINANCIER 1925-26

| Service | Dépenses brutes | Crédits rembourbsables | Dépenses nettes |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Salaires de la liste civile | 153,503 99 | ..... | 153,503 99 |
| Dépenses générales de la liste civile | 1,210 65 | ..... | 1,210 65 |
| Dépenses imprévues de la liste civile | 47,645 02 | 2,263 72 | 45,381 30 |
| Aliments et drogues | 79,241 90 | 1,739 38 | 77,502 52 |
| Opium et drogues narcotiques | 15,978 76 | 86 74 | 15,892 02 |
| Médicaments brevetés ou "proprietary" | 2,404 35 | ..... | 2,404 35 |
| Contamination des eaux intérieures | 5,400 00 | ..... | 5,400 00 |
| Hôpitaux de marine, etc | 141,844 73 | 1,845 75 | 139,998 98 |
| Quarantaine | 176,470 52 | 263 18 | 176,207 34 |
| Léproseries | 19,151 65 | ..... | 19,151 65 |
| Loi d'hygiène des Travaux publics | 4,292 55 | 200 00 | 4,092 55 |
| Service médical de l'immigration | 66,990 04 | 696 09 | 66,293 95 |
| Laboratoire d'hygiène | 4,359 90 | 254 10 | 4,105 80 |
| Maladies vénériennes | 119,519 31 | ..... | 119,519 31 |
| Gratifications, Loi du S.C. 1918, article 30 | 350 00 | ..... | 350 00 |
| Dépenses imprévues | 97 45 | ..... | 97 45 |
| Association du Bien-Etre de l'enfance | 5,000 00 | ..... | 5,000 00 |
| Conseil Canadien d'hygiène sociale | 10,000 00 | ..... | 10,000 00 |
| Comité du Conseil Canadien d'hygiène mentale | 10,000 00 | ..... | 10,000 00 |
| Association Canadienne pour la prévention de la tuberculose | 25,000 00 | ..... | 25,000 00 |
| Gratification à la veuve de feu A. Laliberté | 3,000 00 | ..... | 3,000 00 |
| | 891,460 82 | 7,348 96 | 884,111 86 |

## ÉTAT DES RECETTES PROVENANT DE SOURCES DIVERSES POUR L'EXERCICE FINANCIER 1925-26

| Service | Revenus totaux | Remises de droits | Revenus nets |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| «A »—Aliments et drogues | 5,450 00 | ..... | 5,450 00 |
| «B »—Opium et drogues narcotiques | 13,836 78 | 1,003 35 | 12,833 43 |
| «C »—Médicaments brevetés | 7,141 58 | 522 50 | 6,619 08 |
| «D »—Droits pour les marins malades et indigents | 191,934 61 | 1,362 81 | 190,571 80 |
| «E »—Revenu casuel | 22,464 16 | 2 60 | 22,461 56 |
| | 240,827 13 | 2,891 26 | 237,935 87 |

## «A »—REVENUS NETS PROVENANT DE L'ADMINISTRATION DE LA LOI DES ALIMENTS ET DROGUES POUR L'EXERCICE 1925-26

| — | Droits d'analyse | Amendes | Frais | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | 48 00 | ..... | ..... | 48 00 |
| Québec | ..... | 125 00 | 40 00 | 165 00 |
| Ontario | 3,490 00 | 620 00 | 289 00 | 4,399 00 |
| Manitoba | 70 00 | ..... | ..... | 70 00 |
| Alberta | ..... | 125 00 | 50 00 | 175 00 |
| Colombie britannique | 8 00 | 425 00 | 160 00 | 593 00 |
| | 3,616 00 | 1,295 00 | 539 00 | 5,450 00 |

«B»—REVENUS NETS PROVENANT DE L'ADMINISTRATION DE LA LOI DE L'OPIUM ET DES DROGUES NARCOTIQUES POUR L'EXERCICE 1925-26

| — | Permis de commerce | Permis d'importation | Permis d'exportation | Amendes | Saisies | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | 90 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 90 00 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 80 00 | ..... | ..... | 1,824 99 | ..... | 1,904 99 |
| Québec | 1,035 00 | 445 00 | 15 00 | 2,965 70 | 121 88 | 4,582 58 |
| Ontario | 1,105 00 | 115 00 | 5 00 | 1,975 15 | ..... | 3,200 15 |
| Manitoba | 325 00 | ..... | ..... | 200 00 | ..... | 525 00 |
| Saskatchewan | 35 00 | ..... | ..... | 810 00 | ..... | 845 00 |
| Alberta | 135 00 | ..... | ..... | 226 00 | ..... | 361 00 |
| Colombie britannique | 96 00 | 15 00 | ..... | 1,179 71 | 9 00 | 1,299 71 |
| De provenance étrangère | 25 00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25 00 |
| | 2,926 00 | 575 00 | 20 00 | 9,181 55 | 130 88 | 12,833 43 |

«C»—REVENUS NETS PROVENANT DE L'ADMINISTRATION DE LA LOI DES MÉDICAMENTS BREVETÉS OU "PROPRIETARY" POUR L'EXERCICE 1925-26

| — | Amendes | Droits d'inscription à $2.00 chacune | Droits de permis à $1.00 chacun | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | ..... | 22 00 | 80 00 | 102 00 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | ..... | 28 00 | 137 00 | 165 00 |
| Ile du Prince-Edouard | ..... | ..... | 12 00 | 12 00 |
| Québec | 190 23 | 338 00 | 1,431 00 | 1,959 23 |
| Ontario | 30 70 | 502 00 | 2,217 15 | 2,749 85 |
| Manitoba | ..... | 82 00 | 159 00 | 241 00 |
| Saskatchewan | ..... | 10 00 | 31 00 | 41 00 |
| Alberta | ..... | 28 00 | 96 00 | 124 00 |
| Colombie britannique | ..... | 28 00 | 68 00 | 96 00 |
| De provenance étrangère | ..... | 192 00 | 937 00 | 1,129 00 |
| | 220 93 | 1,230 00 | 5,168 15 | 6,619 08 |

«D»—REVENUS NETS PROVENANT DES DROITS PRÉLEVÉS POUR LES MARINS MALADES ET INDIGENTS POUR L'EXERCICE 1925-26

| — | Revenu total | Remises de droits | Revenu net |
|---|---|---|---|
| | $ c. | $ c. | $ c. |
| Nouvelle-Ecosse | 45,765 84 | 275 71 | 45,490 13 |
| Nouveau-Brunswick | 22,501 15 | 139 26 | 22,316 89 |
| Ile du Prince-Edouard | 948 24 | 3 36 | 944 88 |
| Québec | 54,181 18 | 422 68 | 53,758 50 |
| Colombie britannique | 65,538 20 | 521 80 | 68,016 40 |
| | 191,934 61 | 1,362 81 | 190,571 80 |

«E»—REVENU CASUEL POUR L'EXERCICE 1925-26

| — | Total |
|---|---|
| | $ c. |
| Fumigation des navires | 14,179 64 |
| Hospitalisation des passagers | 6,287 95 |
| Ministère des Douanes et de l'Accise—Location du canot-automobile *Evelyn* | 1,800 00 |
| Remboursements de dépenses encourues les années précédentes | 22 97 |
| Divers | 171 00 |
| | 22,461 56 |